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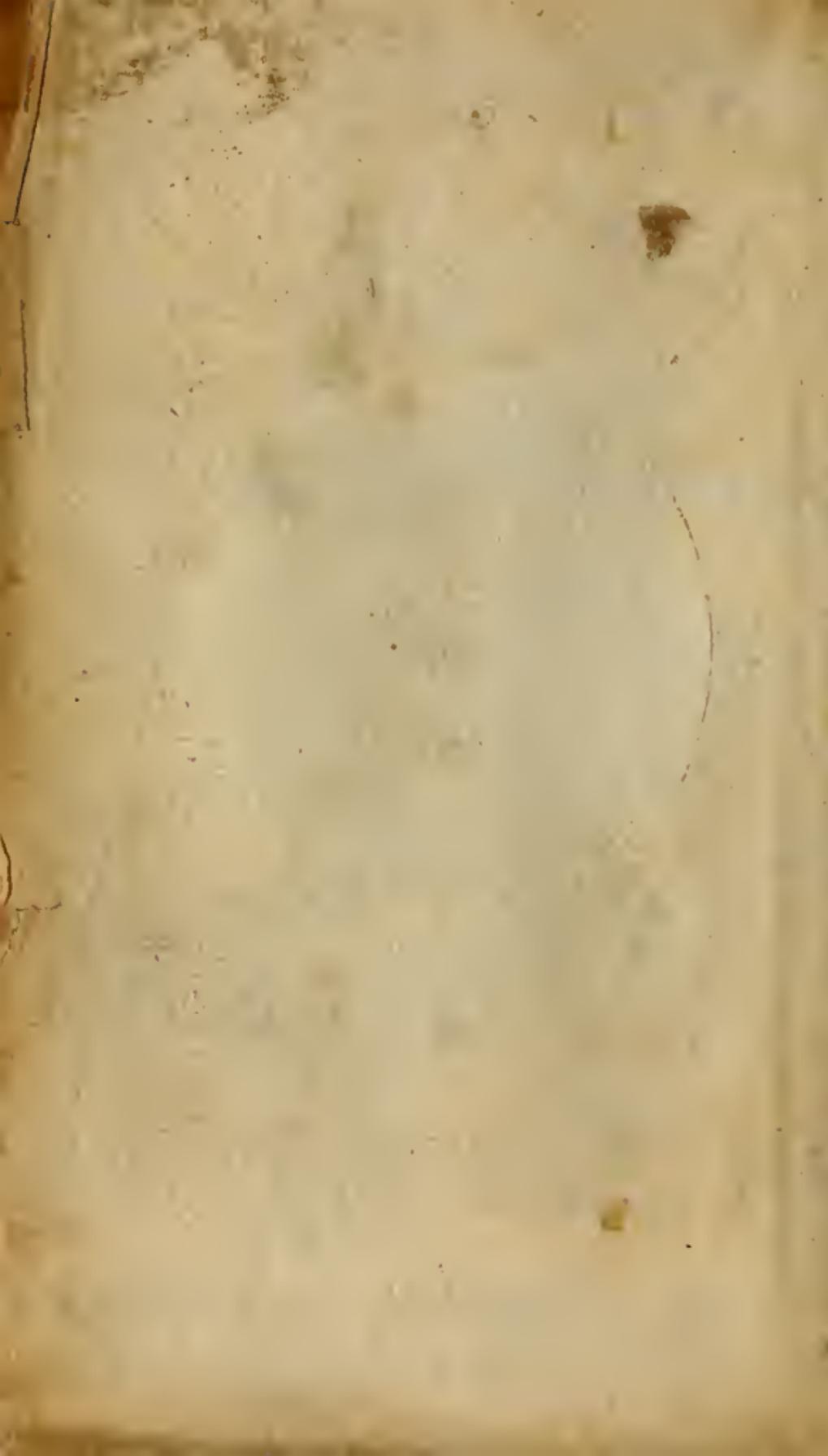
Thomas
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November

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Thomas



John Selle

Europe

Asia



A New Systeme of
GEOGRAPHY.

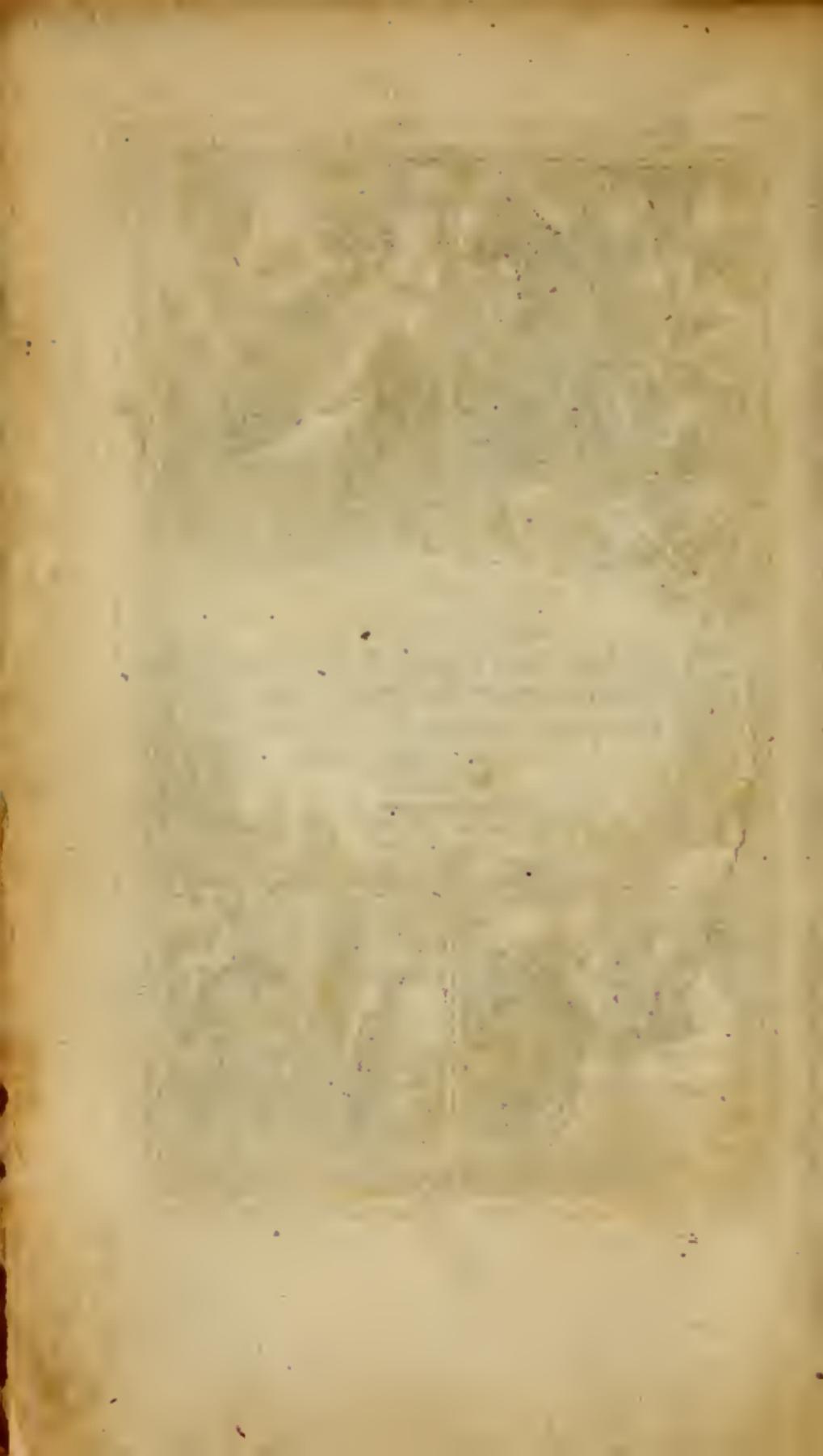
Reduced to a Plain & Easy Method,
For the Ready finding out any
Empire, Kingdom, Principality,
or Government in y^e whole
World.

By John Selle
Hydrographer to the



Africa

America



A NEW
S Y S T E M E :
O F
Geography,

Designed in a Most Plain and Easy
Method, for the better Under-
standing of that Science.

Accommodated With

N E W M A P P S,
OF ALL THE

Countrys, Regions, Empires, Monarchies,
Kingdoms, Principalities, Dukedoms,
Marquesates, Dominions, Estates, Re-
publiques, Sovereignties, Governments.
Seignories, Provinces, and Countrys
in the whole World.

W I T H
Geographical Tables,

Explaining the Divisions in Each Mapp.

By John Seller, Hydrographer to the King.

And are Sold at his Shop on the West-side of
the Royal Exchange.

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A New SYSTEME O F Geography.

*The Elements and Principles of
Geography.*

C H A P. I.

Of the Nature and Division of Geography.



EOGRAPHY is a Science shewing the Divisions and Distinctions of the Earthly Globe, as it is a Spherical Body, Composed of Earth and Water, for that both these do together, make one Globe.

2. And hence the Parts of Geography are two, the one concerns the Earthy, and the other the Watry part.

3. The Earthy part of the Globe may be divided into Continents and Islands.

B

4. A

4. A Continent is a great quantity of Land, not Separated by any Sea, from the rest of the World; as the whole Continent of *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*.

5. An Island is a part of Land Environed with some Sea or other, as the Islands of *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*, with the Ocean: The Island of *Sicilia* with the *Mediterranea*.

6. Both those are Subdivided into *Peninsula*, *Isthmus*, *Promontorium*.

7. *Peninsula* is a Tract of Land which being almost Encompassed round by Water, is joined with some little part or neck of Land.

8. *Isthmus* is that narrow neck of Land which joineth the *Peninsula* to the Continent, thus is *Africa* joined to *Asia*, only by that small neck of Land that is Contained between the *Mediterranean*, and the *Arabian Gulf*; called the *Red Sea*.

9. *Promontorium* is a high Mountain which shooteth it self into the Sea, the utmost end thereof is called a Cape, as *Cape Bona Esperance* in *Africa*.

10. The Watery part of the Globe is Distinguished by Divers Names, as *Oceanus*, *Mare*, *Fretum*, *Sinus*, *Lacus* and *Fluvius*.

1. *Oceanus*, or *Ocean*, is that Great general Collection of Waters that Encompasseth the Earth on every side.

2. *Mare*, the Sea, is a part of the Main Ocean, to which we cannot come but through some *Fretum* or Strait, as *Mare Mediterraneum*, and sometimes takes its Name from the Adjacent Shore; as *Mare Adriaticum*, from the City of *Adria*, or from a first Discoverer, as *Mare Magelanicum*.

3. *Fretum* or *Strait*, Is a part of the Ocean, straitened between some Narrow bounds, and opening the Way to some Sea, as the Straits of *Gibralter*, the Straits of *Magelan*, &c.

4. *Sinus* Is a Gulf or Bay or any Indraught of Water as the Gulf of *Venice*, the Gulf of *Mexico*, the Bay of *Biscaia*, and the Bay of *Bengale* in the *East-Indies*.

5. *Lacus* or a *Lake*, is a Body or Collection of Waters, which hath no visible Intercourse with the Sea, or Influx into it, as the Lake of *Geneva*; and the Lake of *Aphaltites*, or *Dead Sea*, in the Land of *Canaan*.

6. *Fluvius* or *River*, is a Water-course Issuing from some Spring or *Lake*. — And Emptyeth it self into some part of the Sea; a great River, as the Rhine, the Thames, &c.

C H A P. II.

Of the Circles of the Sphere.

THERE are ten Circles of the Sphere, six great: and four lesser.

The Six great Circles, are the Meridian, the Horizon, the Equinoctial, the Ecliptick, the two Colures, all which divide the Sphere into two Equal parts.

The four lesser Circles are the two Tropiques, and the two Polar Circles, each of which Divides the Sphere into two unequal parts.

The *Meridian* is a great Circle which passeth through both the Poles of the World, and through the *Zenith* and *Nadir* Points, and sheweth the Latitudes of all places on the Earth.

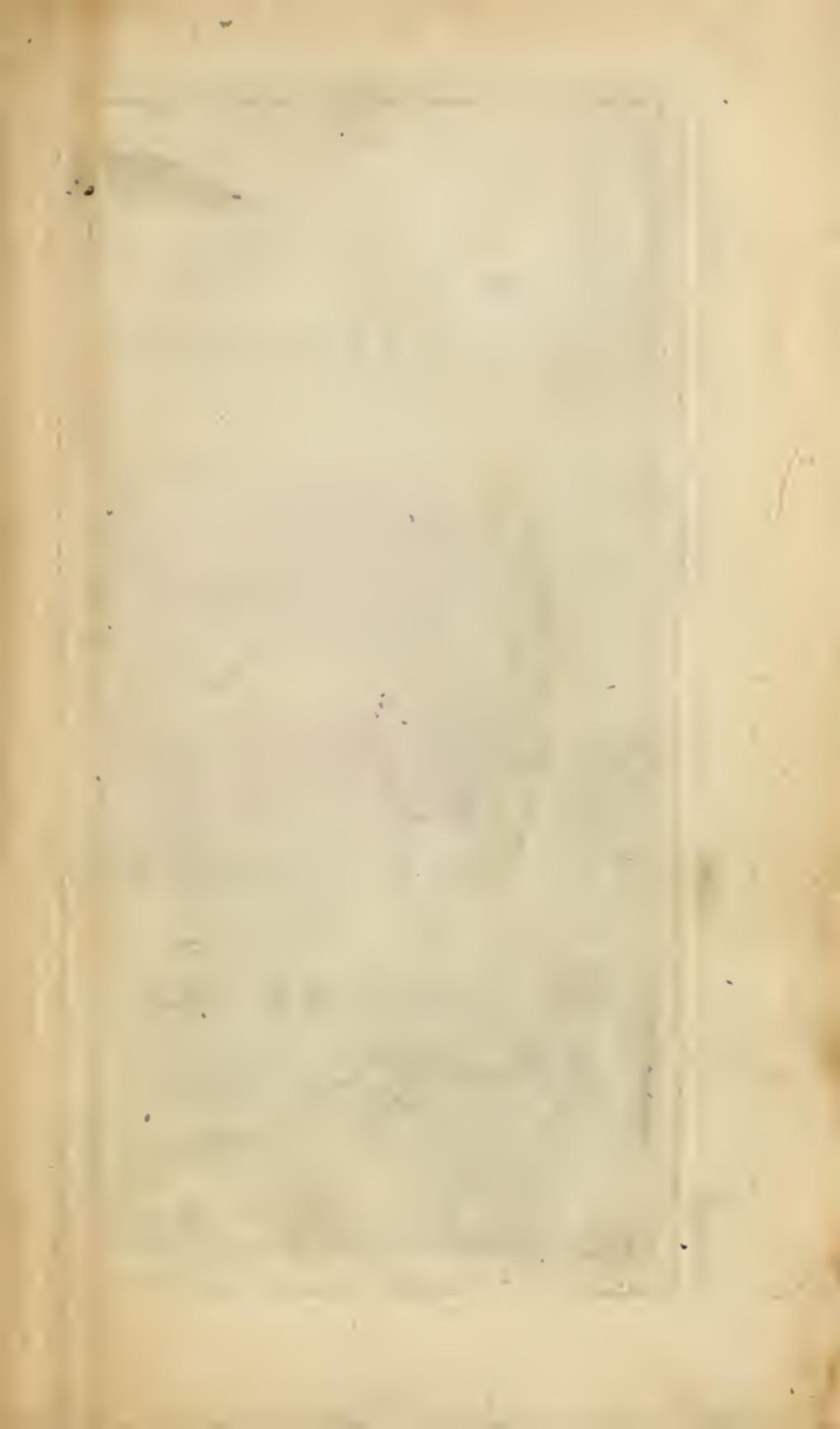
The *Horizon* is also a great Circle which divideth the visible part of the Heavens, which we see, from those we see not.

The *Equinoctial* is a great Circle 90 Degrees from either Pole, in which Circle are reckoned the Longitude of all places on the Earth, from any certain Meridian Assigned, which Primary Meridian (from whence the Longitude of places in all the Mapps in this Treatise, doth Commence,) is that which passeth through the Island of *Pico Teneriffa*, and from thence Reckoned Eastward round the World.

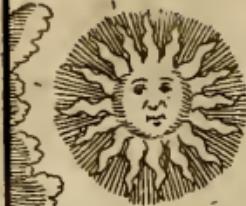
The *Ecliptique* is a great Circle divided by the Equinoctial into two Equal Parts, one declining towards the North, and the other towards the South, the greatest Obliquity being 23 Degrees, 30 Minutes.

The *Colures* are two great Circles of the Sphere Intersecting each other at Right Angles in the Poles of the World. One is called the *Solstitial*, the other the Equinoctial Colure: The Solstitial Colure is that which passeth through the Poles of the World, and cutteth the Ecliptique in the Points of *Cancer*, and *Capricorne*.

The Equinoctial Colure passeth through the Poles of the World, and cutteth the Ecliptique, and the Equator in the Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, by which Points the four Seasons of the Year are Distinguished.



A MAPP OF THE



Temperat

F R I G I
Trop

Neteroscii

TE M P E R A T

Tropic

Suns Dec. North

Amphiscii

Suns Dec. South

Amphiscii

Suns Dec. South

Amphiscii

T O R

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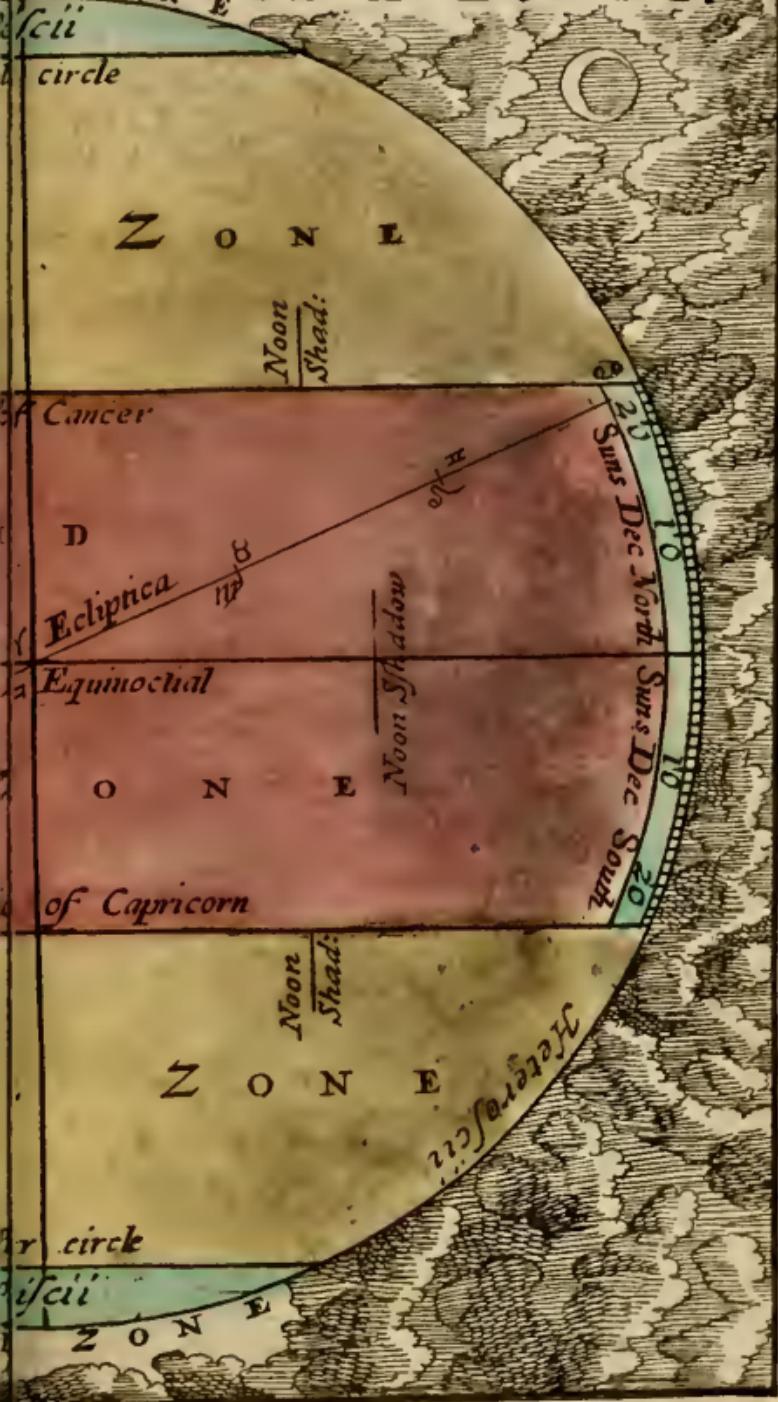
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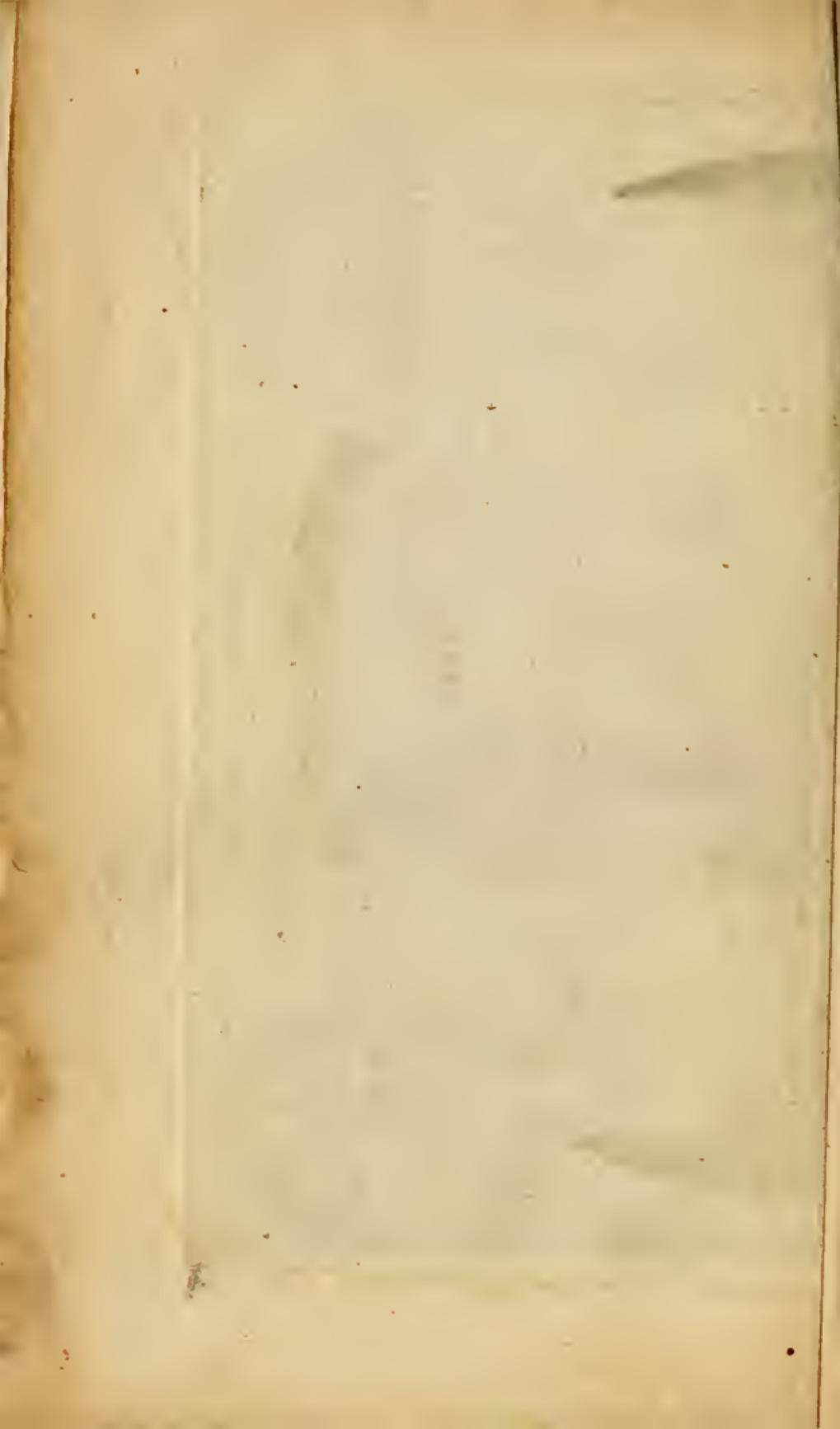
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TE M P E R A T

F R I G I
Trop

Z O N E FIVE ZONES.





The Four Lesser Circles of the Sphere.

The four lesser Circles of the Sphere are the two Tropiques and the two Polar Circles, which Circles Divides the Earth into five broad Spaces called Zones, which are distinguished in the following Chapter.

C H A P. III.

Of the Division of the Earth by Zones.

A Zone is a broad Space of the Earth limited by the Tropiques, and the Polar Circles, and are five in Number, one Torrid (or burning Zone) two Temperate, and two Frozen Zones.

1. The Torrid or Burning Zone is, that Space of Earth and Sea Contained between the two Tropiques, and is 47 Degrees in Breadth.

2. The two Temperate Zones are that Space Contained between each Tropique, and the Polar Circles, one called the North, and the other the South Temperate Zone: And are each of them 43 Degrees in Breadth.

3. The two Frozen Zones are those Spaces Contained between each Polar Circle, and the Poles of the world.

4. The Inhabitants of those Zones in Respect of the Diversity of their Noon Shadowes, are Divided into three Kindes, *Amphiscii*, *Heteroscii*, and *Periscii*.

5. Those that inhabit in the Torrid Zone are called *Amphiscii*, because their Noon-shadows are Diversly cast, sometimes towards the North, and sometimes towards the South, according to the Position of the Sun, when it is on the North or South side of their Zenith, or Vertical Point; and their Shadows are cast accordingly, *viz.* If the Sun be to the Northward, then their Shadow is cast to the Southward, and so on the Contrary.

6. Those Inhabitants that live in the Temperate Zones are called *Heteroscii*, because their Noon Shadows are cast but one way, and that either North or South; Those who live in the North Temperate Zone, their Noon Shadows are alwaies cast towards the North, and those of the South Temperate Zone, their Noon Shadows are always cast towards the South. As may be seen in the Anexed Mapp of the Zones.

7. Those who Inhabit in the Frozen Zones, are called *Periscii*, because their longest day is at least 24 hours in length, and therefore the Sun being Carried Circularly about them, their Shadows are also Carried about them, in the same manner.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Division of the Earth by Climates.

A Climate is that Space of the Earth Contained between three Parrallels, the middle most whereof Divideth it into two Equal Parts, serving for

for the setting out the Length and Shortness of the days in every Countrey : and for as much as there have been several ways used by the Ancients in Dividing the Climates , I shall at present Content my self with this only Division ; by Reckoning the Difference of each Climate to be one Quarter of an hour , and so the Climates are 24 in Number ; till you come to the Latitude of 66 Degrees , 31 Minutes , (taking up 48 Parrallels .) To which are added six Climates more , where you will find the days to be One , Two , Three , Four , Five and Six Months long at the very Pole it self , as you may plainly see in the Annexed Table ; Where you may Note , that the greater the Latitudes are , the longer the days are .

A Table of Climates , From the Equinoctial North and South to the Poles , wherein you may see in every Climate the length of the day in Hours and Minutes ; As for Example , in the Climate or Parrallel of 50 Deg. 33 Min. you will find the longest day to be 16 Hours , and 15 Minutes , and in the Margin you find what Inhabitants dwell in those Climates viz. the Amphiscii , Heteroscii , and the Periscii .

Latitud.	Lon. D.	Latitud.	Lon. D.
D. M.	H. M.	D. M.	D. M.
00 00	12 00	59 59	18 30
04 18	12 15	60 40	18 45
08 34	12 30	61 18	19 00
12 34	12 45	61 53	19 15
16 43	13 00	61 25	19 30
20 53	13 15	62 53	19 45
23 10	13 30	63 22	20 00
27 36	13 45	63 40	20 15
30 47	14 00	64 06	20 30
33 45	14 15	64 30	20 45
36 30	14 30	65 49	21 00
39 02	14 45	65 06	21 15
41 22	15 00	65 21	21 30
43 32	15 15	65 35	21 45
44 29	15 30	65 49	22 00
47 20	15 45	65 57	22 15
49 01	16 00	66 06	22 30
50 33	16 15	66 14	22 45
52 58	16 30	66 20	23 00
53 17	16 45	66 25	23 15
54 29	17 00	66 28	23 30
55 34	17 15	66 30	23 45
56 37	17 30	66 31	24 00
47 34	17 45	67 15	01
58 26	18 00	69 30	02
59 14	18 15	73 20	03
		78 20	04
		84 09	05
		00 00	06

Perijcii.

Months.

C H A P. V.

*Of the Division of the Inhabitants of
the Earth, Respecting their Site
and Position, in Reference to One
another.*

1. **T**he Inhabitants of the Earth are divided into the *Periæci*, *Antæci*, and *Antipodes*.

2. The *Periæci* are such as dwell in the same Parallel on the same side of the Equator, and opposite to us: These live in the same Zone, and the same Cline; and cast the same shade with us: These Enjoy our Portion of heat and cold, our Seasons of the year, our Increase of Days and Nights, and all things else of this kind; Saving that our Hours are Opposite, their six in the Evening, is our six in the Morning, our Noon their Midnight.

3. The *Antæci* are Inhabitants that are under our Meridian, which makes our hours, and theirs the same; but by being 51 Deg. 30 Min. on the other side of the Equator, it happens that though we all agree in the Temperament of Zones, Number of Climes in Casting a Shadow to one side only, and the like; Yet their Zone and Climate is Southern, their Shadow falls to the South Pole, their Winter is our Summer, our Spring their Autumn.

4. The

4. The *Antipodes* are such as dwell Feet to Feet, and are in height of Opposition, and differ in all things; our Summer is their Winter, our Noon is their Midnight; we have the North Pole Elevated, they the South. This truth of the *Antipodes* was in former time Reckoned so Ridiculous and Impossible, that *Virgilius* Bishop of *Salisburgb* who writ a Treatise thereof, was Condemned of Heresy by Pope *Zachary*, in the year of our Lord, 745.

C H A P. VI.

Containing several Useful Distinctions in Geography.

THE *Latitude* of a place is its nearest distance from the Equator, either to the Northward, or Southward thereof, measured in the Meridian.

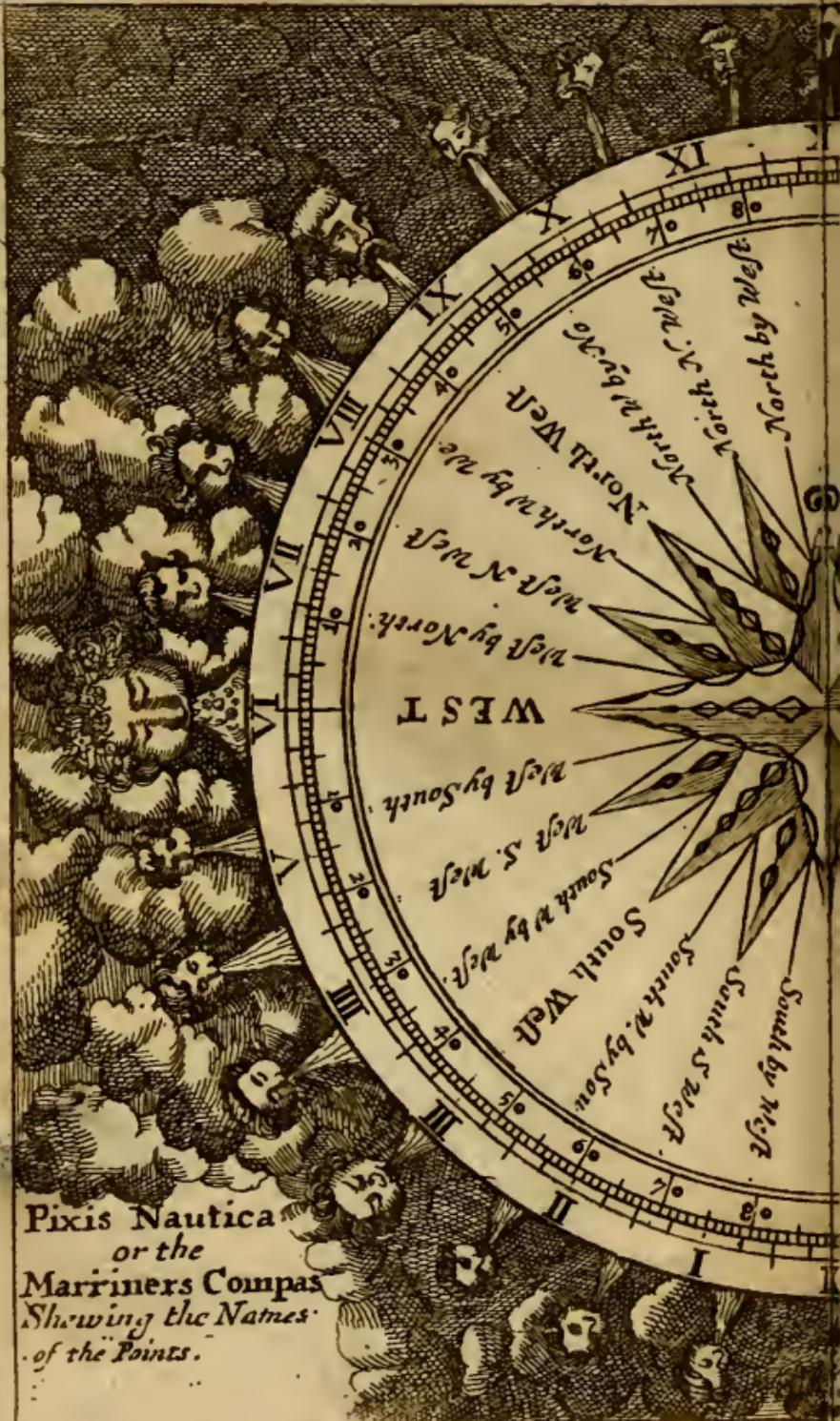
2. The *Longitude* of a place is the Number of Degrees, (Reckoned Eastwardly in the Equator,) from the Grand Meridian to the Meridian of the place required.

 And here Note that in all the Mapps in this Treatise, the Longitude beginneth at the Meridian of *Pico Tenariffa*.

Zenith, is a Point in the Heavens that is Right over our heads, and is sometimes called the Vertical Point, and Pole of the Horrizon.

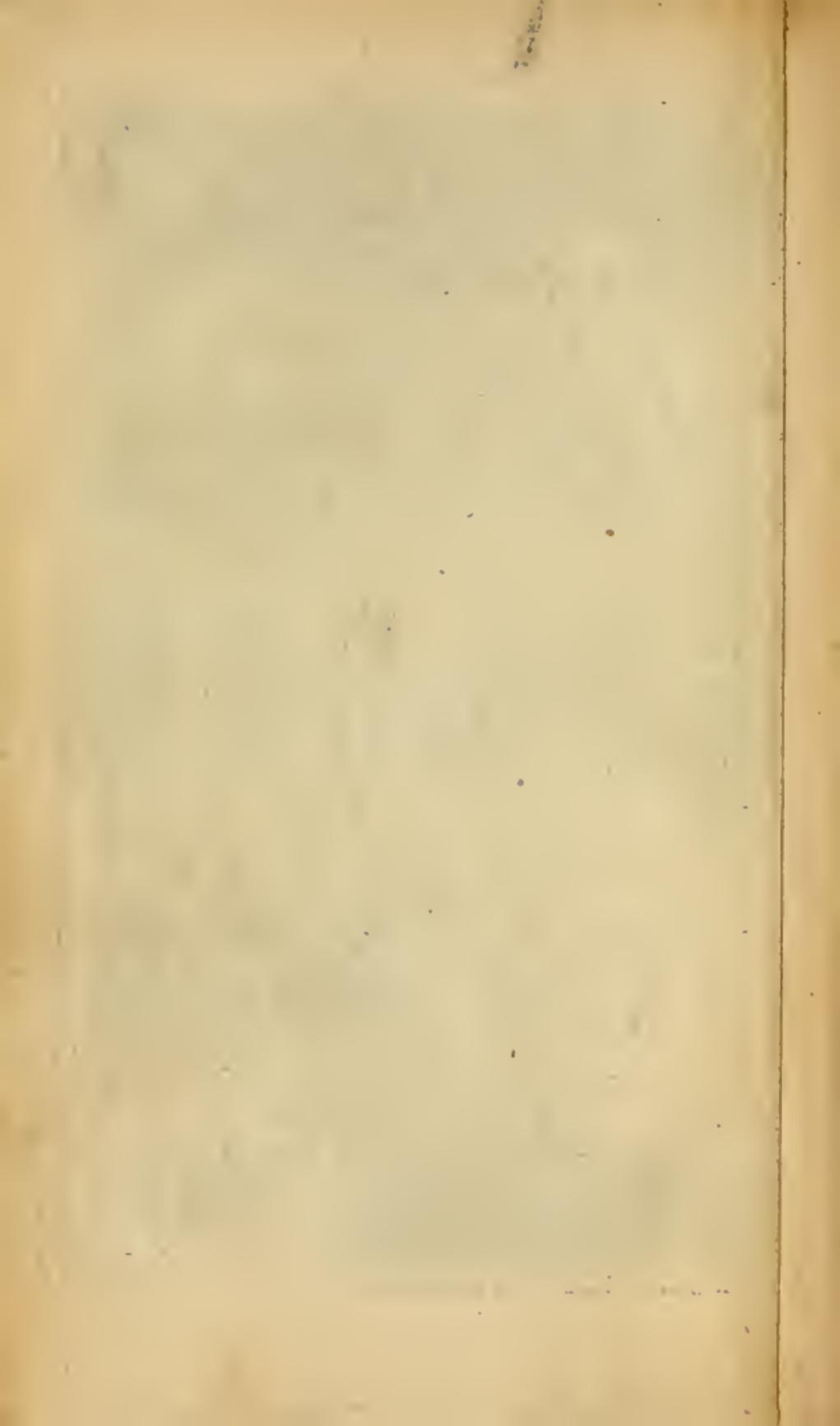
Nadir, is a Point in the Heavens, Opposite to it, right under our Feet.

Of





By
John Seller
Hydrographer
to the King



*Of the 32 Points of the Marriners Compass,
which are thus Divided.*

The four first, are the Cardinal Points, and are Composed of one Syllable, as East, West, North, South.

The Four Seconds are Colateral Points, Consisting of two Syllables, as North East, North West, South East, South West.

The Eight Thirds are, those that are Composed of Three Syllables, as North North East, North North West, South South East, South South West, East North East, East South East, West North West, West South West.

There are Sixteen Inferiour Points, Eight of them are Composed of four Syllables, and the other Eight of five Syllables : Those of four Syllables, are these that follow.

*These are Composed
of four Syllables.*

North and by East.
East and by North.
East and by South.
South and by East.
South and by West.
West and by South.
West and by North.
North and by West.

*These are Composed
of Five Syllables.*

North East and by North.
North East and by East.
South East and by East.
South East and by South.
South West & by South.
South West and by West.
North West and by West.
North West & by North.

The Figure of the Marriners Compass is here Annexed.

Of

Of Measures.

Twelve Inches makes a Foot.

One Foot and a half, one Cubit.

Two Foot and a half, a Common Pace.

Two Common Paces, one Geometrical Pace.

Three Foot one Yard.

Six Foot one Fathom.

Sixteen Foot and a half, one Pole or Perch.

Forty Perches makes one Furlong.

Eight Furlongs, or 320 Perches, make one English Mile.

125 Geometrical Paces makes one Stade.

Eight Stades, or 1000 Geometrical Paces, is equal to an Italian Mile.

1250 Geometrical Paces is one English Mile.

60 English Miles hath Vulgarly been accounted one Degree on the Earth, but really and truly, (As hath appeared by very Worthy Experiments,) that 69 Miles and a half of our Statute Miles, makes one Degree on the Earth: But according to the Vulgar Measure, the Compass of the Globe of the Earth, is 21600 Miles, and the Diameter thereof, is 6875 Miles, and 4528 parts; which Diameter being Multiplied by the Circumference, gives the quantity of Miles in the Superficies of the Earth and Water, And the Superficies being Multiplied by $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Diameter, gives the Solidity in English Miles.

2500 Geometrical Paces make one Scotch Mile.

2500 Geometrical Paces make one Common French League.

3400 Geometrical Paces makes a Spanish League.

4000 Geometrical Paces makes a German League.

5000 Geometrical Paces makes one Swedes or Swisses League.

6000 Geometrical Paces makes one Hungarian League.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Use of the Mapps and Tables Contained in this Book.

THAT which hath been already discoursed, hath been in the Nature of an Introduction; to give you some Light and Understanding in the Principles and Elements of Geography: that Concernes the several Distinctions and Divisions of the Earthly Globe, by Circles, Zones and Climates; Discovering the various Positions of the Inhabitants, in Respect of their Shadows, and Contrariety of Seasons, &c. Which may very well serve as a good Introduction to that which follows.

Therefore take notice, that to each Mapp there is a Table, that is as an Index to shew you what Divisions are in the Mapp, and is as it were an Explanation

planation thereoff, which you will find very useful for the understanding of them.

As for Example, In the Mapp of the World, the Table Informs you of the General Division of the World, which is thus worded; *The Mapp of the World is divided into two Continents; The Continent of Europe, Asia and Africa.*

The Continent of North-America, South-America.

Now if you cast your Eye upon the Mapp, you may there plainly perceive the same Divisions Circumscribed with one intire Colour with the Name in the midst thereof, in Remarkable Capital Letters.

Then if you desire to know how any of the Quarters are Divided; Pitch upon what Quarter you please, (Suppose *Europe*;) Then Apply your self to the Table, and there you will find the General Divisions of *Europe* into the Empires Kingdoms, Principalities and Dominions, &c. Contained in the same, with the Principal Cities in each Country; then turne to the Mapp, and you will see each Respective Division, Exactly Answer thereunto, as it is Exprest in the Table.

Now, if you would descend into the particular Divisions of any one of the Quarters, you must proceed in the same Order, as has been Directed; Suppose it were *Germany*:) Therefore turn to the Table, and there find into what parts *Germany* is Divided: as *Mecklenburgh*, *Pomeren*, *Brandenburg*, &c. with the Principal Cities contained therein; so that by thi you may note the Excellency of this Contrivance for by these Divisions, appearing so plainly to the eye, that you may see how one Countrey border

upon

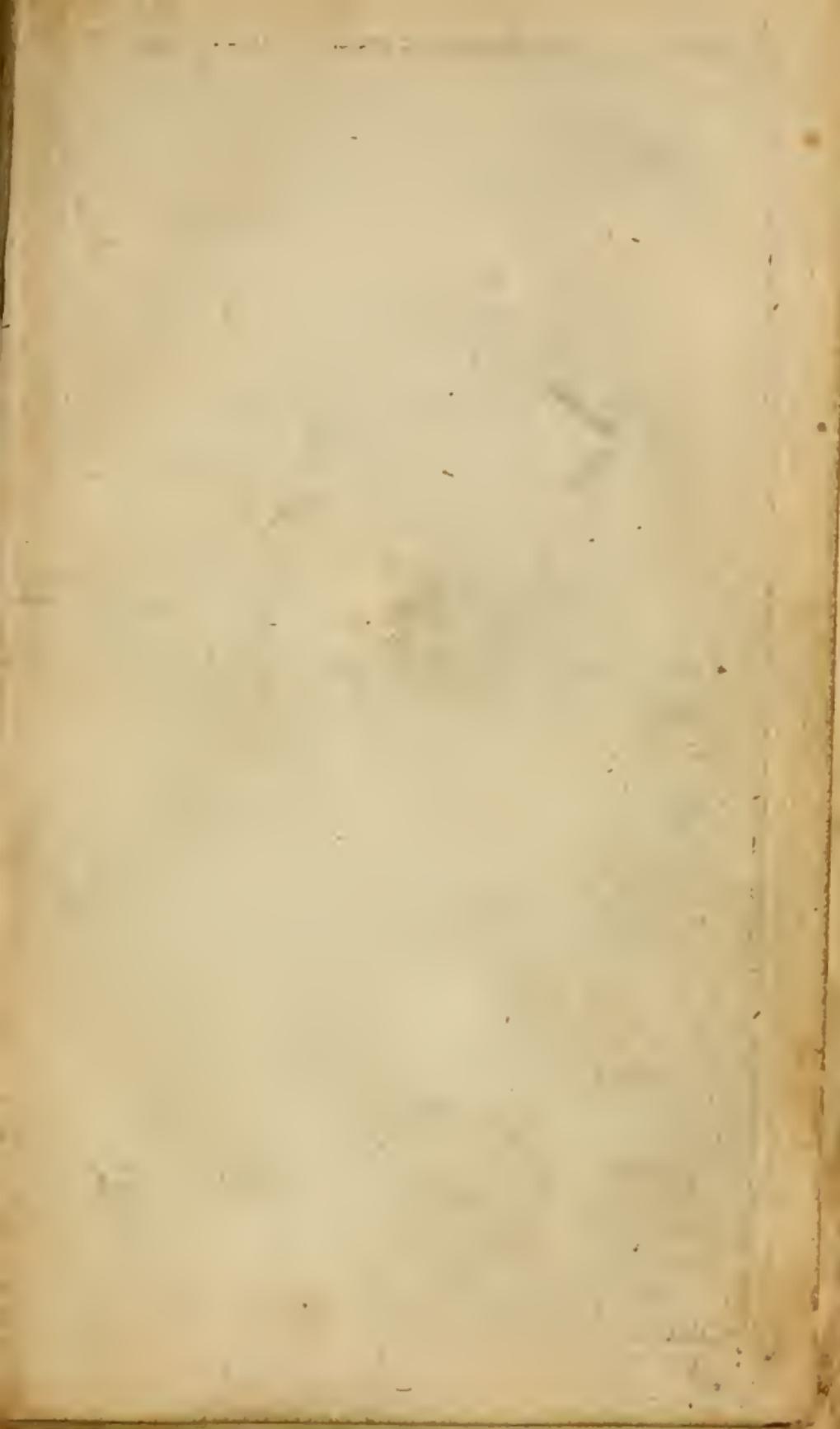
An Instrument
for finding the hour of the Day
(at all times) in any part of y^e World.



An Example of the Use
of this Instrument

If it be *9* a Clock at London what hour is it
at any other part of the World, therfore ~
turn London to *9* (the hour given) Then
shall y^e present hour be shewn at all thos
places Express in y^e Rundle; as you see it is *11*,
at Constantinople & *12* at Aleppo &c.





A MAPP o

Shewing what a Clock it is (at any time) in
where the People are Risen, and where they
going to Bed all



- 1 New England
- 2 Virginia
- 3 Carolina
- 4 Mexico
- 5 Jamaica
- 6 New France
- 7 New Scotland
- 8 California

- a. Bermudas
- b. C. Farewell
- c. Carlton I.
- d. Parabyia
- e. Baltimore
- f. Baldinia
- g. Azores I.

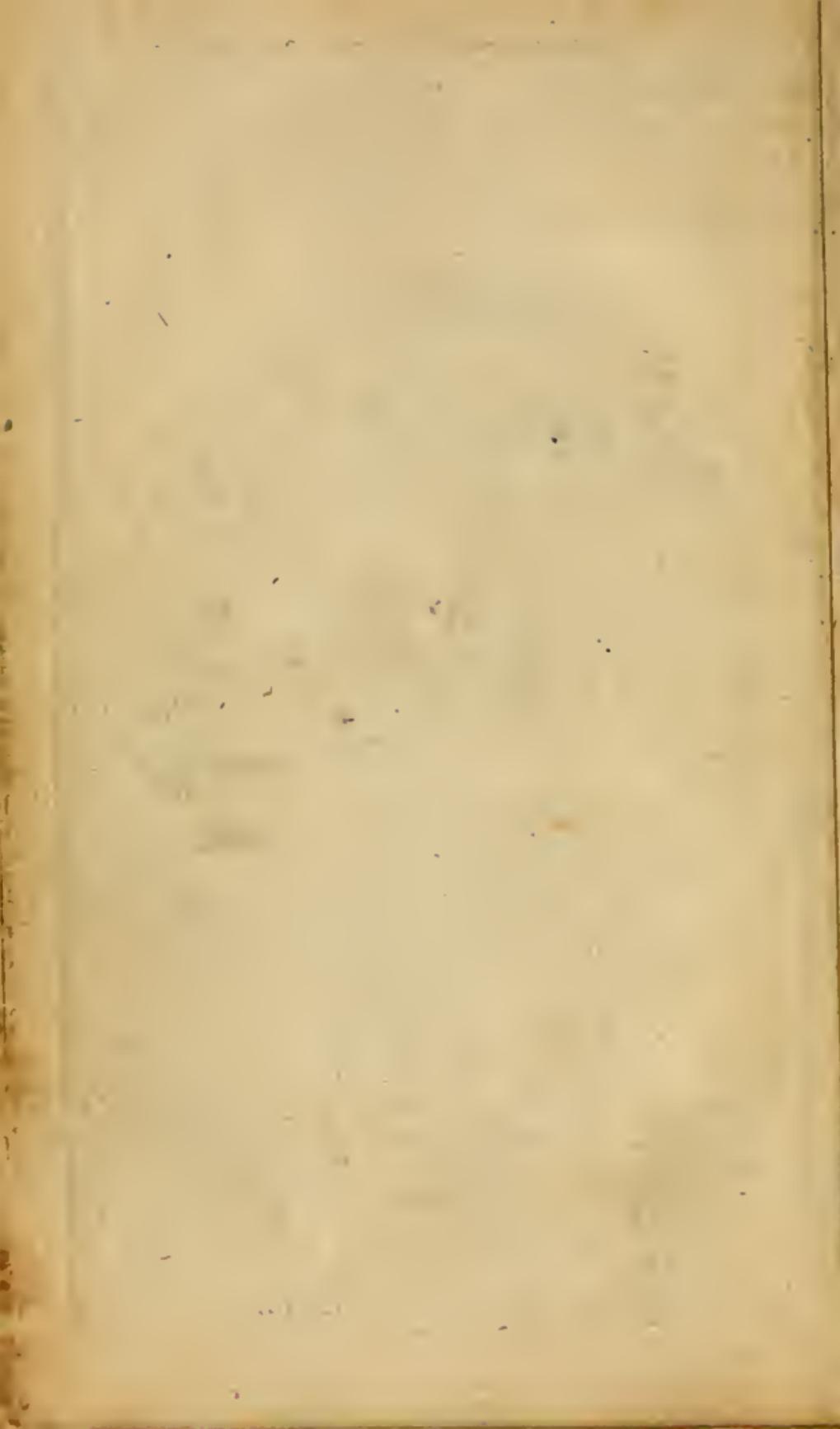
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to the
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in T

he WORLD
ny part of the World, And to know
are at Dinner, wher' at Supper, and where
er the World.



eller:
cpher
ING.
Exchange
don.

a. Hamburg	1. England
b. Constantinople	2. Spanie
c. Cairo	3. France
d. Suratt	4. Germany
e. Peking	5. Italy
f. Canton	6. Poland
g. S. Laurence I.	7. Moscovia
	8. Grece



upon another, so that by this View an Idea of the whole Country (with all its Divisions) may be framed in your mind, that at any time you have the whole Prospect thereof drawn into your Imagination, and Understanding; and can thereby Conceive the Probability or Improbability of any matter, that may be discoursed of in those Countreys.

Now, if you would yet descend into the knowledge of any one particular Countrey, (or Subdivision in this or any other Empire or Kingdom that is Express'd in the General Table,) you are to proceed in the same Order and manner as is before Directed.

C H A P. VIII.

*Shewing the Use of a Mapp of the World
that gives the hour of the day, (at any
time,) in any part of the World; and to
know where the People are Rising, where
they are at Dinner, where at Supper, and
where going to Bed; being an Opperation
most Diverting and Pleasant, to be per-
formed by a Map.*

IT is in all Respects as other Mapps of the World, save only that this is Divided into 24 Meridians, or hour, Circles-Numbred in the Equinoctial with I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. &c. to XXIII. the hour

Circie of XII. passing through the Zenith of *London*.

The Uses Follow.

To find the hour of the Day (at any time) in any part of the World.

Having the Mapp before you, you may take notice that when it is Twelve a Clock at *London*, then wheresoever you cast your eye, it is the same hour at Every Place, as is Exprest in the Mapp, viz. It is one a Clock at *Venice*, Two a Clock at *Constantinople*, Three at *Aleppo*, and Four at *Madagascar*, &c. In the Eastern Hemisphere, and in the Western Hemisphere: Six a Clock at *Jamaica*, Three a Clock at *Califournia*, &c.

But, Suppose it be any other hour with us at *London*, then for a more ready finding the hour in other places: I Refer you to this Adjoining Instrument, the Use of which may be made plain by one Example: As; Suppose it were Eleven a Clock at *London*, then turn *London* (on the moveable plate) to the hour of Eleven in the hour Circle, then will it shew at that very time the present hour, at all those places in the moveable Plate; it will be Twelve a Clock at *Venice*, One a Clock at *Constantinople*, and Two at *Aleppo*, &c.

So the same Rule will tell you, at any time, the hour of the Day in any part of the World: by turning *London* to the present hour there, and all the rest will fall successively, as in the foregoing Example.

To

To know by the aforesaid Mapp, where the People are Rising, and where they are at Dinner, where at Supper, and where going to Bed; and where it is Midnight in any part of the World.

This Problem is grounded upon this Hypothesis, that Six a Clock in the Morning may be taken for time of Rising, and Twelve a Clock for Dinner time, and Six a Clock in the Evening for Supper, and Ten a Clock at Night for time of going to Bed; and Twelve a Clock for Midnight.

Therefore Note, when it is Dinner time with us at *London*, then they are Rising at *Jamaica*, and at Supper at *Surraet*, and going to bed in the *Phillipina Islands*, (a little to the Eastward of *China*) and Midnight in the *Pacifick Sea*, and by the same Rule and Reason you may know the same things at any other hour at *London*. The forementioned Instrument doth most readily perform the same Operations by Noting what hour stands against any place in the Moveable Rundle; as suppose you turn *London* to Twelve a Clock, then you will find the hour of Rising, Supper time, of going to Bed, and Midnight, at the places before Mentioned.

There is also another Pleasant Operation to be performed by this Mapp, to know what company we have of Divers Nations to rise with us, to go to Dinner when we do, and to Sup and go to bed at the same time with us, that is to say, all those Inhabitants that dwell under our Meridian, or hour Circle, which are *French*, *Spaniards*, *Moores* and *Negroes*, all which Nations Rise, Dine, Sup, and go to bed, when we do.

C H A P. IX.

Giving the Content or Quantity of the whole World in Acres, and of every Kingdom and Province thereof.

The Globe of the World is supposed to be one third part water and Seas : And one third part not Inhabited ; And one third part inhabited, which Containeth in Acres, as followeth.

In Europe.

	Acres.
England.	29000568.
Scotland.	14000432.
Ireland.	18000000.
The Ten Spanish Provinces.	7197000.
The Seven United Provinces.	3599000.
France.	82879000.
Spain.	67000535.
Italy.	44000257.

Under Spain.

Naples.	11704000.
Lumbardy.	1640000.
Savoy.	1910000.
Piedmont.	1160000.
	Under:

Under Venice. acres.

Trevisano.	2584000.
Verona.	480000.
Friul.	1047000.
Mantua.	480000.
Tuscany.	4785000.
Suria and Florence.	1480000.
Mercia Ancona.	1412000.
Parma.	885000.
Sicilia.	3113000.

Under Rome.

Liguria.	1415000.
Romania.	1085000.
Heturia.	540000.
Latium.	480000.
Cyprus.	1601000.
Corsica.	1395000.
Sardinia.	4089000.
Candia.	Under the Turk. 2060000.

Under Germany.

Saxony.	3484000.
Misnia.	3249000.
Turingia.	1093000.
Insatia.	2572000.
Bavaria.	3249000.
Holsatia.	3644000.
Helvetia.	1232000.
Basil.	842000.
Sweburgh.	2109000.
Saltsburgh.	1063000.
Trier Mentz Spires.	4237000.
Stratsburgh and Wormes.	348000.
Juliers.	Cleve.

	acres
Cleve.	258000.
West-Phalia.	2300000.
Osnab.	358.
Silesia.	5706000.
Bohemia.	7024000.
Austria.	6121000.
Moravia.	4114000.
Pomerania.	3249000.
Brandenburg.	6208000.
Mecklenburg.	2107000.
Franconia.	6361000.
Tyrol.	3249000.
Carinthia.	1588000.
Stiria.	1779000.
Palatine of the Rhine.	4361000.
Wortemburg.	1223000.
Emden.	230000.
Oldenbourg.	449000.
Liege.	548000.
Cologne.	215000.
In all	93000646.

Russia.	9607000.
Volhinia.	5762000.
Missovia.	196000.
Livonia.	34115000.
Poland.	19205000.

The Dominions of Denmark.

Dinmark.	10426000.
Norway.	28492000.
Holstein.	1065000.
Ditmarsh.	337000.

The

The Dominions of Sweden.

Sweden.	57430000.
Finland.	7531000.
Gothia.	20936000.

Hungaria,
Dalmatia,
Transilvania.
and all Turkey
in Europe } 385367000.

Part of Russia, or Muscovia,
in Europe, Contains. } 232558000.

Part of Muscovia in Asia Contains. — 128817000.

Tartary. — 299110000.

Perſia. — 385367000.

East-Indies. — 587200000.

In Africa.

Africa. — 1541883000.

In America.

North part of America. — 1152400000.

South part of America. — 1349133000.

So that the whole Sum of the Habitable Part of the World is six Milliards, six hundred and 23 Millions, and Seventy thousand Acres.

Note, that a Milliar is one Thousand Millions.

A Table shewing the bearing Distance, and Longest day, and difference of Meridians of most of the principal Cities in the World, from the Famous City of London.

Names of the places.	The way or Point of bearing.	Dist. in miles.	Long- est day	Differ- meridi.
		H. M.	H. M.	
Alexandria in Egypt.	s. e. by e.	2196	14 00	1 42
Amsterdam in Holland.	e. by no.	266	16 40	0 28
Athens in Greece	f. e. by e.	1641	14 40	0 56
Antwerp in Brabant	East fere	248	26 28	0 24
Barwick in England	Nor. fere	257	17 24	0 2
Babylon in Chaldea	ea. so. ea.	2724	14 25	3 56
Bethsaida in Canaan	f. e. by e.	2365	14 6	2 29
Bermudas West Ocean	w. so. w.	3409	14 10	4 56
Calicute in East-India	f. e. by e.	5214	12 20	6 8
Calis in France	ea. by so.	86	16 25	0 9
Constantinople in Turkey	ea. so. ea.	1547	15 15	2 24
Dublin in Ireland	n. w. by w.	296	17 15	0 26
Dantzick in Prusia.	ea. no. ea.	961	17 5	1 44
Damascus Turkey in Asia	ea. so. ea.	2404	14 15	3 16
Edinburgh in Scotland	North	328	17 40	0 0
Ephesus in Greece	e. f. e.	1808	14 40	2 30
Florence in Italy	sou. east.	801	15 10	0 57
Frankford in Germany	East fere.	448	16 15	0 47
Hamburgh in Germany	ea. no. ea.	538	18 0	0 56
Hierusalem in Canaan.	f. e. by e.	2352	14 8	3 3
Isleland in the N. sea	n. n. w.	930	21 44	0 52
Joppa in Canaan	f. e. by e.	2928	14 6	5 0
Lisbone in Portugal	so. so. w.	985	14 45	1 0
Middleburgh in Zeland	East	295	16 30	0 20
Mentz in Germany	East	410	16 25	0 45
Milbain in Italy	f. e. fere.	645	15 22	0 48
Morocco in Barbary	so. by w.	1449	14 0	0 28
Mexico in America	w. by so.	6844	13 20	9 59
Naples in Italy	so. by e.	1051	14 50	0 16
Niniveh in Asia	e. so. ea	2635	14 30	3 52
Paris in France	f. f. e.	215	15 57	0 20
Philippi in Macedonia.	e. f. e.	1395	15 10	2 10
Prague in Bohemie	East fere	700	16 15	1 14
Quinzai, the greatest City in	E. by S.	7272	13 35	11 28
Rome in Italy (the world.	f. e. by e.	887	15 4	1 7
Spiers in Germany	c. by f.	430	16 2	0 46
Strawsboroug	ea. by f.	432	16 0	2 41
Toledo in Spain	so. by w.	934	14 30	5 36
Troy in Greece	e. f. e.	1605	15 0	2 25
Venice in Italy	e. f. e.	744	15 28	1 3
Sivil in Spain	so. by w.	950	14 40	0 52
York in England	No. fere.	150	17 0	0 4
LONDON.		1526		0 0

FINIS

A

Geographical Description
OF THE
WORLD.

C H A P. I.

Of the World in General

THe surfare of the Earth is Divided into two great Continents one of which is Divided into *Europe, Asia and Africa*, and the other into two, *viz.* North and South *America*, as are plainly soen in the Mapp of the World, with their names in the midst in Capital Letters: There is but little difficulty about the bounds after that which joyns *Europe* and *Asia*, is Considered (for batynge the little *Isthmus* made by the *Mediterranean* and *Mare Rubrum*, which containes the Limits of *Asia* and *Africa*) there

is no part of the said Quarters which is not Surrounded by the Sea: For the separation then or Boundary between *Europe* and *Asia*, Geographers are of various Opinions Concerning this Division; Some Divide it thus, with a line drawn through the *Egean Sea* and *Helespont*, through the *Euxine Sea* to *Palus Meotis*, along the stream of the River *Tanaïs* to the mouth thereof, and so by the River *Dni-
na* to the Bay of St. *Nicholas* in the white Sea.

Others (as the Right Honourable the Earl of *Castlemain*) in his Book of the use of the English Globe, doth more Judiciously divide it thus, Supposing a line drawn from the Mouth of *Tanaïs* Runs up the stream to *Tura* (Scituated on the most Easterly flexure,) and thence going to the nearest Banks of the Riever *Oby*, accompanies it till it falls in the Northem *Ocean*; my Lord doth the rather Incline to this Division than any other, because it Containes almost all the Vast Dominions of the Russian Emperour, and so makes him an intire *European Mon-
arch.*

C H A P. II.

Of Europe in General.

Europe although it be the least of the four grand Divisions of the Earth (as appears in the Mapp of the World) yet it is of the most Renowne. I. For the Temperature of the Air, lying in the midst

midst of the Temperate Zone, and therefore Fertile in its soil. 2. The flourishing of Arts and Sciences. 3. For the Purity and Sincerity of the Christian faith,

The language of the Europeans is Divided into several branches or *Dialects*, but all from three Roots or stems, which are, 1. The *Latine*. 2. The *Tutonick* or *High Dutch*. 3. The *Sclavonian* tongue. Those that Branch from the *Latine* are the *Italians*, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Portugalls*; and those from the *Tutonick*, are the *English*, *Dutch*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Gothes*; and from the *Sclavonian*, the *Croatians*, *Hungarians*, *Transilvanians*, *Russians*,

The Kingdoms and Principal Regions are as followeth, (as they stand in the Table of Europe,) viz. *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *XVII Provinces*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Moscovia*, *Russia*, *lesser Tartary*, *Turky in Europe*.

The most famous Rivers in Europe are nine, The *Thames* in *England*, *Tornia* in *Scandinaria*, *Wolga* in *Moscovia*, the *Loire* in *France*, the *Rhine* in *Germany*, the *Weyssel* in *Poland*, *Tagus* in *Spain*, *Po* in *Italy*, and the *Danube* in *Germany* and *Turkey in Europe*.

We Rank *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, in the first place; in Regard they owe obedience to the Scepter of our Gracious Sovereign.

We shall therefore Begin with the Description of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, (not affecting that *Diminutive Appellation* of the *British Isles*) as if they were *Guernsey* or *Jarsey* and no way Comporting with the Renown and Grandure of those famous Kingdomes.

Of Great Britain.

Great Britain Containes England, Scotland, and Wales, making the most Famous Island in the whole Worl^t. It was once called *Albion, ab Albis Rupibus* from the white Rocks appearing on the South Coast, towards France, from whence it was first *Discovered*. Afterwards Britain, some say from *Brutus*, of the Trojan Race, who first settled a Government here; or as others will have it, from *Prutainia*, signifying Mettals, because of the great quantity of Tin, Iron, Lead, &c. that is found here. But others say the Britaines had their name from the word, *Brith*, which signifieth stained or painted, by reason of a Custome the Natives had to paint their Skins all over, and of several Colours, that they might thereby the more Terrify their Enemies, whence also the Romans called the People of Scotland *Picts*.

The whole length from Strathy-head in Scotland to the Lizard-point in Cornwall, is counted 624 Miles: And the breadth from the lands end in Cornwall, to the Isle of Thanet in Kent is about 340. It is oblserved in his Majesties Territoryes about Great Britain and Ireland, there are eight Several *Dialects* spoken by his Majesties own Subjects, viz. 1. English. 2. Scotch. 3. Irish. 4. Welch. 5. Cornish (in Cornwall.) 6. French (in Garnsey and Jarsey.) 7. Manks (in the Isle of Man) and 8. Gothish (in the Islands of Suhland).

Of

Of England.

England (a name taken from the *Angli* a people that came in with the Saxons, and not chang'd by the Danish or Norman Conquerors) is the chief part of the Island of Great Britain, being Divided into 40 Countys and 22 Bishopricks, is Accounted in length 386 miles, in breadth 279. The soil is very fertile and plentifull; several of its Chief Commodities and Excellencies are Contained in this verse,

*Anglias, Mons, Pons, Fons,
Ecclesia, Femina, Lana.*

*England is stor'd with Bridges, Hills and Wooll,
With Churches, Wells, and Women Beautifull.*

Its first known inhabitants were the *Britains*, who being Conquered by the *Romans*, and afterwards over-run by the *Saxons*, were forced to Retire into that Corner of the Kingdom called *Wales*: where their Posterity to this day Inhabit, being a Province Divided into 12 Countys and 4 Bishopricks, the eldest Son of our English Kings, being always Entituled Prince of *Wales*.

The forementioned *Saxons* Divided the whole Realm into seven Kingdoms, and were much oppressed for a long time by the *Danes*, but at last

last being united under one King, were subdued by the Normans, under *William the Conqueror*, whose Successors Continue to this day.

Of Wales.

Wales is Invironed on all sides by the Sea, except towards England, from which it is separated from the RIVER DEE, and a line drawn to the RIVER WYE; But Anciently it Extended to the RIVER SEVERNE Eastward, for Offa King of the Mercians, forced them to leave the Plain Countrys beyond that River (which now is called the *Marches of Wales*,) and to betake themselves to the Mountaines; which he caused to be separated from England, by a great Ditch called *Offa's Dike*, in Welch Clauðh-Offa, in many places yet to be seen.

The whole Country is Generally Mountainous and Barren, yet affordeth several good Commodityes, and is not without many fertile Valleys, which bear good Corn, and breedeth abundance of small Cattle, with which they furnish England; as also with Butter, Cheese, woolen Cloth, called Friezes, Cottons, Bays, Calveskins, Hides, Honey, Wax.

It is divided into 4 Circuits for the Administration of Justice, and is divided into 13 Counties, wherein is contained 1016 Parish Churches, 56 Market Towns and 40 Castles, 230 Rivers, 99 Bridges, 32 Parks, 13 Forrests, 1 Chase. Also these hills are famous for their height, viz. Snowden, Plinillimon, Brechin, Moyleodian, Brethen, Caddoridrie, Rardurvaire, Monich, Deniye, and Penman-Maur.

Of

Of Scotland.

Scotland is the Northern Part of Great Britain, longer then England, but not so broad, much colder and less Fruitfull, the whole Containing 35 Shires, is Divided into Lowlands, which speak a kind of Barbarous English, and the High-lands, whose language is very neer the same with the Irish. This Realm, upon succession of King James to the English Crown, became united to that Scepter, and are Joyntly stiled Great Britain. Its Chief Commodities are Course Clothes, Frieses, Fish, Hides, Lead-Ore, and here are four Universities, *Edenbrugh, Glas-cow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen*, two Arch-Bishops and eleven Bishops.

As to their Courts of Justice, they are peculiar to themselves, the chief of which is the Session or Colledge of Justice, consisting of a President, 14 Senators, 7 of the Clergy and as many of the Laity, unto which was afterward joined the Chancellor, who is chief, and 5 other Senators, & in time of the Sessions of Parliament there is a high Commissioner constituted by his Majesty to Act as Vice Roy under him, which at present is the Illustrious Prince James Duke of York and Albany.

Of I R E L A N D .

Ireland is the bigest Island in Europe after Britain. The West of which lyes towards Spain, Containing in length above 300 Miles, in breadth 150. It neither breeds nor will Harbour venomous Creatures; the Soil is very good, and by the late Industry of the Inhabitants (now the greatest part English;) the whole Country begins to Grow rich and Flourishing, as the Populous and fair new buildings at Dublin, and

30 A Geographical Description

and other Places Demonstrate. It is Divided in four Provinces, viz. *Leinster, Ulster, Munster & Connacht*, and each of them into several Countyes, as may appear in the Table of *Ireland*.

The Commodities are store of Cattel, as also Tallow, Butter, Cheese, and Wool, of which they make cloth, Frieses, Ruggs, Mantles, &c. Its Seas yeilds great plenty of Codfish, Herrings, Pilchers, &c. and in the Bowels of the Earth, Mines of Tin, Lead, and Iron.

Of Spain.

Spain, the most Western Country of Europe is separated from *France* on the Northeast by the Pyrenean Mountaines, and on the West joyning to *Portugal*, on all other parts washt by the Sea, its whole Circuit being 1900 English Miles. They are a mixt People, Descended from *Gothes, Saracens, and Jewes*: from the *Jewes* they Inherite Superstition, from the *Saracens* Melancholy, from the *Gothes* desire of Liberty. They are much given to Women, vain glorious, and stately; very Grave in their Carriage, zealous Adherers to the Church of *Rome*, Obedient to their Prince, true to their words, and of Wonderfull Patience, Enduring adverfity: their Women sober, loving to their Husbands, and Gallants, wonderful, Delicate, Curious in Painting, and perfuming, but by Custome forbidden to drink any Wine, at leaft till they are Marryed. This Country yields Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Liquorish, Rice, Silk, Wool, Corke, Rosin, Steel, Oranges and Lemmons, and Raisins, &c. But is defective in Corn, and are glad to be supplyed therewith from *Italy, France or Sicilia*; nor are their Cattle large or many, their fare being most upon **Sallats**

Sallats and Fruits; every Gentleman limitted what flesh he shall buy for himself and Family: they have Universities, such as they are: their Courts are kept at Madrid.

Of Portugal.

Portugal is a Distinct Kingdome by it self, though anciently a province of Spain. Its Chief City is *Lisbon*; their Customes and Religion much like the Spaniards.

Of France.

The Kingdom of France is for one infire thing, one of the most rich and absolute Monarchies of the World, being almost a square, each side containing about 600 Miles; it is bounded on the North with Lower Germany, on the North-West, washt with the British Ocean, on the west with the Aquitain Sea, on the South the Pyrenean Mountains fence it from Spain, on the East it extends to the Medeteranean, and the Alps, which Divide it from Italy. It abounds with all manner of good Fruits, besides great store of Fish and Fowl; but its Chiefest Commodities are Wine, Salt, Linnen, Cloth and Corn; the less Materiall are Wood for

dying, Paper, Nutts, Almonds; Laces to the New Modes. The People are general Complemental, instant and Rash; both their Gentlemen and Citizens live more sparingly then the English, they feed most on Boyl'd or Liquid Meats, and are very curious in sawces. In Matters of Warr, there is an old Comparison that Resembles the French to a Flea, quickly Skiping into a Country, and assoon leaping out of it; of which late Transactions afford several instances; their Language is *Amorous*, and they leave out manny Consonants in Pronunciation, Occasioning this Proverb, A Frenchman writes not as he pronounces, Sings not as the Pricks, nor Speakes as he thinks. The Nationall Religion is Popery, yet there are many Protestants amongst them, whom they in derision call *Hugonots*, who of late have bin and are under great Persecution for their Religion and loss of their Priviledges, not occasioned in the least by their disloyalty, or any disturbance of the Government, but only and alone from the Malice of the Popish Clergy. The Air in the Northern parts of France is Purer then that of England, and being not so much Covered with Clouds drawn out of the Sea, becomes more cold in Winter, and more hot in Summer, and less annoyed with mists and Rain.

The Kingdom is divided into twelve General Governments, to which may be added four new Governments, being the late Conquests of the French King.

Four towards the North on this side the Loir, four in the middle of France, on each side the Loir, four on the South beyond the Loir, and the other four to the Eastward towards Germany.

Of several Countrys bordering upon France

LA Franche Comte, or the free County, called also the County of Burgundy, is environed with *Champagne*, *Lorrain*, *Bressy*, and the *Dutchy of Burgundy*, being in length 90 Miles, and breadth 60. One of the most fertile Provinces in the World, the chief City is *Besanson*, the next *Dole*, famous for the Colledg of *Jesuits* there. It was under the *Spanish Crown*, but a few years agoe sudenly surprized by the *French*.

2. *Lorrain*, a Principality adjoyning to that last mentioned, about four days Journey in length, and three in breadth; it abounds with Corn and Wine, good Horses, plenty of Mines and Store of Salt and Fish: the Dukes Revenue was formerly computed at 700000 Crowns *per Annum*; and they were wont to give for their Device, An armed Arm coming as it were from Heaven, and Grasping a naked Sword, to shew that they were absolute Princes, holding theire estate by no other tenure then from God and the Sword: but the *French* have likewise not long since violently over-ruin; this Countrey; and the present Duke Commands the *Emperours* forces, having Married the Queen Dowager of *Poland*.

3. Savoy, a Dukedom compassed with Dauphine, Switzerland and Piedmont; which latter is for the most part under its Government, lying on the Italian side of the Alps, and being exceeding pleasant and Fruitfull. The rest of Savoy is Mountanous & Barren. Adjoyning hereunto, on the Lake Lemane, stands the City of Geneva, a Common wealth, not extending eight Leagues in Circuit; But of indifferent good Trade, and well Fortified.

4. Switzerland, is likewise a Republick, Consisting of 13. Shires or Cantons, of which five are all Papists, six all Protestants, and two mixt. 'Tis thought to be the highest Countrey in Europe, and sends forth four of the Greatest Rivers, viz. The Danubias through Germany and Turkie East; the Rhine, through Germany, North; the Rhosne, through France, West; and so through Italy, South; the Soil is but mean, being so Hilly; but the Men great Warriours, and famous for their Mercenary Valour.

This Country is in length about 240 miles, and 188 in breadth, very Mountanous, affording Deers, Wild-Goats and Bears. The Valleys affords rich Pasture for Cattle, wherein consists their greatest wealth, in some places they have good VVines and Corn.

Of Italy.

Italy is the most famous Region of Europe, very much Resembling the form of a mans legg; A most Pleasant Countrey, Commodious for Traffique, and Exceeding fertile.

Tis bounded on the East with the Adriatick Sea, South and West with the Tyrrhene Sea, on the North with the Alps, being in length 1020 Miles, and in Breadth not above 440. in the Broadest place.

It abounds with Corrie, Wine and Oyl, yields plenty of Almonds, Pomegranats, &c. The whole Countrey seeming as an intire Garden.

The People were Anciently famous for their Valour and Prudence, and are still Courteous and Grave, and very Obliging to Strangers, yet much Enclining to Jealousy and Wantonnes, and sharp Revenge; sparing in Diet, but neat; their greatest Expences are about their Gardens.

Here about 1600 year agoe the Latine tongue Florish'd, being vulgarly spoken; but afterwards by the Invasions of the Gothes and Vandales, and other Barbarous Nations, the Common Speech became mixed and degenerated; which at this day we call the Italian, and is still a most Delicate, Noble, and Courtly Language.

The Capitall City is Rome, once Mistris of the World in Temporalls, and still pretending to be so

in Spiritualls, in Compass about 11 Miles, but full of Gardens, and waste ground, so that its supposed not to Contain above 250000 Soules, two parts in three of whom are Clergy men, and Curtezans.

But in the Flourishing of the *Roman Empire*, it contained 50 Miles in Compass, and not Fewer then 3 or 4 Millions of People, as is found in *Authentick History*.

After the Emperours removed their Seat to *Constantinople*, the Bishop of *Rome* taking Advantage by their absence, by pretended *Donation* from *Constantine* made himself absolute Prince of a great part of *Italy*, called *St.Peters Patrimony*, and the Lands of the Church, and the rest in time became *Cantonized* into severall *Petty Principalities* and States.

In the Bottom of the *Adriatick*, now called the *Gulf of Venice*, stands the famous City and Virgin Commonwealth of *Venice*, Situate on many Islands; and the water running through every street, being in compass 8 Miles, Containing 70 Parishes, many Excellent *Pallaces*, and Curious Buildings.

Of the Principal Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

Of Sicilia.

This Island is the chiefest of all the others in the Mediterranean Sea, and is a Kingdom of

of it self , it is in Circuit about 780 Miles ; it is of a Triangular Shape.

It is very plentiful , and abundant in most things , especially Corn ; it yields most Delicate Wines , sweet Oyl , Sugar , Honey , Silk , Safrón , great store of Salt , and by reason of the sweet Temperature they have all Sorts of Fruits , as also Mines of Gold , Silver , Iron and Allom : there are also found Emravldes and Agates , and other Precious Stones ; The Countrey breeds an Excellent Race of Horses ; and amongst the Hills and Mountaines , there is the famous Mount *Etna* ; now called Mount *Gibello* , although it lyes covered with Snow , yet from the topp Issues forth flame and smoke , and sometimes casteth forth such a quantity of Ashes , that the fields are Covered therewith .

There are at present 12 Episcopall Cityes , the three whereof , as *Palermo* , *Messina* and *Monwale* , are Arch Bishopricks , all very rich ; *Palermo* is the Royal seat of the whole Kingdome ; The *Sicilians* are very Ingenious and sharpe witted People , Eloquent and Pleasant , desirous of Honour ; the Island is under the Power of the King of *Spain* .

Of Sardinia.

The Island of *Sardinia* lyeth in the Mediterranean or Tyrrhenian Sea , whose Circuit is 560 Miles with is Divided into two parts , one is more Hilly then the other ; the Island produceth

Excellent Wines, and abundance of Cattell, and great store of Cheese; they have good Horses, but not very high: here are many hot Bathes, Salt pitts, Mines of Silver, Brimstone and Allom. This Island hath two Arch Bishopricks, the one is *Cagliari*, and is the chief City, Seated on a Mountain, having a fair Port; the other is *Oristano*, very meanly Inhabited by reason of a bad Ayre; it has a Port, and a great River. The Sardes are a Rude People, and uncivil, well able to endure Labour and hardness, good Hunters, not daynty in food, not Curious in Apparel. They formerly had a language of their own but, now Corrupted; and in the Cities they speak *Spanishe*.

Of Corsica.

This Island hath been Inhabited with divers Sorts of People, it is in length 120 Miles. It is Divided into two parts, the Easterne part is called the *Interior*, and the other on the West called the *Exterior* side; the Island is every where Enclosed with Rocky Clifts, and within the land very Hilly; it produceth Horses of a fierce Nature, and Hounds of a wonderfull Bigness.

First this Island was possessed by the *Tyrheans*, and afterwards by the *Carthaginians*; but they were driven out by the *Romans*, which were also Expelled by the *Saracens*, which were likewise subdued by the *Genevese*, under whose Jurisdiction it remaines.

Of Malta.

This Island is renowned for the residence of the great Master of the Knights of Jerusalem, the Circuit is 60 Miles, the land is Stony without River in it; they have store of Sheep, Goats, Oxen, Asses, Mules, Coneyes and Partridges; the Inhabitants are very brown, swarthy Colour, by reason of the heat of Summer; the Women are fair, but they hate Company and when they goe abroad they are Covered. Upon this Island was the Shipwrack of St. Paul, the chief town and seat of the Bishop is called *Malta*.

Of Corfu.

Corfu is one of the Islands in the *Ionian Sea*, in Circuit 300 Miles, and 40. in length; the South part Hilly, but the North part plain, one Mountain Excepted, which stands neer the Sea, on whose top is seated *Castle Nova*, underneath it *Castle Vechio*, and at the foot of the Hill lyest the City of *Corfu*, shut in and enclosed between those two Castles; the Aire is very sweet and good; it abounds with Cedar trees, Orange trees, and other Fruits; it is Plentifull in Honey, Wax, Wine and

and Oyl, Fish and wild Fowl, and wild Beasts, to the great pleasure and pastime of the Inhabitants in their Hunting and Hawking Recreations.

SAXA RO

Of Candia.

THIS ISLAND is one of the most famous in the Mediterranean Sea; it reaches 270 Miles in length, and 50 Miles in breadth. This Isle was ormerly called Crete, and had at that time 100 Cities; it is Hilly in the Easterne part; it abounds with Olive trees, Oranges, Cedars, and Excellent Wine, called Malmsey or Muscadine, and in their Valleyes Exceeding fair Pastures. This Island hath been lately famous for the great and eminent defence it made against the Turk, but at last was forc'd to yield the Conquest thereof to them, so the Venetians lost it, after a long and tedious siege. The Chiefe City of the Island is called Candia.

Of Cyprus.

THIS ISLAND is 550 Miles in Circumference, in length it is 200, and in breadth 65 Miles. It is Divided into two parts by a Mountain which runs through it from East and West; the Ayre is very hot, and but little water; there falls little raine; it abounds

abounds with all things needfull for life ; it produceth great store of Corn, and other Pulse and Grain, Oyl, excellent Wine, Sugar, and Cotten-Wool, Honey, Turpentine, Verdigreace, Bras, and all Sort of Mettals, Salt and Grogrames of Goats hayre ; the Women Lascivious.

This Kingdome is Divided into 11 Provinces, the Chief City is Nicosia, adorned with fair Churches and sumptuous Pallaces ; it was once in the Possession of the Venetians, but now under the Turk.

Of Majorca and Minorca.

Two Islands about 60 miles from Spain, the first 300, the second is 150 Miles in Circuit, and both Indifferent Fruitsfull.

Of Cephalonia and Zant

These Islands each of them are in Compass 60 Miles or there abouts, they have plenty of currans and Oyl, and Wine ; and are under the Venetians.

Of

Of Germany.

Germany is Divided into two parts, High and Low. High Germany is bounded on the West, with France and Belgium; on the North, with Denmark and the Baltique Sea; on the East, with Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; and on the South, with the Alps and Italy. — The Country is almost Square, each side being 650 Miles; it hath one General Governour called the Emperour, a Name derived from the Ancient Roman Emperours, but retains very little of that Power; for most of the other Princes are absolute in their Respective Dominions, whence this mighty Body, by Reason of Various Interests and Differences, becomes nothing so formidable as it would be, if firmly united under one Sovereign Monarch; The Principal Regions are presented to you in the Table of Germany, the whole Country abounds with most things necessary for Life.

Its Commodities are Mines of Silver, and other Inferior Metals; Wines, and fresh Fish, Quick-Silver, Alloin, &c. The People are Honest, Laborious, and Sincere, Stout Drinkers, and Good Souldiers: The Women of Indifferent Complexions, but somewhat corpulent; as for their Diet, There is this Proverb, The Germans have much meat, but Sluttishly drest; The French little, but neatly Cookt; The Spaniards neither one nor the other.

The

The Title of the Father descends to all the Children, every Son of a Duke, is a Duke, every Daughter a *Duchess*; For Religion, some are Papists, others Protestants; which latter are again divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*.

Of the Seventeen Provinces.

Lower Germany is that which is called *Belgium*, or the *Netherlands*, and is bounded on the East, with the River *Ems*, and part of High Germany, on the West with the German Sea, on the North with *East Friesland*, and on the South with the *Some*, *Champaign* and *Lorrain*, containing in all Seventeen Provinces: But we shall only speak here of the seven United Provinces, or *Dutch Common-Wealth*; The Names of which are, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Issel*, *Zutphen*, *Groningen*, and *West-Friesland*, which was first made in the year 1581. on their Revolt from their Ancient Sovereign the King of Spain, against whom by the great Assistance of the *English*, and Princes of *Orange*, they Waged War many years so successfully, that he was at last forced to treat with them as a Free State.

These Countries are exceeding Populous, being a People very Industrious, they have attempted to Grasp the Trade of this part of the World into their hands.

In these Provinces the Women govern all, both within doors, and without, and make all bargains, which

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which makes them injurious, and Troublesom; the Eldest Daughter is of the greatest Reputation, yet hath no larger Portion then the rest; they Marry Noble with Ignoble, young with old, Master with Servants, and into strange Townes, and Forreign Countrys.

There are within *Holland* also a great Number of Lakes and standing Waters. They want both Corn, Wine, Oyl, Wood, Wool, Hemp, Flax, and almost all other Commodities; and yet there is not any Countrey in the North which abounds so much as *Holland* and *Zealand*, in almost all the forementioned Commodities; so great is the Advantages these Provinces receive by the Sea.

The ten^{to} Catkolick Provinces, or Spanish Netherlands.

THe ten Spanish Provinces are these, *Flanders*, *Limburg*, *Luxenburg*, *Brahant*, the Marquesate of the Holy Empire; *Artois*, *Henault*, *Namurs*, *Meckline*, and *Gelderland*.

The Soil is very Fruitful, and mightily Peopled, but exceedingly wasted and impoverished by the late Wars and Incursions made in their Country by the French King.

In these Countrys belonging to the King of Spain, are 208. Walled Townes, 150. Townes privileged, as walled Townes; 6300. Villages with

with Parish Churches, besides a great Number of Villages and Hamblets.

There are five principle Rivers in the seventeen Provinces; The Rhine, the Meuse, the Scheld, the Haa, and Emes.

The Meuse affords abundance of Sturgeon, so big, that some of them weigh four hundred, and some four hundred and twenty pounds, and are twelve foot long, of Antwerp Measure; The Scheld doth also abound with most sorts of Fish.

They have divers Forrests and Woods, well stored, with Red and Fallow Deer, Goates, Wild Boares, Hares, Coneys, Badgers, Wolves, Foxes, &c. which yeild good Furrs.

The Fowl in these Countries are Partridges, Feasants, Turtle-Doves, Quailes, and any sort of Birds as we have in England.

The two Principal Cities in these Countreys are Amsterdam in the Seven United Provinces, and Antwerp in the Ten Provinces.

Amsterdam standeth upon the Gulf Tye, and is built upon Piles under the Ground, as Venice is; so that the buildings under ground, are more chargable then above: It is very rich in Merchandise, the buildings are very Sumptuous and Fair.

Antwerp lyeth on the right side of the Scheld, it flourisheth exceedingly in the Number of Inhabitants, in beautiful Buildings, and in Merchandizing, which is chiefly occasioned by the the Commodiousness of the Scheld, it being a River of so great bredth and depth, and Ebbing and Flowing so far into the Sea.

Of Norway.

Norway the Western parts of Scandinavia; is a place very Barren and Mountainous; so that instead of bread the People eat dried Fish, which we call Stock-fish. They export Furs, Train-Oyl, Timber, Deals, Clapboard. It is a Kingdom of it self, and divided into five Governments or Provinces.

1. The Government of *Babus*, the chief Towns, *Babus* and *Maerstrand*.

2. That of *Agger*; the chief Towns is *Agger*, *Opsto*, and *Frederick Stadt*.

3. That of *Bergen*, the chief Town *Bergen*, the Residence of the Vice-Roy.

4. The Government of *Drontherm*, the chief Town *Dronthem*, the Seat of the Ancient Kings of Norway.

5. *Wardhuyse*, the chief Town *Wardhuyse*, near the North Cape of Norway.

The Normegians are little given to sickness, and are of a strong Constitution; their great inclination to Sorcery, makes them have the Reputation of selling the Winds to the Seamen.

Of

Of Sweden.

The Kingdom of *Sweden* hath on the East *Muscovia*, On the West the *Dofriae-Hills* (that part that side from *Norway*) on the North the *Frozen Seas*, and on the South the *Baltick*. The Country is little less then *Italy* and *France* put together. The People are good VVarriers, and live hardly, the Ayr is sharp but so salubrious, that it is ordinary for men to live 100 years; It aboundeth with Lead, Iron, Copper, Tarr, Furs.

Sweden Comprehends seven parts, which are.

1. *Hallaud, Schonen and Bleking*, all which goe under the name of *South Gothland*. The Chief Towns *Lunden, Malmugen, Landskroon*; and *Christianstadt*.

2. The North part of *Gothland* is divided into *Ostro Gothland* and *Westro Gothland*; The Chief Towns *Calmar, Gottenburgh, and Linkopen*.

3. *Sweden* containing eight or nine Provinces. The Chief Cities are *Stockholme, Upsal* and *Nikopen*.

4. *Lapland* is Divided into five Regions or Territories, viz. *Uma, Piha, Lula, Tormia* and *Lapmark*, with the Towns of the same name whereof *Tormia* is of most importance.

5. The great Province of *Finland*, subdivided into several small Provinces, The Chief Towns are *Abbo, Wiburg* and *Roseburg*.

6. *Ingria*, The Chief Towns, *Noteburg* and *Juanagrod*.

D.

7. Li-

7. *Livania, or Liffland, The Chief Town, Riga, Derpt, and Revel.*

The Crown of *Swedland* is also possessed of several Islands in the *Baltick Sea*; And in *Germany*, the Dukedoms of *Pomeren*, *Bremen* and *Ferden*; The Town of *Wismar*, and the Island of *Rugen*.

In the North Part of *Sweden*, *Tormia* and *Kimi*, are the most Considerable Rivers of *Scandinavia*.

The Country is full of Mountains and Woods, The Commodities of the Country, are Copper, Buttet, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Pitch, Rosin, Timber and Boards.

There are so few sick people among them, that Physicians and Apothecaries have little or no Practice.

The Air is so sharp and salubrious, that it is ordinary for men to live an hundred years. Their Religion *Lutheran*

Of Denmark.

Denmark Consists of three Parts, to wit, *Jutland*, which is a great Peninsula, or *Chersonesus*, annexed to *Germany*.

Jutland is Divided into North and South *Jutland*.

1. North *Jutland* includes four *Lutheran* Diocesses, which are,

1. The Diocese of *Rypen*. 2. Of *Arhusen*. 3. Of *Wiburg*.

Wiburg, and Alburg, and Schagen, the North Cape of Denmark.

2. *South-Futland* Comprehends two Dukedoms.

1. The Dukedom of *Holstein*, Included within the Circle of Lower *Saxony*.

2. The Dukedom of *Sleswick*, the Chief Town of the same name, with the Castles of *Gottorp*, *Tonningen* and *Fiendsburg*.

The most Remarkable Islands of the *Baltick* are.

1. *Zeland*, the Chief City *Copenhagen* the Residence of the King, whose Brother Prince *George* was Marryed to the Illustrious Lady *ANN*, Daughter to his Royal Highness the *DUKE of York*, *Anno 1683*.

2. The Island *Fuinien* the Chief Towns *Odensee*, *Middlefort* and *Niburg*.

The Islands and Countries in the Northern Sea, which depends upon the Kingdom of *Denmark*, are a great Island of *Icelandia*, the Chief Town, *Hola* a Bishoprick.

The Islands *Fezo*.

The Kingdom of *Norway*, &c.

Of Poland.

THE ELECTIVE KINGDOM of *Poland*, lies to the Eastward of *Germany*, on the North of *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, and *Moldavia*, and South-westward from *Muscovia*.

It Contains two Estates, that of true *Poland* with

the Provinces Annexed thereto, and the great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, with its Dependencies, which is now united to the Crown of *Poland*.

The whole Kingdom is divided into twelve Provinces as may appear in the Table. It is in Compass 2600 miles, very fruitful in Barley and Cattle, & Hemp Wax, Pitch & Tarr. and other Merchandise. The Inhabitants Excellent Souldiers; They are all pestered with factions, that they can attempt no great matter, only to defend themselves from the Turks. They are much addicted to the *Latine Tongue*.

They have of all Religions amongst them, but the Present King seems much to favour Popery; and was Eminent serviceable in the late War in the relief of *Vienna*, and the regaining of *Hungary* from the Turk.

Of Lithuania.

L*ithuania* is the Greatest Province of all those which Compose the Estates of the Crown of *Poland*; It has the Tittle of a Grand Dukedom, wherein there are as many great Officers, as in the Kingdome of *Poland*.

The Country is full of Marshes and Sloughs, that there is no travelling in the Winter for Ice.

Samogitia, a Countrey in this Dukedom, whose Inhabitants live very poorly.

Volhinia, the Chief City *Kiou*, an Ancient place, having once 300 fair Churches, but destroyed by the Tartars; still a Bishops See, acknowledging the Patriarch of *Mosco*, and of the Communion of the Greek-

Greek Church; seated on the *Borysthenes*, where the *Cossacks* have often had their Retreats. It was lately in the hands of the *Muscovite*, but now said to be the *Turks*, in the year 1678.

In *Podolia* stands the well fortified and Impregnable *Caminiack*, which formerly withstood the Armyes of the *Turkes*, the lesser *Tartars*, the *Transylvanians*, and the *Walachiens*; but at length was forced to yield to the Grand Seignior, in the year 1672. since Retaken by the *Poles*; but by the last Treaty delivered to the *Turks*, as also *Orzantow* and *Dussow*, at the mouth of the *Borysthenes*.

Of Muscovia.

Muscovia is the vastest Empire in Europe, 3300 miles long, and 3000 broad: The whole Countrey is over spread with Woods and Lakes. The People for the most part fat and Corpulent, strong of Body, and good proportion, only Great Bellyes, and Broad Beards, are in Fashion. The Women love not their Husbands, unless they beat them.

They only teach their Children to Write and Read.

They wear long Robes, under which they have close coats down to their knees, but they tye their Girdles under their bellyes.

The Religion of the Muscovite is of the Greek Church; all their Images are in flat painting.

The Grand Duke bears the Title of *Czar*, as much as to say *Cezar*. The Habits which he is said to wear makes him look like a Priest.

The Embassadors of Foreign Princes are at the greatest trouble in the World to give him his right Titles.

One of his Pedecessors was so Barbarous, that he caused the Hat of a French Embassador to be nailed to his Head, because he refus'd to be uncovered in his presence: but Queen *Elizabeth* sent an Embassador thither soon after, a man so Couragious, that he stood also in his presence covered, and undauntedly told the *Czar* to his Face; that if he touch'd a hair of his Head, his great Mistris would make his Empire to tremble; and made the Titles of his Mistris, the Queen of *England*, Exceed the number of the *Czars* Tittles; Stiling her *The Most high and Mighty Monarch*: **ELIZABETH Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Northumberland, Westmorland Cumberland, York-shire, Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.** Runing through all the Countyes and shires in *England* the length of which Titles Amazed the *Czar*; and he acquainted the Embassador, That he had a great Esteem for her Majesty and for her Subjects; and declared his willingness to suffer her Subjects to trade in any part of his Empire, without paying any Dutyes, which great Priviledge was Continued to our English Merchants, until the Martyrdome of King **CHARLES the first**, of glorious Memory; he mightely resenting that Horrid Act; and that Priviledge hath not been yet regained.

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Muscovia is Divided into two parts, the Northern and the Southern: *Mosco* is the Capital City, and the Residence of the *Czar*.

There are at this present two *Czars*, who not long since sent two Embassadors, one from each, to his Majesty of Great Britain: 1683.

Of Turkey in Europe.

That part of the Ottoman Empire which is *Turky in Europe*, Containes the greatest parts of *Hungary*, and all *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Bessarabie*, *Walachia*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Bosnia*, *Sclavonia*, *Albania*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Theffaly*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Morea*. with the *Ægean* and *Jonian Islands*, And in the year 1683 the Grand Segnior brought an Army of 100000 men in *Austria*, where with he thought to have Conquered, not only the small part of *Hungary* that is left to the Emperor, but the greatest part of the Empire also; The Conduct of which army was Committed to the Grand Vifier, and past by all the strong Cityes in *Hungary*, as *Raab*, *Komorra*, &c. and sate down before *Vienna* the 8th of July. in hopes to have taken it by Surprize.

The Imperial Army under the Conduct of the Duke of *Lorrain*, their General, very opportunely Convey'd his Infantry into the City, consisting of 15000 men; who having Count *Staremburg* for their

their Gouverour, a man famous for his Valour and Conduct, that the great fury the Turks shewed in their several Assaults Redounded to their own loss, and the encouragement of the Besieged; and were repulsed with a very great slaughter; some say with no less then 15 or 20000 men, whose dead Bodies proved so great an Annoyance to the Turkish Army, that the Grand Visier desired three days Truce to bury his dead; which being denied by the Worthy Gouverour, caused him to remove his Camp at a further distance, for fear of infecting his Army; and finding himself deceived in his Intelligence; (the Garrison being stronger than he was informed) he proceeded to a formal Siege, which he Continued for the space of nine Weeks; with more then ordinary Toyl and Labour, working with his Mines day and night, in hopes to have Carryed the place before any Relief could come to them; and having sprang several of them by which the place was Assaultable, he stormed it several times, but was still beaten off with great loss, and having at last sprung one under the Bastion *Lobel*, he continued his Assault with greater fury and vigour, though without success; so that after so long a time, and so many Continued Assaluts, the Gouverour finding himself reduced to great Extremity, made the Appointed Sign to the Duke of *Lorraine* for Relief: VVhereupon the King of *Poland* being joyned with the Emperiall Forces, made up an Army of 85000 Men, Horse and Foot.

It was Resolved at a General Councel of Warr, to Attaque the Turkish Camp upon the 12th of September new stile; And Accordingly it was put

in Execution. The King of *Poland* having the Attacked the Grand Vifiers Quarters, The Duke of *Lorraine* on the side of the Bastion of the Court; and Prince *Waldeck* that which leads to the *Scotish gate*. The Attaque being warmly begun, and Count *Staremburgh* Sallying out at the same time, soon put the Infantry into disorder; upon with their Horses fled, and with them the Grand Vifier, leaving them to the Mercy of the Christians, who cut them all to pieces, and remained Master of their Camp, with their Tents, the Pavilion of the Grand Vifier, Their Artillery, and Ammunition, and a Considerable sum of Money ; in this Action the English that were there, behaved themselves very Gallantly to the great Commendation of our Nation.

After the relief of *Vienna*, the two Armies under the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorrain* continued the Pursuit, and with great Success, and regained all the strong Holds in *Hungary* that were possessed by the *Turks*; and in all this great Action the *Turks* did not Rally their Army to Face the Christians: But did Continually fly before them,

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THE
General Description
OF
ASIA.

ASIA is a very Considerable part of the World, in regard, First, That Man was therein Created; Secondly, Here our blessed Saviour was born, wrought his Miracles, and Suffered for the Redemption of the World; Thirdly, Here was Transacted the most Remarkable Occurrences mentioned in the Old and New Testament, and from hence all Nations of the World, and all Arts and Sciences had their first beginning.

Many are the Religions here Followed; but the Jews, Mahometans and Idolaters, excel the Christians in number.

Mahometisme is received by the four Principal Nations of *Asia*, viz. the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, and *Tartars*.

The *Turks* gives most Liberty, the *Arabians* are

are the most Superstitious, the *Perians* most Rational, and the *Tartars* most simple.

The Turks follow the Doctrine of *Omar* and have their Patriarch at *Badgat*.

The Persians follow the Doctrine of *Haly*, and have their Patriarch at *Ipahan*.

The Greeks also have their Patriarchs here, one Residing at *Antioch*, and the other at *Jerusalem*.

As to the Division of *Asia* from *Europe*, it hath already been discoursed of, in the Description of *Europe*.

The Principal Seas within the Land are the *Caspian*, the *Euxine*, and the *Persian Sea*.

The Principal Rivers are the *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Crocas*, *Kiang*, &c.

The Air of *Asia* is almost every where Temperate, and abounds with Gold and Silver, Precious Stones, Spices, and Silks.

Asia is in Subjection under four mighty Monarchs viz. The *Grand Senior*, the *Sultan of Persia*; the *Cham of Tartary* (and now King of *China*) and the *Great Mogul*.

A great part of *Asia* Consists in a great multitude of Islands, of which are *Maldives*, *Ceylon*, *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Aynam*, *Japan*, the *Philippines*, the *Moluccas*, &c. And the Island of *Cyprus*, and *Rhodes*, and some others in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Of Turkey in Asia.

The Turk by his Puissance having over-run a great share of two of the Considerable parts of the World; Possesseth in *Asia*, these Countreys *Anatolia*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Armenia*, and *Georgia*.

I. *Anatolia* vulgarly *Natolia*, and Anciently *Asia* the less, a Countrey once of great Fertility, but now wast and almost desolate, there were the seven Churches to whom St. John Directs his Book of the *Revelation*, as *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Sardis*, &c.

Formerly the Air was Exceeding sound and Healthfull, now every six years the Pestilence destroys Millions of People.

The *Mahometan* Religion is chiefly professed in most places thereof.

Ephesus once famous for the Temple of *Diana*, of 425 foot in length, 220 in breadth, supported with 127 Marble Pillars, 70 foot high, 220 years in building, seven times fired.

Smyrna, a place of great Plenty, the Soil abounding with Wine and Oyl.

The heats are very Excessive in Summer, (and would be unsupportable, were it not for the Breezes that come off the Sea about 10 a clock, and continues till evening,) and is followed with the Pestilence and Malignant Fevers.

Pergamus and *Sardis*, have been Royall Cities, Pergamus is famous for the wealth of *Attalus*, for the Invention of Parchment, and the Birth place of *Galen*, for its Tapestry, and for its being one of the seven Churches.

Sardis for the Residence of the Kings of *Lydia*, and also one of the 7 Churches.

The most Renowned Mountaines of the lesser *Asia* are *Taurus*, which divides *Asia* into two parts, and is the most famous Mountain in the World for its heighth and length.

Euphrates divides *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia* from *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, and *Arabia*.

Tigris, descends from the *Georgian* Mountaines falls into divers lakes, loses it self divers times in the Earth cutts through the Mountaines and divides *Mesopotamia* from *Affyria*, washes the Ruines of *Nineveh*, receives the branches of the *Euphrates*, and disembogues it self into the *Persian Gulf*.

Syria, and *Phenicia*, Two Adjoining Provinces wherein is Mount *Libanus*, famous in Scripture for goodly Cedars: The Chief Cities *Damascus*, *Antioch*, *Tyre*, and *Sidon*, and those now more renowned for Commerce are *Aleppo* and *Scanderoon*. The Couatrey abounds with Wheat, Oyl, Balm, &c.

Canaan or *Palestine*, in length but 200 miles, and in breadth not above 50; yet so Fruitful that we read in Holy writ, it once sustained 130000 fighting Men, besides the tribes of *Levi* and *Benjamin*, but now it is nothing so plentiful; 'Tis now under the *Turk* Inhabited by mixt People, pretending

ing to Christianity, shewing divers of the places mentioned in the Scripture.

Mesopotamia or *Diarbeck* lying between *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, the Soil is exceeding Fertile, and from hence supposed to be the place where the Garden of *Eden* was.

Upon *Tygris* stands *Babylon*, now called *Bagdat*, where happened the Confusion of Languages after the Flood, and is only a great Ruinous heap near which place stood the Tower of *Babel*.

Babylon was built by *Nimrod* much Augmented by *Nebuchadnezzar*, it was taken by *Cyrus*, *Darius*, and by *Alexander the great*, who died there.

In the year 1638 when *Amurath* the fourth re-took it from the Persians, he caused three Men out of every Tent throughout his Army, to be cast into the Mote, and over them a vast number of Bawins and Woollacks, that he might the more easily assault the place.

Armenia now called *Turcomania* taking its name from the *Turks*, who being a People of *Schythia*, and too populous to get food sufficient in so Barren a Country broke through the *Caspian Sea*, and seated themselves here in the year *Anno Domini* 844.

Georgia, not so called from St. *George* whom yet here they greatly reverence but from the *Georgi* who long ago Inhabited the Adjacent Countreys, the People now though Tributaryes to the Turk, Profess Christianity, and agree in most points with the Greek Church: It is seated between the *Euxine* and the *Caspian Sea*.

Of

Of Arabia.

*A*rabia is bounded on the East with the *Persian Gulph*, and *Chaldea*, and on the South the *Ocean*, and on the West the *Red Sea*, and some part of *Egypt*, and on the North the River *Euphrates*, with some part of *Palestine*.

It is Commonly divided into three parts, viz. *Arabia the Stony*, *Arabia the Desert*, and *Arabia the Happy*.

Arabia the Stony lies near the Holy-Land.

Arabia the Desart, lies near *Chaldea* and the *Euphrates*; *Arabia the Happy* advances it self between the *Red Sea* and the *Persian Gulph*, which divides it from *Persia*; and this part is the greatest, and Richest, and best Inhabited of all.

Arabia the Stony hath for its chief City *Herat*, which signifies a Rock, whereon it was built, with an advantagious Scituation, a place of great strength.

On the Coast of the *Red Sea* is the Castle *Tar*, a Walled Town and a Port, very famous, and it is believed the *Israelites* having passed the *Red Sea*, Entered the Desarts this way; and it is likewise a Passage, where the Caravans stop at their return from *Mecca*.

Arabia the Desart, so called by reason of the vast Sandy Desarts, and the uninhabitableness thereof,

of, scarce offering either food for Man or Beast: So that those which travel those Countreys are forced to carry their Provisions with them, and guide themselves to the place designed by the help of the Stars, or Marriners Compas, as they do at Sea, and go in great Companies for fear of being robbed or rifled by the wild Arabs.

The People are much addicted to Theft by which they get their living, being stout and warlike Men; their Chief food being Venison, Milk, and Herbs; they go half naked; their Wives they hire for what time they please,

Arabia the Happy may properly be so called by Reason of the Fruitlefulness and Richness of the Soil, which Produceth plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruit, and Odoriferous Spices; great increase of Cattel; also abounding in Gold, Pearles, Balsom Myrrhe, Frankincense, and several sorts of Druggs

These People are very Faithful and Punctual in their Promises; here are great quantities of Ostriches which for the most parts abide in the Desarts.

In the Province of *Hagiaz*, the Chief Cities towards the *Red Sea* are *Medina*, and *Mecca*, this last being the Birth-Place of *Mahomet*, and the other his Burying-Place.

Medina, though Scituated in a Barren and Desolate Place, adjoyning on *Arabia the Stony*, yet by Reason of, its being the Sepulcher of *Mahomet*, is become a fair City, containing about 6000 Houses, being a place of great Trading and resort, by Reason of the Pilgrims, which flock thither to pay their Blind Devotions.

This Sepulcher or Tomb wherein their Prophet lieth;

lieth, is Enclosed within an Iron grate, and Covered with green Velvet, having the supply of a new one every year from the *Grand Seignior*, and the old one becomes the fees of the Priests, which they sell in small pieces and shreds for great Reliques to the Pilgrims, which brings them in great Revenues.

In this Temple are about 3000 Lamps of Gold and Silver, wherein is Balsam and such other rich Odours, Oynments, and Oyls, which are Continually kept burning.

The People for the most part are of a mean Stature, Lean Swarthy Complexioned, Effeminate voices, very Swift of foot, and very Expert in the Bow and Dart.

The Horses are also little and lean, and spare in feeding; yet Couragious, Swift, and of great Labour.

The People are almost all *Mahometans*, except some Greek Christians, towards the Mounts of *Sinai* and *Horeb*; likewise towards the *Red Sea*, and in the Desarts of *Arabia the Stony*, and *Arabia the Desart*; *Arabia the Happy*, is the unhappiest, by having the fewest.

Of Persia.

THE Kingdom or Empire of the *Sophy of Persia*, is one of the greatest and most famous of all Asia; it Extends from *Tigris* and *Euphrates* on the E
west,

west , almost to the River *Indus* in the East ; And from the Gulph of *Persia* , and the *Arabian* and *Iadian* Sea , which bounds it on the South , unto the River *Gebon* and to the *Caspian Sea* , which are its Bounds of the North ; so Containing about 600 leagues in length , and 500 in breadth .

The Persian Monarchy began under *Ninus* , and lasted under 30 and odd Kings 13 or 1400 years , ending in *Sardanapalus* .

It divided it self into *Medes* and *Babylonians* , afterwards the *Perians* made themselves Masters of it .

Alexander the Great held this Empire but few Years ; and dying , it was divided amongst many of his Captaines , who at last took upon them the Title of Kings .

Hispahan the *Metropolitan City* of the *Perian* Monarchy , seated in the *Parthian Territory* , which in its Situation is pleasant and delightful , and in its Soil Freitful , its air Serene and Healthful , and for bigness is now become the greatest City in all *Peria* ; whose Walls are in Circumference a reasonable Days Journey , containing not less then 75000 Houses .

The Inhabitants do all their affairs on Horse-back , as well Publique as Private , in the buying and vending their Comodities : But the Slaves never Ride , which makes the difference between them . The Native Comodities of *Peria* are Gold , and Silver , Raw-Silk in such great Quantities that they furnish most part of the East .

The heats in these parts in the Summer season are so great , especially towards the South part of the Mountains , that the Inhabitants are forced to forsake the

the Cities , and retire into the Mountains for coolness.

The Persians are of low Stature , yet have great limbs and strong , they are of an Olive Colour , hawk'd Nose'd , and Black Hair'd , which they shave every Eight Days ; they paint their Hands and Nails of a Reddish Colour.

In their Habits they follow much of the Turks ; their Clothes have no proportion to their Bodies , hanging loose and large , much in the Fashion of the Women ; their Garments they Gird about their Waists with a Scarf ; Their Turbants are Red. The Women in their streets , go with white Vailes over their Faces , down to their knees ; they are very Neat and Rich in their Clothes and Houses.

The Persians are very Strict , Superstitious , and Ceremonious in their Religion , as the Turk is. They Bury their Dead three hours after they are departed , Except they Dye in the night : They wash or bathe the Bodies of their Dead before they are interred , in a great Cistern , which they have for the same purpose near the Mosque , to which place they are Carried on a Bier in their Clothes , and after they are stript and washt , they put them in clean Linnen , Anoint them , and so bear them to the Grave , being accompanied with his Friends , Relations , Servants , &c.

The King of Persia Governs by an absolute Power , disposing of the Lives and Estates of his Subjects , as best pleaseth him , making his Will his Law , not daring to Murmur , though his Actions are never so unjust.

The Administration of Justice is decided by the
E 2 King,

King, but first tryed by the Secular Judges, who Examine the same, and deliver up their Opinion to the King.

They have several Severe and strict Punishments, which they inflict upon the Offenders, according to the Hainousness of the Crimes; for some Offences they cut off their Ears and Nose, sometimes their Foot and Hands, for others to be Beheaded; for some again, they are tyed between two boards and so sawed asunder, with several other cruell Deaths, too tedious to name.

In their Military affairs they are well Experienced, their Army consisting only of Horse, who have for their Armour Darts and Javelins, yet have they some in the Nature of our Dragoones.

They have great quantity of all Sorts of Cattle, Grain and Fruits; amongst their Fruit Trees, they have great quantities of black and white Mulberry-Trees, which grow not above five or six Foot high, which serves for Food for their Silk Worms, which makes them great store of Silk.

Of the Empire of the Great Mogul.

The Great Mogul, is one of the greatest and most Powerful Princes of Asia, whose vast Empire Comprehends the Greatest part of the Continent of India. In which large Territories there are

are several Indian Kingdomes Tributary to him ; He is esteemed the Richest Prince of the World ; Sha Jahan who Raignd 40 Years , left him, behind him , five Millions of Livers : And the Throne that he made cost one hundred and Sixty Millions , and Five-Hundred-Thousand Livers , besides six other Thrones , set all over with Diamonds , Rubyes , Emeralds , and Pearles .

He is able to bring into the Field One-Hundred-Thousand Horse , and Two-Hundred-Thousand Foot , and two or three thousand Elephants .

The Great *Moguls* Ordinary Guard Consists of about twelve-Thousand Men , besides Six-Hundred of his Life Guard ; he never stirs abroad to Hunt , take the Air , or the like , without the Atendance of Ten-Thousand Men of all Degrees ; besides , to make his State the Greater , there are one Hundred Elephants , Richly trapt and covered with Scarlet Velvet , or the like ; on each of these Elephants there are seated two Men , the one to guide him , and the other Supports a large Banner of Silk richly Embroidered with Gold and Silver ; after these Hundred Elephants comes the *Mogul* , either mounted on an Excellent Horse , or else in a Coach or Sedan , attended by his Nobles and other Courtiers : After whom comes about Five-Hundred Elephants , Camels and Waggons , which are to Carry the Baggage ; For he Commonly Encamps in the Field , to have the Benefit of the Coolness of the Air : The *Mogul* Celebrates with great Pomp and State the first Day of the Year .

The Emperour himself is a *Turkish Mahometan* , although the most part of his Vassals are Pagans ;

For as there are several sorts of People, so there are divers sorts of Religions amongst them. The Country is very Fertile, yielding great store of Corn and Rice; and all Sorts of Provisions are very Cheap, and the Inhabitants very Sober and Temperate.

It is conceived to be the largest Country of any one name in the World, (Except *China* and *Tartaria*.)

The whole Countrey is Divided into two Peninsula's, one Peninsula is accounted on this side the River *Ganges*, called *India Intra-Gangem*, and the other Peninsula beyond the *Ganges*, called *India-Extra-Gangem*, of each we shall take a Brief Survey.

Of India on this side the Ganges, called India-Intra-Gangem.

India-Intra-Gangem, is bounded on the East with the River *Ganges*, till the fall thereof into the Sea; And after, that with that large and spacious Bay, called the Gulf of *Bengala*. On the West, with the Territories of the Persian Empire, and part of the Arabian Seas; On the North where it is broadest with Mount *Taurus*; On the South with the Indian Ocean, ending in a sharp point or Promontory, as you may see in the Map.

We Divide this Peninsula into ten parts or Divisions; being under several Kings, Governments, and Religions. In the Kingdom of Cuncan, are *Goa*,

Visa-

Visapore, Dabul and Rejapore, Cirapatam and Mongrelia: Goa is a City, as fair, Rich, and of as great Traffick as any in the East-Indies, being Situated on an Island of the same name, taken by the Portugals in the Year 1510, and have since that Established themselves so Powerfully there, that their Vice-Roy, Bishop, and their Council, for the East-Indies, have their Residence there; Their streets are large, their Houses fair, especially their Palaces and Publick Buildings, which are very Magnificent, their Churches are Stately, and Richly Adorned; The City is 15 Miles in Compass. The Portugals live here in all manner of Delight and Pleasure.

Here on this Coast is also Situated *Surrat* and *Bombay*, two great Factoryes of the *English* Merchants.

The whole Countrey is under the Government of the *Suvagee*, who is a Tributary to the great *Mogul*. The People bloudy and treacherous, addicted much to the Art of Poysonning, and do Fight commonly with Poysoned Arrows.

A notable Instance of their Treachery I shall give you; Which was in the Year 1683. There was three of their Ships and four Grabs, man'd with 1500 of their Men, which the *Suvagee* afterwards (by way of Excuse) pretended to be *Arabians*, and took the Ship to be a *Portuguese*, and as a token of their Resentment Imprisoned the Chief of them; They set upon one of our East-India Ships, call'd the *President*, Captain *Jonathan Hide* Commander, whom they Attaqued very desperately, and was as Briskly received by the *English*, and as bravely Repulsed with a great Slaughter of the *Indians*: And

Recovered their Ship , to the great Comendations of all that were there in. Which brave Souls had not the Happiness to Enjoy the Honour of that Action in their own Countrey. The Ship being unfortunately cast away in *February* following , and all their Men lost but two, as they were coming into the *Chanel* , to the great grief and sorrow of the Merchants and Owners , as well as their Particular Friends and Relations.

Malabar , extends its self from the River *Gange-raco* , to *Cape Comarine* , 300 miles in length, but is not above 50 in breadth , and ending towards the *Cape* in a Point ; The Countrey is more Populous for the bignels then any in *India* , enjoying a very Temperate Air , and a Fruitful Soil , well Watered, and indented with many Creeks ; The Ground unfit for Corn but Plentiful in Rice , and all manner of Spices , as Ginger , Cinnamon , Cassia , Pepper , and most Excellent Fruits.

The People on this part of *India* , are of a blacker Complexion then the rest of the *Indians* , well Limbed , wearing their Hair long and Curled : About their Heads they wear a Hankerchief , wrought with Gold and Silver , and about their middle a Cloth , which hangeth down to conceal their Nakedness .

The Natives on the whole Coast of *India* , are of Nature Treacherous and Bloody , more properly to be termed Desperate , than Stout and Valiant ; in their Wars they use Poysoned Arrows , as they do in their Pyrating and Thieving , both by Sea and Land .

The Kingdom of *Bisnagar* , seated in the Bay of *Bengala* , between twelve and fifteen Degrees of North Latitude , in which Kingdom is the great Factory

Factory of our East-India Company , called Fort St. George ; almost all the People are Idolaters, some *Mahumetans* and a few *Catholiques*. Amongst the Customes of those Heathens , they have the Inhumane Custome for the Women , to Burn themselves with the Corps of their deceased Husbands , (in this manner) the Husband being Dead , the Wife prepares her self for her Funeral Habite in Transparent Lawn ; Her Nose , Ears , and Fingers she Adorns with Precious Stones , in one hand She holds a Ball, and in the other a *Nosegay* of Flowers , both as Emblems of *Paradise* : And being thus Habited : She is Accompanied to the place by her Relations, Friends, and Acquaintance , and all the way Going, the Priest denotes the Joys She is to Possess , together with the Assurance of Enjoying her Husband , which does Excite her to *Valour* ; so that when She cometh to the Place , seeth the Flame, and the Carcass of her Dead Husband , whom She longeth to be with , and being as it were Transported with Joy , She takes leave of her Friends and Relations , and Jumps into the Flame , in which the Corps of her Husband was first put , both which is soon Reduced to Ashes , during which time they have several sorts of *Musick*, to Drown the Cryes of the poor Wretch , casting in store of sweet Wood and Oil into the Fire, to take away the Un savory smell.

Of the Island Ceylon.

The Island *Ceylon*, lyeth to the Eastward of Cape Comarine, of an Oval form, divided from

the Main, by a shallow Chanel. The Havens Refreshing it with their Dews; The Air with Fragrant freshness.

The Land stored with whole Woods of *Cinamon*, besides Fruits, Lemons and Oranges, &c. Of Fowls and Beasts great Plenty, both Wild and Tame; It so abounding with all Contentments, that the *Indians* hold it to be a Paradise; In this *Island* is a mighty high Hill, called *Adam's Pico*, reputed to be seven Leagues high.

The People for the most part Tall and Strait of Body, in matters of Religion they are generally Idolaters, very Active and well Skilled in Jugling. This *Island* is Divided into several Kingdoms, as of *Candie*, &c. And a City of that Name, the Seat of the King. This *Island* is memorable for the 20 Years Captivity of *Captain Knox*, and of his Miraculous Escape, which when he Returned to *England*, he wrote a large Treatise of the Nature of this *Island*, and the Manners and Customes of the Inhabitants, (to which) I refer you.

Of the *Maldive Islands*.

NEAR unto the Coast of *Malabar*, lieth a great Number of Islands, called *Maldive*, from *Mal*, the City of those Islands, and *Dive* which signifies an *Island*; They are Divided into 13 divisions, divided by certain *Channels*. From hence the King of *Maldives* terms himself King of 13 Provinces

vinces, in which are Contained Eleven-Thousand Islands, as is Reported by some that have been there; here they take Multitudes of little shells, called *Couries*, which pass in many places for Money. The King Resides in the *Isle of Mal*, which is one of the greatest; but not above a League and a half in Circumference, but it is a most Fruitful place, strangers frequent it, because of the Court; There Grows on these Islands neither Rice nor Wheat, yet all sorts of Provisions are Cheaper here then in other parts of *India*; There are here abundance of *Cocoe Nuts*; they have little Beef or Mutton, no Dogs (for they Abhor them,) they have great store of Fish. The Inhabitants are very Industrious and Sober People.

Of India beyond the *Ganges*, called *India-Extra-Gangem*.

India Extra-Gangem, is that part of the great Continent of *India*, which lieth on the East-side of the River *Ganges*; In this Peninsula are a great Number of Kingdomes, but I shall only discourse of the Principal ones that are Contained in the Table, which are *Arracan*, *Pegu*, *Martaban*, *Siam*, *Cambodia*, *Couchin*, *China*, *Malacca*, and *Tanguin*.

The Kingdom of *Arracan* is Situated on the East-side of the Bay of *Bengala*, extending it self from the Tropick of Cancer to the sixteenth Degree of North

North Latitude, it being a brave and Fruitful Country.

The Kingdom of *Pegu*, when in its Splendor, was so Rich and Powerful, that some would equal it to *China*. They have in many places Mines of Gold, Silver and Precious Stones; Besides Grains, Fruits, Herbs, Fowl, and Beasts, which are here found Excellent. And without doubt it is the Richest Country of all the Indies, and for the same Reason one of the best Peopled and most Powerful.

The Chief City of this Kingdom is *Pegu*, the *Metropolis*; The Houses well Built; The Palace-Royal is Seated in the midst of the City, having its particular *Wall-Moat* and other Fortifications.

The Habit of the Natives is but mean, contenting themselves for the most part with a piece of Linnen, to Cover their Nakedness; They all black their Teeth, because they say Dogs Teeth are white; They are Generally all *Pagans*; Those that Marry, Buy their Wives of their Parents.

The Kingdom of *Martaban* towards the Gulf of *Bengala*, is Contiguous to *Pegu*, to which it hath been Subject, at present to *Siam*; this Kingdom hath many Ports frequented for Trade, for besides its Grains, Fruits, Oyls; and Medicinal Herbs, it is Rich in Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, &c.

The Kingdom of *Siam* hath several Cities of Note, but we shall (for Brevity sake) only treat of *Siam*, as the *Metropolis*, being a City of large Extent, and of so great strength, that in the Year 1567. they stoutly defended themselves against an Army of 1400000 Fighting Men, which the King of *Pegu* brought against them, for twenty Months together. The Comodities of this City and Kingdom are Cotton,

ton, Linnen of several sorts, *Benjamin Lacque*, of which they make Excellent hard Wax.

The Kingdom of *Cambodia*, which lieth between the Gulfs of *Siam* and *Couchin-China*. The Principal Cities *Ravecca* and *Camboja*; The People in their manners and Customes, Resemble those of *Siam*, whole Subjects they have been.

The Kingdom of *Couchin-China*, lieth to the Eastward of *Camboja*, its Name signifies west *China*, and was supposed formerly to belong to *China*, whose Language, Manners, Customes, Government, Religion, and other Ceremonies, they yet retain. All the Countrey is Fertile, abounding in Rice, Fruits, and Herbs. They have Gold, Silver, Silk, Porcelain, and many other valuable Commodities; The Air Healthful, and the Soil so Abundant in all things, that the Inhabitants know nothing of Contagion, or Famine. They are Courteous, Liberal, kind to Strangers, and Faithful in their dealings.

In the Peninsula of *Malacca*, are diverse Kingdoms, which are Tributary to *Siam*, Except the City of *Mallacea*.

The whole Country is well Traded, by Reason of its *Archeipelago*, which contains several Islands, and of its *Isthmus*, which facilitates the Transportation of Merchandise, from one Sea to another; and of its Ports, which are Commodious.

Patane, within few Years is grown Famous; The Kingdome being frequented by diverse Nations, particularly the *Chinois*, who bring thither Parcelain, and divers Manufactures and Instruments of Husbandry; The Soil is good, producing Fruit every Month in the Year; Their Hens, Ducks, and Geese, often lay Eggs twice a Day,

Ibor

Ibor is Situated on the utmost point of the *Peninsula*, its Chief City was taken and ruined by the *Portugals* in 1603. who took from thence Fifteen-Hundred brass Cannons.

The Kingdom of *Tanquin*, divides *China* from *Couchin-China*, and hath about 150 Leagues of Sea Coast. This Kingdom contains 7 Provinces. The King of *Tanquin*, Ordinarily entertaines a Militia of 50000 Men.

The Land hath Beautiful Plaines, and Watered with many great Rivers; They have neither Asses nor Sheep, but many Horses, Elephants and *Rhinoce-rotes*, whose Flesh, Skins, Bones, Teeth, Nails and Horns, serve for *Antidotes* against Poyson; The Catholique Religion was so Introduced some Years past, that there was estimated to be more then 200000 Christned Souls; Two-Hundred great Churches, and great Quantities of Chapels and Oratories, but since there hath hapened great Changes; in those Kingdomes the *Portugals* have several Towns and Cities, by which they have a great Revenue.

Of the *Island* of *Sumatra*.

THe *Island* of *Sumatra*, lieth on the North of *Java Major*, and a long the West-side of *Mallacca*, the length thereof Extends from the North-West to the South-East, about 800 miles, and is 200 in breadth.

The Air is very hot and unwholsome, by Reason
of

of the gross Vapours , drawn from the many Fens and Rivers, which are found to be in it. The Soil not Capable of such Grain as in other places, except Rice and Millet ; it Affords great plenty of Wax and Honey, store of Silks and Cottons , Rich Mines, not only of Tin, Iron, Copper, Sulphur, and other Minerals : But of Gold such quantity, that some conceive this Island to be *Solomons Ophir*, for one of the Kings thereof wrote a Letter to King *James*, wherein he hinted the Riches of his Country Abounding in Gold , and that he had in his *Dominions* a Mountain of Gold , King of which Golden Mountain , he Intituled himself in his Regal Stile , his Title is also King of *Achem*. His Government is Absolute, and meerly Arbitrary , executing what he hath a mind to , without form of Law. So Cautelous,that without his *Placard*, no Stranger can have Ingress into his *Dominions*, nor is Admittance to his Presence granted to any whom he first sends not for, by an Officer with a Gilded Staff; He is conceived to be strong , both by Sea and Land; his Country Populous , his Elephants many and well Trained.

Of the Island Borneo.

THe Island *Borneo*, is Situate under the *Aquator* , and is Adjudged to be more then 2200 miles in Circumference. The People Generally more white then the rest of the *Indians* , of good Wits and Aproved Integrity.

The

The Country is said to be provided Naturally, with all things Necessary; But unfurnished with *Asses*, *Oxen*, *Herds of Cattel*, except only Horses, and those but small of Stature; the great Riches of it, being *Campbir*, *Agarick*, and some Mines of *Adamants*.

The Island is divided between two Kings of two Religions; The King of *Borneo* and his Subjects are all *Mahumetans*, and those of *Lau*s still Remaining in their Ancient Gentilisme. These think the Sun and Moon to be Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children, Ascribing to each of them Divine Honours, to the *Sun* especially, whom they Salute at his first Rising, with great Reverence.

Their Publique businesses are Treated of commonly in the Night.

The King of *Borneo* keeps the Greater State, not to be spoken with, but by the Mouth of some of his own *Interpreters*, and in his Palace Served by no other Atendants, than Maids or Women.

Of the Island *Lucon*.

THe Island of *Lucen* beginneth at the thirteenth Degree, and continueth up to the Nineteenth Degree of North Latitude; lying South from *China*: *Manilla* is its Chief City, well Built after the Modern way, and its Houses are of free Stone, Built by the *Spaniards*; this being one of the *Philippine Islands*; So called from *Philip* King of *Spain*.

The

The Gouvernour, or Vice Roy of these Islands .
as also an Arch Bishop, who hath a Spiritual Ju-
risdiction over all these Islands which he exerciseth
by three Suffagan Bishops.

This City is very populous, here commonly re-
siding 15000 Chinois, besides Japaneses and Spa-
niards, which drive a Trade in several good Com-
modities.

Of the Island Paragoa.

The Island *Paragoa* stretcheth it self South-
west, and North-East, in length above 100
Leagues, not having above Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty
Five in breadth, it begins almost at the Eighth
Degree, and ends not till the Eleventh Degree of
North Latitude. It is said, that it bears Figs as
thick as ones Arm. Its King is a Vassal to him
of *Borneo*.

Of China.

China is bounded on the North , with Altay
and the Eastern Tartars, from which Conti-
nued with a Chain of Hills , (part of those
of *Ararat*) and where that Chain is broken
off, or interrupted with a great wall, ex'ended
400 Leagues in Length.

On the south part with *Couchin, China*, and partly with the Ocean; on the East with the Oriental Ocean, and on the West with part of *India*. It is said to contain in Circuit 3000 Leagues, Containing not less then Sixteen Provinces at this day. The Country is very Rich and Fertile, so that in some places they have two and in some three Harvests in a year.

The People are for the most part of a Swarthy Complexion, short nosed, black eyed, and very thin beards; they wear their Garments very long, with long loose sleeves, and their hair long; they drink their drink hot, and eat their meat with two sticks of Ivory or Ebony.

The Son is bound to follow his fathers occupation; The People are good Artificers, Ingenious and Excellent in all things they take in hand, as the Purcelian Dishes, curious Cavyings, and the fine painted works which comes over from thence doth manifest. They are effeminated with ease and pleasure; and are not much given to Wars.

Of both Sexes, there is thought to be Contained in this Country not fewer then Seventy Millions, In Matters of Religion, are generally all Gentiles.

The Forces which this King is abie to draw into the Field, must needs be infinite, Considering that incredible number of Subjects under his Command, for whereas *France* is thought to Contain Fifteen Millions of People, *Italy* with the Isles, as many, *Germany* with the *Switzers* and *Belgick* Provinces about that Proportion; *Spain* not above Seven Millions, and the Kingdom of *England* and *IVa'les* not above Five Millions which

is

is in all 57 Millions, his people is 13 Millions more then all these put-together. The Government of this Kingdom is Tyrannical, there being no Lord but the King, no Title of Dignity or Nobility known amongst them, nor Toll or Duty paid to any but to him.

The Dignity of the Crown is Hereditary, falling to the Eldest Son after his decease. The King, they highly reverence, calling him the Son of Heaven, and the Son of God, &c.

The great City of *Pequin*, now the Seat of the King is of a vast bigness, Containing within its Walls 3300 *Pogodes* or Temples, wherein are continually sacrificed a great number of Wild Beasts and Birds. In the Walls which encompasseth this City are 360 Gates, to each of which is joyned a small Fort, where a Guard is continually kept as also a Register to take the names of persons, that pass thereat, each of the streets having its Captain and other Officers who are to look after the same, and every night to shut up the Gates. Here are about 120 Aquaducts and Canals upon which are near 1800 Fair Bridges sustained on Arches. This City is the Residence of the King, when he is in the Northern Provinces as *Nanquin* is in the Southern.

Of Tartary.

Tartary is seated on the most Northern part of Asia, and extends it self from East to West; from the River *Volga*, and *Oby* (that

separates it from *Ezprope*) unto the streight of *Jesso*, which separates it from *America*. Their Neighbours are the *Muscovites* on the West, on the North the *Tartarian Sea*, and the *Perians*, the *Mogolls* and the *Chinois* on the South, on the East the Straits of *Jesso* or *Anian*, not yet certainly knowna.

The People are of an indifferent Stature, ugly Countenances, thick Lips, Hollow Ey'd, Flat Noses, broad faced, very strong, stout, Valiant, and good Warriers, very Active, Vigilant, exceeding quick of foot; patient in all afflictions, they are very Rude, Barbarous, and revengeful, do eat their Enemies, and drink their blood, as Wine at Feste.

Their Habit is mean, made of Course stuff, reaches but to their Knees, yet they are very Proud, and think their *Cham* to be the greatest Prince in the World.

In Matters of Religion they are generally *Pagans* and *Mahometans* The *Pagan* being the best Gentleman, being of the Elder House.

Their Food is mean and flattishly dreit; they eat Horses, and drink Mares Milk.

The Government is Tyrannical, their Great *Cham* being Lord of all, in whose Breast lyeth their Laws. Every man hath the liberty of having two or three Wives, which they never choose, but out of their own Tribe.

The Country is very Fertile in most places, abounding in Wheat, Rice, Wool, Hemp, Silk, Musk, Rubarb, great Herds of Camells and Horses, which they vend to the *Chinois*, *Mogolis*, and other Indians that comes thither to Traffick. A

A

General Description.

OF

AFRICA.

C H A P. I.

AFRICA is a Peninsula so great, that it makes the third, and most southerly part of our Continent. It is bounded on all sides by the Sea, it is by the Latines called *Africa*, and the Greeks *Lybia*. It approaches so near to *Spain* that onely the Straights of *Gibraltar*, divides them, and is joyned to *Asia* only by a small *Isthmus* of Thirty or Forty Leagues between the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean.

It is ever y where Inhabited, (though not so well as *Europe* and *Asia*,) partiy by reason of the unsupportable heats, and partly for want of water in many dry Countryes.

86 A general Discription

As to its divisions. In the higher part of Africa is Barbary, Billedulgerid and Egypt; further South is the desarts of Zaara, the Country of Negroes and Guinea; in the higher Ethiopia, or under Egypt, are Nubia, Abissina, and Zanguebar; In the lower or Inferiour Ethiopia, Congo, Mono, Monomotapa, and the Cafrees.

Barbary extends it self along the Mediterranean-Sea from the Ocean to Egypt, and is bounded on the South by Mount Atlas.

Billedulgerid lies along this Mountain, likewise from the Ocean unto Egypt, bounded by Zaara, or desart. Egypt is only one valley from the Cataracts of Nile unto the Mediterranean-Sea. Likewise Zaara the desart, the Conntry of the Negroes and Guinea, stretch themselfes from the Ocean unto the high and low Ethiopia; We have divided Ethiopia into the higher and lower placing in the Higher, Nubia, Abissina and Zanguebar; in the lower Congo, Monomotapa and Cafrees.

The Mountains in Africa are in great number and are very remarkable for their heighth, and the Metalls wherewith they abound. The most famous are Mount Atlas, those of the Moon, and Siere Lione; Atlas was the most famous amongst the Ancients, who believed it bounded the world on the South; The Mountains of the Moon are higher than any in Europe, and are alwayes couyered with Snow and Ice. The largest and most famous Rivers of Africa are the Nile and the Niger.

The Emperors, Kings and Princes which at present

present possess *Africa* are in very great number ; The most powerful and Considerable, are the great Turk or Sultan of the Ottomans, who hold all Egyp, a great part of Barbary, and almost all the Coast that touches the Red Sea. The Negus of the Abissines, who possesses the fairest and greatest part of the Higher Ethiopia, the Xriffs of Fez and Morocco, which have held those two Kingdoms in Barbary, in which Country was situated the City and Garrison of Tangier, belonging to his Imperial Majesty of Great Britain, which was demolished in the year 1634. managed by the prudent Conduct of the Right Honourable George Lord Dartmouth in the Ship of Grafton, and several others under his Command.

The Religions in *Africa* may be reduced to four, viz. Mahometism, Christianity, Paganism and Judaism, Mahometism, possesses Barbary, Biledulgerid, Egypt, Zaara the desert part of the Negroes and a good part of Zangubar. Paganism holds part of the Negroes, Nubia and Guinea, and all the Lower Ethiopia, with the Cafrees, and some mixture elsewhere. Christianity holds in *Africa* almost all the whole Empire of the Abissines, and part of Egypt, and by the Portugals in their several Factories and Colonies that they have upon the Coasts of *Africa*.

As for Judaism it is scattered in many Cities on the Coast of Barbary, as at Morocco, Fez, Algier, &c. Likewise in Egypt, and on the Confines of the Abassines.

CHAP^l

C H A P. II.

*Of the Country of Africa in particular.**Of Barbary.*

The People in *Barbary* are of a dusky or blackish Complexion, of Stature Tall and well proportioned, they are of an Active Disposition for Horsemanship, otherwise excessive idle; they are very subtle, close, perfidious, inconstant, Proud, much addicted to Luxury; and therefore by consequence very jealous of their Wives, whom they keep with great severity, and that the more according to their handsomness.

Their Religion is *Mahometism*, and are for the most part inclined to *Literature and Arts*.

The Moores of *Fez* and *Morocco* are well disposed, strong, active, and yet melancholly, they may marry four Wives, and as many Concubines as they can keep.

Here the women at the death of their friends, assemble themselves together, habit themselves in Sackcloath and Ashes, and sing a Funeral Dirge to the praise of the deceased, and at the end of every Verse howl and cry, and this they do for seven days together.

Of

Of Billedulgerid.

Billedulgerid, or Land of Dates, hath *Barbary* on the North, from whence it is separated by Mount *Atlas*, on the south *Zaara*, on the west the great Ocean Sea, and on the East *Egypt*.

The Air is healthful, they live long, are deformed, and are held base people, ignorant of all things, are addicted to Theft, Murther, and are very deceitful, they feed grossly, and are great hunters, they acknowledge *Mahomet*.

Of Zaara.

Zaara is an *Arabian* name, and signifie Desart; The Country is generally hot and dry, it hath but little water, except some few wells, and those salt, if there falls great rains, the Land is much better; but besides the leanness of the soil, there is sometimes such vast quantities of Grashoppers, that they eat and ruine all that the earth produceth.

It is so barren and ill Inhabited, that a man
may

may travel a week together without seeing a tree, or scarce any grass or water.

The People are *Bereberes* and *Africans*, almost all follow *Mahometism*.

This great desert is divided into five principal parts, as is shewed in the Table and Map.

Of the Land of Negroes.

THe Negroes are People about the River *Niger*, which hath taken its name from these people, and these people from their Colour.

In this Division are placed several Kingdoms as you will find marshall'd in the Table; and what is remarkable in them, we shall briefly touch.

Some of the Kingdoms are rich in Grain, Cotton, Cattle and Gold, the Country of the Negroes is esteemed as fertile, as those watered with the *Nilo*; it bears twice a year, and each time sufficient to furnish them with Corn for five whole years; which makes them not sow the Lands, but when they judge they shall have need; they keep their Corn in Pits and Ditches under ground, which they call *Matamores*.

The People are generally idle and ignorant but bear great respect to their Kings.

of Guinea.

Guinea is that part of the Coast of Africa, which is found between the River *Niger* and the Equinoctial Line. This Coast from East to West

is 7 or 800 Leagues long, and not above 100 or 150 in breadth.

The Soil of *Guinea* very fertile, and for the most part bears twice a year, because they have two Summers and two winters. The Commodities of the Country are Gold and Elephants Teeth in great abundance, in Wax, Hides, Cotton and Ambergrise, and for these Commodities, they barter for course Cloath, both Linnen and Woolen, Red Caps, Freez Mantles and Gowns, and leather bags, Guns, Swords, Copper Bars, and Iron Knives, Hammers, Axes, &c.

The Inhabitants go naked, save about their Waste they tye a piece of Linnen, yet very proud and stately, in matters of Religion, great Idolaters worshiping Beasts; on this Coast are several Factories belonging to the Royal *African Company*.

Of Congo.

To the southward of the Equinoctial Line, and unto *Cape Negroe* lies the Kingdom of *Congo*; and is said to be the fairest of the lower *Ethiopia*. The Inhabitants are naturally very sweet, and are able and strong of body, but dull and idle, their money is of grey shells, their Grains, Fruits, Waters, Fowl, Sea and River Fish are excellent, they have store of Elephants, Mines of Silver, Iron, Chrystal, Marble, Jaspar, Porphyre, &c. They know no History but by the Reigns of their Kings.

The most famous Rivers of this Kingdom are the *Zaer*, the *Lelunda*: the *Zair* descends from the Lake of *Zair*, from whence also descends the *Nile*

Nile, The Zær hath 400 Leagues Course, and is very Rapid by reason of the Cataracts or great falls, which it hath from the Mountains.

Of Biafara.

Biafara is a Kingdom in the lower *Ethiopia*, in the Gulf of St. Thomas (by our English Seamen called the *Bight*) the people very Barbarous, their habits made of Mats, they adict themselves to Witchcraft, and sometimes sacrificing their children to Devils.

Of Monomotapa.

THE *Monomotapa*, that is the Emperor King, or Sovereign of *Motapa*; and possesses an Empire so great, that it is 1000 Leagues Circuit, this Prince deports himself with gravity, and that there is no access to his person, but with very great submissions, he is alwayes adorned with Chains and precious stones like a woman;

The Inhabitants are all black, of mean Stature, and excellent good footmen, that they are said to out-run horses.

The Woods have great store of Elephants as also other Beasts; rich Pastures well furnished with Cattle, plenty with Grains, Fruits, Fowl, and is well watered with Rivers, in which are abundance of Fish, the Air temporate, their summer is when we have our winter, and their winter is when we have our Sommer.

Of

Of the Abissines.

THE Empire of the *Abissines*, *Heylin* makes to be the Dominions of *Prestor John*, and faith he is of such great force that he is able to raise upon a sudden occasion, a million of fighting men, his Government is absolutely Tyrannical ; The people profess the Christian Religion, which was first made known to them by the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, who was baptized by *Philip* the Evangelist, and more generally by the Preaching of *Saint Mathew* the Apostle ; since which they have much swerved from the Purity of the true Religion, by their many Corrupt Opinions, they keep many of the Ceremonies of the old Law, they keep the seventh day Sabbath according to the fourth Commandment, they allow their Priests no yearly maintenance, neither will they suffer them to beg, they get their livelyhood by their own labour, they administer the Ordinance of the Lords Supper to Infants presently after they are Baptized, they Baptise themselves in Ponds and Lakes every Epiphany day, supposing that to be the day that *John* Baptized Christ in *Jordan*.

Titles of the Emperor as Dr. *Heylin* doth inform us, are as followeth, viz.

Supream of his Kingdoms, and the beloved of God, the Pillar of Faith, sprung from the stock of *Judah* : The Son of *David*, the Son of *Solomon*, the Son of the Column of *Sion*, the Son of the seed of *Jacob*, the Son of *Mary*, the Son of *Naba*, after the flesh, the Son of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, after the Spirit. Emperour of the higher and lower *Ethiopia*, &c. Of

Of the Islands

Belonging to

AFRICA.

THose that are situate in the Occidental or *Atlantick* Ocean, may be Marshall'd into three Bodies of Islands, *viz.* the Islands of the *Azores*, the *Canaries* and the Islands of *Cape de Verde*.

Of the Islands of Azores.

THe *Azores* are nine in number, which are 1. St. Michael, 2. St. Maries, 3. Tercera, 4. St. Gratirosa, 5. St. George, 6. Foial, and 7. Pico, 8. Flores, and 9. Corvo. The Air of these Islands is generally good, they are well stored with Flesh, Fish and Fruits.

of

Of the Canary Islands.

The Canary Islands are in number seven, The Names are as followeth, viz. 1. Lancerotta, 2. Forteventura, 3. Canaria, 4. Teneriffa, 5. Palma 6 Ferro and Gomera.

These Island abounds in excellent Wines, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Oade, Lawrel-trees, Dragon-trees, out of which they draw a Red Liquor, called by our Apothecaries *Sanguis Draconis*. Also Corn and Sugars, and all sorts of Fruits, stored well with Cattle, and is therefore the victualling place of the King of Spains Plate-Fleet.

To the Northward of these Islands lyeth the Island of Madera : belonging to the Crown of Portugal, The Air very wholsome, refresht with pleasant Fountains and Rivers, it yields also a pleasant Wine called *Madera* Wine.

The Islands of Cape de Verd.

These Islands are in number ten, bearing the name of 1. St. Mayo, 2. St. Anthoneyes, 3. St. Vincent, 4. St. Luce, 5. St. Nicholas, 6. Isle de Sal, 7. Bona Vista, 8. Isle de Fuogo, 9. Brava, 10. St. Jago; Some of these Islands yields good store of Salt, but the Air of them is not very wholesome.

Princes Island yields Fruit, Sugar, and Ginger; and

and is the Revenue of the Prince of Portugals
and therefore called *Princes Island*.

Annobon yields Sugars, Cottons, Cattle, and
Excellent Fruits, and Oranges. Inhabited by
Portugals.

St. Helena lying in sixteen degrees south latitude
belonging to the *East-India Company*, well
furnished with good water, which alone is a great
refreshment to the Ships that return from *India*,
the Valleyes are very Fertile, the Air healthful, that
sick persons are in a short time restored to their
health; There are also in this Sea the Islands
of *Ascention*, and *St. Mithewes*, affording Fowls
and Wild Beasts, but not Inhabited.

Zocatora and *Bibel Mandel* lies towards the
Red Sea, where the passage is narrow and most con-
venient from the Coast of *Africa*, *Zocatora*, near
Cape Gauderfu is under the Jurisdiction of an *A-*
rabian King, it is a good Road, and hath convenient
Bays where Ships may ride secure among the very
Rocks. It affords excellent Fishing, Cattle in great
abundance, and is famous for the quantity and
goodness of its Aloes.

Of Madagascar.

THE Island of *Madagascar* is the biggest of all
the Islands that belong to *Africa*; The Air
is temperate, the soyl produces several sorts of Grains
and Trees, the Waters excellent, the Fruits delicious.
The Mountains are full of wood, Pasturage and
Plants, &c. The Natives very black, and of Rude
Behaviour, partaking of the Customs and Man-
ners of the *Africans*.

A

General Description O F AMERICA.

CHAP. I.

AMERICA, so called from one *Americus Vespu-
cius* (who following the Steps and Examples
of Columbus and Cabot) Discovered a part of this
great Continent, which might as properly have been
called *Columbana*, *Sebastiana*, or *Cabotia*, but most
improperly the *West Indies*:

It is bounded on the East with the *Atlanlick Ocean*, on the West with the *Pacific Ocean*, on the South with *Terra Australis Incognita*, from which it
is separated by the Streights of *Magellan*: The
North bounds of it, not hitherto so well known as that
we can certainly affirm it to be an Island or Conti-
nent.

The Natives are Fair and Clear, little inclining
unto Blacknes, being generally Tall and well pro-
portioned, their Eys little and black, strong and
healthful; for the most part Naked, unless a Clot
about their Waste. G There

Their Language high and lofty in signification, for one Word serveth instead of two or three, the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer.

Their Houses are Mats or Bark of Trees set on Poles, in a fashion of our *English Barnes*, they lie on Reeds or Grass: As to the other Rights and Customs, I shall mention in the respective place.

For their Original, 'tis supposed to be of the *Jewish Race*, that is of the Stock of the *Ten Tribes*, and that for the Reasons following, 1. They were to go to a Land not planted or known. 2. Their Countenances and Children resemble the *Jews*. 3. They also agree in several Rites and Ceremonies, for they reckon by the Moon. 4. They Offer their first Fruits. 5. Many words they have of the *Hebrew Ideom* amongst them. 6. They have a kind of Feast of *Tabernacles*. 7. They are said to Build their *Altar* upon Twelve Stones. 8. Their Mourning is a Year. 10. Customs of Women, as to their Separation from their Husbands, after the manner of the Law of *Moses*.

It is commonly divided into Two Parts, *viz*, into South and North *America*, the several *Colonies* thereof take as follow.

C H A P. II.

Of South America in Particular.

Of Magellanick Land.

IT lies upon the Southernmost part of *America*, near the Streights of *Magellan*, whose Name it still bears: It is a very poor Countrey, much subject to Cold;

Cold; the Natives live in Caves: We have the Names of some places; as 1. *Desaguadore*, and 2. *Magellanick*; but having no perfect knowledge of them, I can say little thereto.

Of Paraguay.

Paraguay or rather *Plata*, so called by reason of a River of that Name that Waters it, the Country is very pleasant and delightful, for it abounds in Corn, Vineyards, Fruit Trees, and Cattle in abundance; places of most note are 1. *St. Jago D'estra*, 2. *Villa Rica*, and 3. *St. Anne*.

Of Chili.

Chili bears the Name of one of her Valleys, much subject to Cold, yet in some parts the Soil is so fertile and pleasant, that no part in all America more resembles Europe; it yields Ostriches, Copper, and the finest Gold in the World. *St. Jago*, *Imperiale*, *Baldavia*, and *Castro* are the principal places of Chili.

Of Peru.

Peru, though it gives Name to all the South America, yet it is but meanly furnished with Food, the chiefest thing being *Maize*, which is not

very Plentiful : The Commodities are Gold, Cotten, and some Medicinal Drugs ; it is divided into 1. *Quiro*, 2. *Truxillo*, 3. *Lima*, 4. *Cusco*, and 5. *Arica*, of which we have no other Relation than what the Spaniards reports.

Of Brasil.

THough it lies under the *Torrid Zone*, nevertheless the Air is Temperate and Fertile : The Commodities besides Brasil, are Amber, Balsom, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, Cattle of divers sorts, Sweet-Meats, and Sugar in abundance : It is divided into several Capitanies, as 1. *Siara*, 2. *Saltan*, 3. *Para*, 4. *Paraiba*, 5. *Pernambuco*, 6. *St. Salvador*, 7. *Itheos*. 8. *Porto Segaro*, 9. *Spirito Sancto*, 10. *St. Sebastian*, and, 11. *St. Vincent*.

Of Amazones.

AMazones or *Guiana*, hath its Name from a River so called ; the Air is Healthful, the Soil is good in some places ; for Tillage of Maniac, Cotten, Sugar, Tobacco, Grims, Wood, Stones of divers sorts, Parrots, and Monkeys : Places of most Note are 1. *Coropa*, and 2. *Villago D'or*, but very little known to us by reason that the Spaniards suffer none besides their own Nation to come into the Countrey, but kill all strangers they find.

Of

Of Terra Firma.

OR Castill del Ore, the latter given by the Castilians; the chief places are 1. Panama, 2. Cartagena, 3. St. Fed Bagota, 4. Venezuela, 5. Surranam, and 6. Manoa. The Air is very unhealthful, the Commodities divers, as Balsom, Rosin, Gums, Long Pepper, Dragons Blood, Stones of divers sorts, and Gold: They have several sorts of Beasts, as the *Viuves* or *Rams*, &c. which you may find in *Helyns Cosmography*.

The chief Rivers in this *Southern America* are 1. Oronoque, which overfloweth once a Year as doth the *Nilus*, 2. *Amazones*, the greatest and swiftest in all *America*, 3. St. *Francisco*, 4. *Paraguay* or *Plata*, 5. *Uruguay*.

Of the Islands of AMERICA.

Of the Caribbees.

BETWEEN South and North *America* lies several *Islands*, the first are the *Carribee* or *Cannibal Islands*, which are several small *Islands*, which lie extended from the Coast of *Paria* to the *Isle Porto Rico*,

the chief are, 1. *Granada*, 2. *St. Vincent*, 3. *Dominica*, 4. *Barbados*, 5. *Antego*, 6. *St. Christophers*, 7. *Nevis*, 8. *Monserat*, &c. The Air good , considering how they lie ; the chief Commodities being Sugar, Cotten, Ginger , and Tobacco, Inhabited by several Nations.

Of the Lucaie Islands.

SO called from *Lucaion* the Name of the biggest ; of little Note , unless for a Fountain , which is said to Renew Youth again , and for their handsome Women , of which they are reported to have great store.

Of Porto Rico.

THe Air is very Temperate and Pleasant , the Soil indifferent Fertile ; the Commodities Sugar , Ginger , and Cassia.

Of Barmudas.

IT is an *Isle* of a good Temperature , the Soil Fertile and Good , yielding Two Crops a Year , having excellent Fruits ; the Commodties are Sugar , Oranges, Cochaneel, and Tobacco , and some Cotton also they have , but no great store. It is subject to the Crown of *England*.

Of

Of Jamaica.

The Soil Rich and Fat , the Trees and Plants being always green and pleasant ; the Air more temperate than any of the other Isles : The Commodities besides Sugar, Cotten, Indico, and Tobacco , are divers and plenty ; they have Cattle , Fowl , Fish and Fruits of divers sorts . It is subject to the King of England .

Of Cuba.

The Air is temperate and good , the Soil fertile , the Commodities are Ginger , Cassia , Mastich , Aloes , Cinamon , and Sugar , also Gold , but somewhat drossy .

Of Hispaniola.

This is much like Cuba , saving that the Gold is more pure without Dross . It is subject to the King of Spain ; somewhat Hot and Unhealthful , much subject to Thunder and Lightning , by reason of its situation so near the Equinoctial .

C H A P. III.

*Of North America in Particular,**Of New Mexico.*

IT is a Province little known to the *Europians*; the Inhabitants being divers in Language, Manners, and Customs. It is divided into *New Mexico, Arián, Quiviria, and Libola.*

Of Mexico or New Spain.

A Countrey enriched with innumerable Mines of Gold and Silver: The Air temperate, the Soil fertile and good, The chief Towns are 1. *Mexico*, 2. *Guatamala*, 3. *Truxillo*, 4. *Acupulco*, 5. *Panaco*, The Commodities besides Gold and Silver, are Copper, Iron, also Wooll, Silk, Sugar, and divers Medicinal Drugs. They have also several other Commodities, which are too long to insert in this place. It is fully subject to the *Spaniard*.

Of

Of Florida.

IT is a place of very good Temperature, the Soil very Fertile, full of Fruit-Trees ; - the Towns well peopled ; yet the Coast is very inconvenient for great Vessels, by reason of the Shallowness of the Water : Places of most Note are *St. Martha* and *Cofa*.

Of Carolina.

IT is a Countrey blest with an excellent Temperature of Air, the Soil Rich and Fertile, producing excellent Fruits , the Earth also apt to bring to Maturity Corn , all sorts of Garden Herbs and Roots : The Commodities are Wines , Oyls , Silk , Cotten , Indico , Ginger , and Tobacco ; plenty of Fish , Fowl , and Cattle ; the chief Town is *Charles Town* , Governed by one at the Appointment of the Proprietors.

Of Virginia.

THE Air of this place is sufficiently pleasant, the Soil exceeding Fertil ; it produceth all sorts of Grain and Pulse , divers sorts of Garden Herbs and Roots

Roots ; Silk Worms also which make good Silk ;
the Commodities divers , but the chief is Tobacco.
The place of most Note is *James Town* , Governed
by one Deputed by the King of *England*.

Of Pensilvania.

IT is a place not yet well Planted , but may be in
time, the Soil and Air being fit for the Nature
of an *Englishman* : Granted by Patent from his
late Majesty King *Charles the Second* , unto *William*
Penn Esq; and his Heirs for ever , and therefore cal-
ed *Pensilvania*.

Of Mary-land.

HAVING given you so full an account of *Virginia* ,
I need say little more , only that the general
way of Commerce in both places being by inter-
changing one Commodity for another , and that
which setteth a Price upon all other is Tobacco, there
being such abundance of this Imported into *England* ,
that the King hath 50000 l. per Annum for Excise
and Custom. The chief Town is *Baltamore*.

Of

Of New Jersey.

FOR Temperature of Air and Fertility, there hath been enough said already in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, this place partaking of all the Properties and Advantages of them both.

Of New York.

A Colony so called from his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* our present King. A Countrey found to produce the same Birds, Beasts, Fishes, and Fruits with *New England*, being Rich and Fertile. The chief Town *James Town*.

Of New England.

IT is a vast Tract of Land, healthfully seated, the Soil exceeding Fertile, for it yields Wheat, Rye, Pease, Beans, Barley, Cats, Indian Corn, Flax, Hemp, and all sorts of *Eng'ish* Herbs. It hath plenty of Cattle of divers sorts, Fish, Fowl, and good Cyder. It excels with good Cellarage to preserve all, which is not common in *Virginia*; the chief

chief Commodities are Furs, Flax, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar. Masts and Timber to Build Ships. Their Metropolis is *Boston*, well seated, and adorned with fair and beautiful Houses, and well peopled.

Of New Scotland, New France, and Canada.

THREE Places full of Stags, Bears, Martens, Hares, Foxes, and store of Conies, Fowl, and Fish; not over Fertile. The chief places are *Port Royal* in New Scotland, *Quebeck* in New France, and *Brest* in Canada, of no great Importance.

Of New Britain, New South Wales, and New North Wales.

THREE Provinces much like the former (we having but little knowledge thereof) only the Soil is somewhat better. Places of most note are *Fort Charles* in New Britain, *Port Nelson* in South Wales, and *New Ulster* in North Wales. It was in some of these places that *Hudson* and others Wintered in their Voyages to the North West.

Of

Of the Island of California.

The Air hereof is indifferently Temperate, being full of Herbage and Cattle, which be little less than them of Europe; supposed to have some Traf-fick with China, but not certainly known.

Of Newfound-Land.

Is an Island famous for its Bays, Harbours, and the great store of Fish caught there; and therefore much frequented by French, Dutch, and Biscaners; some part thereof Granted by Patent to Sir George Ca'vert, and still possessed by hi: Son and Heir the Lord Baltamore.

Of Groenland.

G roenland contains a vast Tract of Land, not yet fully discovered, though it hath been long known to the Norwegians, who have several Colonies

nies planted therein ; it hath also been touched at by several of our *English Men* in their Voyages to the Northwest : The Sea hath great store of Whales, also Sea Wolves , Dogs , and Calves , and White Bears , which are said to live more by Water than Land , and Feed most upon Fish : they have also Wheat, Chesnuts , Apples , and good Grass for Pasture : There are also Horses . Stags , Wolves , Foxes , Dogs , and Martles. If I should go about to relate all the Stories (which are more strange than true) that are told of the strange things in this Countrey , I should need a far larger Volume than this to contain them.

Of Island.

Island is an 150 Miles long : and little less than an 100 broad. Its Inhabitants are subject to the King of *Denmark*; so healthy are they , that they live to an hundred years of Age ; nevertheless very unlearned , and little are they skilled in the Liberal Sciences , following nothing so much as the Feeding of their Flocks and Cattle.

In this *Island* are Two Mountains , the Name of one is *Hecla* , the other *Helga* , which vomit and send forth Fire in abundance : the first being so fierce, that there is no approaching it by six Miles. and therefore the place is much indamaged thereby , that it is a great loss to the Inhabitants.

Of

Of Hudsons Bay.

BETWEEN Groenland and the Coast of Nova Francia . lieth a great Sea called Hudson's Streights , which after some Leagues Passage openeth into a fine Bay, dilating it self both toward the North , South , and West , giving great hopes of a passage that way to the East Indies . First discovered by the Two Cabots , Father and Son , upon the account of Henry the Seventh of England . Afterwards by Hudson , Forbisher , Weymouth , Button , Baffin , Smith , James , &c. and of latter times we have had a Traffick thither , which is managed by Merchants of London , called by the Name of Merchant Adventurers to Hudsons Bay : the Coast of New Britain runs along by the side of some part of this Bay . and though it has been much sought into , yet it cannot be found out yet whether there be a passage this way , or whether it is no more but an Inlet of the Sea ; there being several places called by the Name of the first Discoverers , as the place where Hudson Wintered James Bay , Buttens Bay , Forbishers Streights , Freum Davis , Baffins Bay , &c.

Thus have I given you as full a Relation of America as the bulk of my Book will permit (being nothing (according to the best of my knowledge (but what

what is the true state thereof at this time, hoping that if there be any mistakes you will not impute it to my carelessness, but to the Mis-information of them that have writ of any of these New Discoveries. I shall encl therefore with that Advice of Helyn:

*But whither goes my Bark? Return: for we
Have stic'd the Capering Brine enough: See, see
The South Wind' gins to gather Clouds apace;
'Tis no safe tarrying in so fierce a place.*

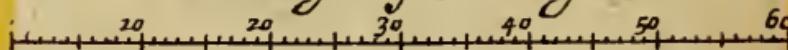
*Whilst thou hast time, retire, thou weary'd Bark
Into safe Harbour; when the Cloud which dark
The Worlds bright Eye shall be dispell'd away,
And shining Phœbus make a lightsome Day.
Tritons shrill Trump shall thee recall again,
From the safe Harbour to the foaming Main,
And we with all our Powers will boldly try
What of this Unknown World we can descry.*

F I N I S.

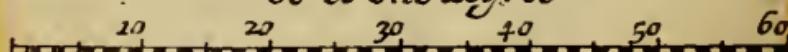
All sorts of Mathematical Books and Instruments both for Sea and Land; Maps both great and small of all Countreys, Maritine Charts, and Sea Plats, are sold by John Seller at his Shop on the West-side of the Royal Exchange in London, and at the Hermitage in Wapping.

Scales of Miles and Leagues, of
Diverse Nations, shewing what ~
Proportion they bear to a degree
of the Earth.

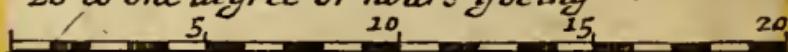
The Length of one degree.



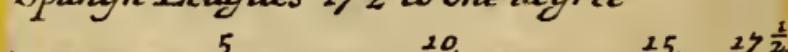
Roman, Italian, Turkish, and English miles,
60 to one degree



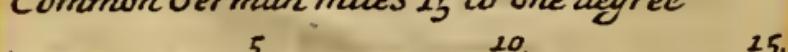
Arabian, English, and French Leagues.
20 to one degree or hours goeing



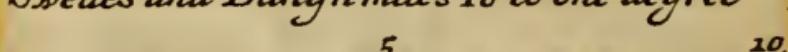
Spanish Leagues $17 \frac{1}{2}$ to one degree



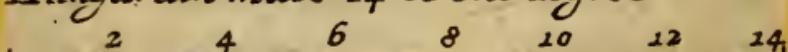
Common German miles 15 to one degree



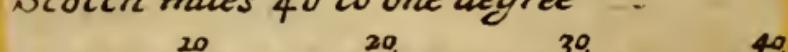
Swedes and Danish miles 10 to one degree



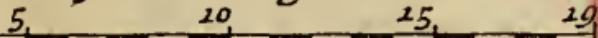
Hungarian miles 14 to one degree



Scotch miles 40 to one degree



Low-dutch or Hollands
miles 19 to one degree



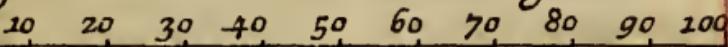
Russian miles 80 to one degree



Persian miles 8 to one degree



East Indian miles 100 to one degree

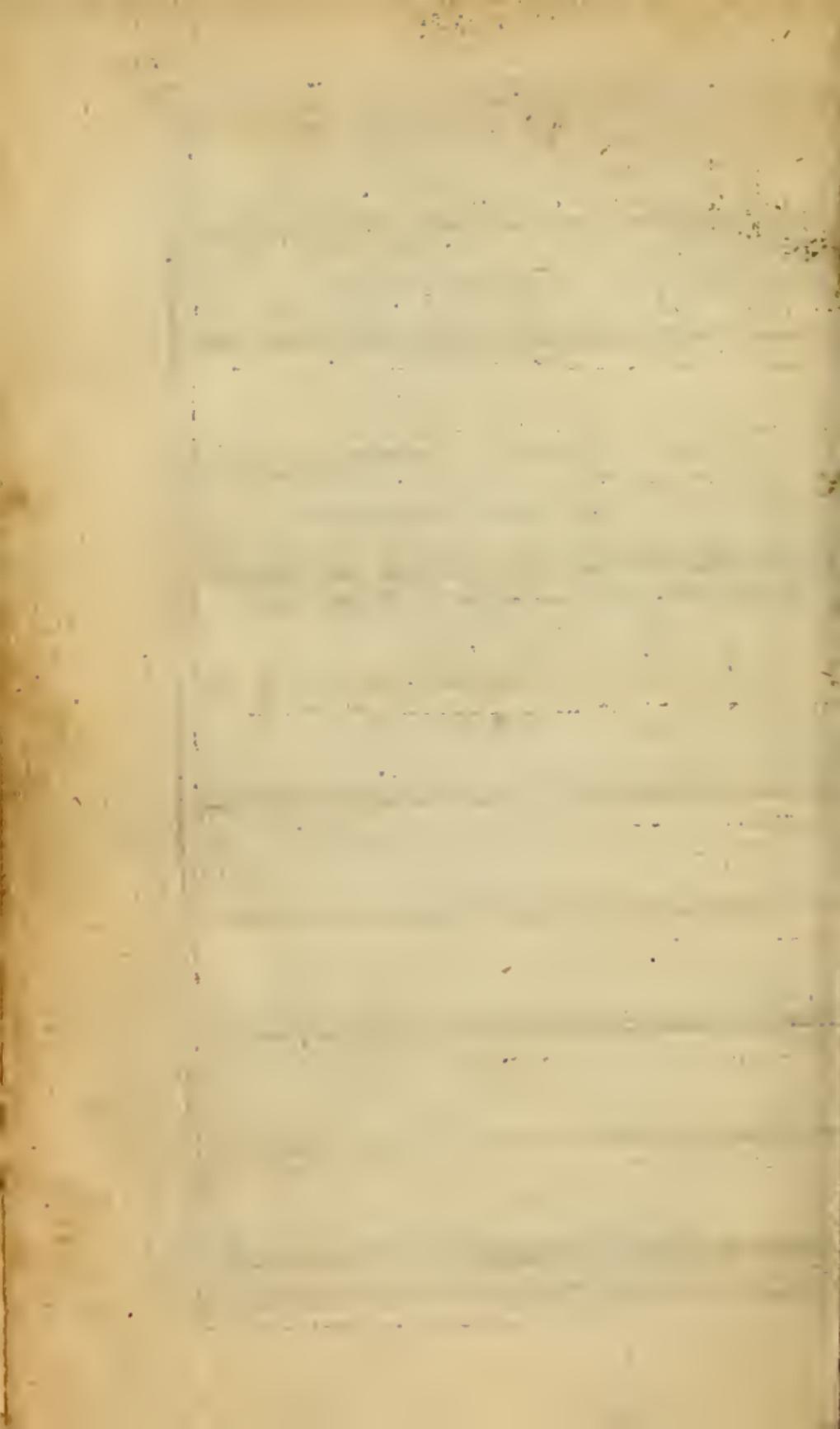


Kingdom of Cambaja, & Gazuratt,

30 Cosa's to one degree



1787 (15)



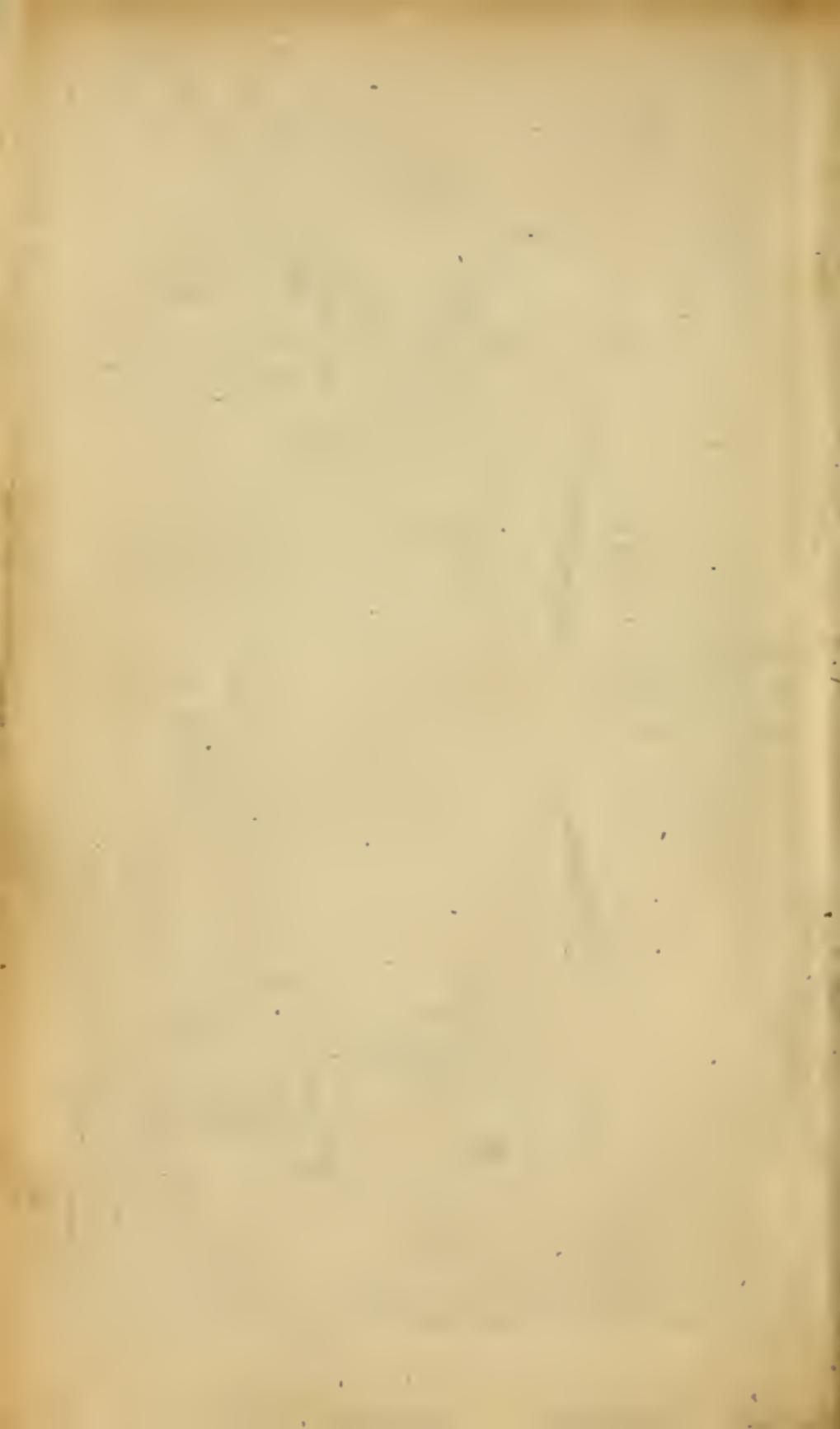
The
Continent
of

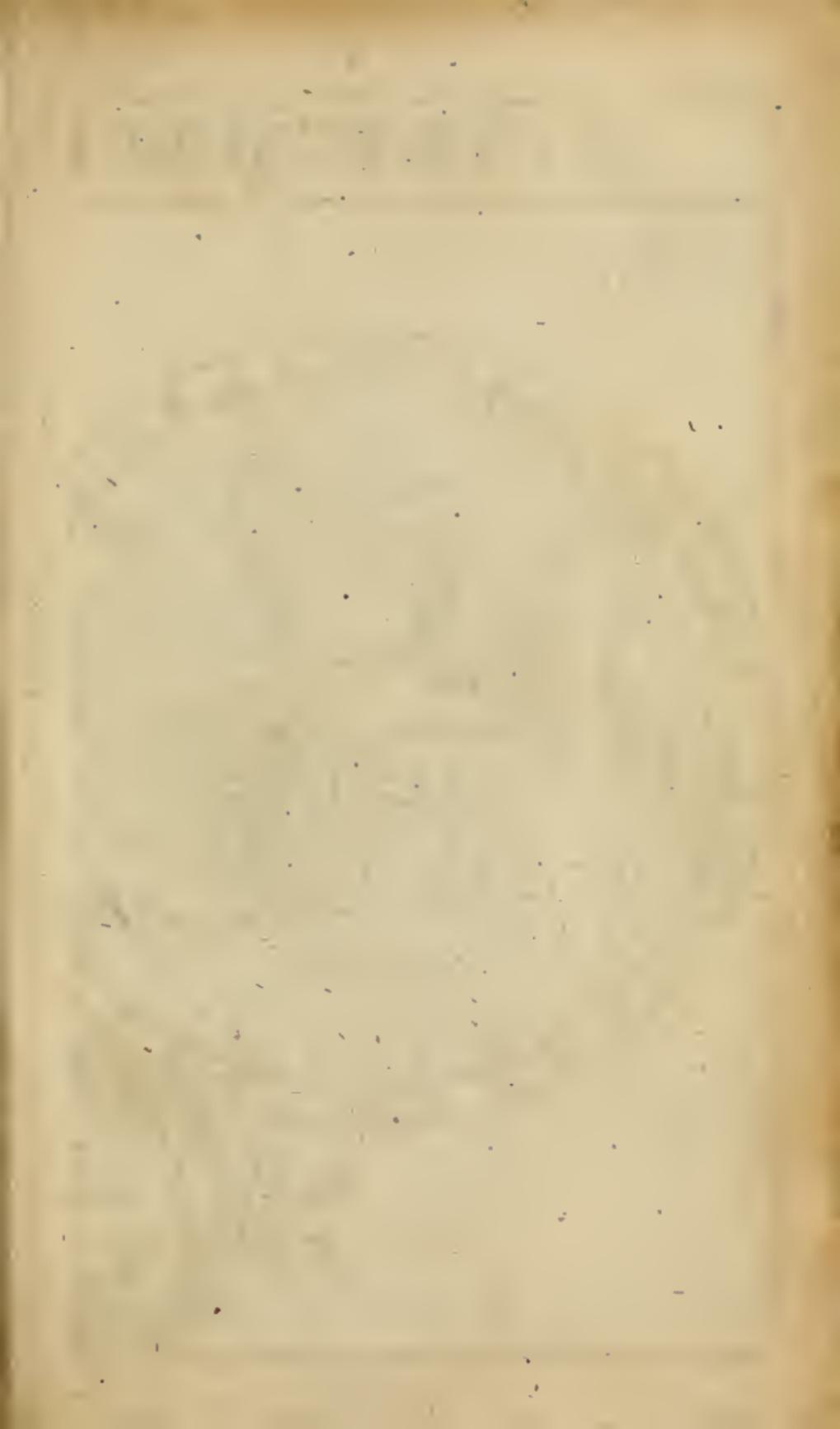
{ Europe
Asia
Africa

The
Mapp of the
WORLD
is thus divided
into two
Continents.

The
Continent
of

{ North =
America
South =
America





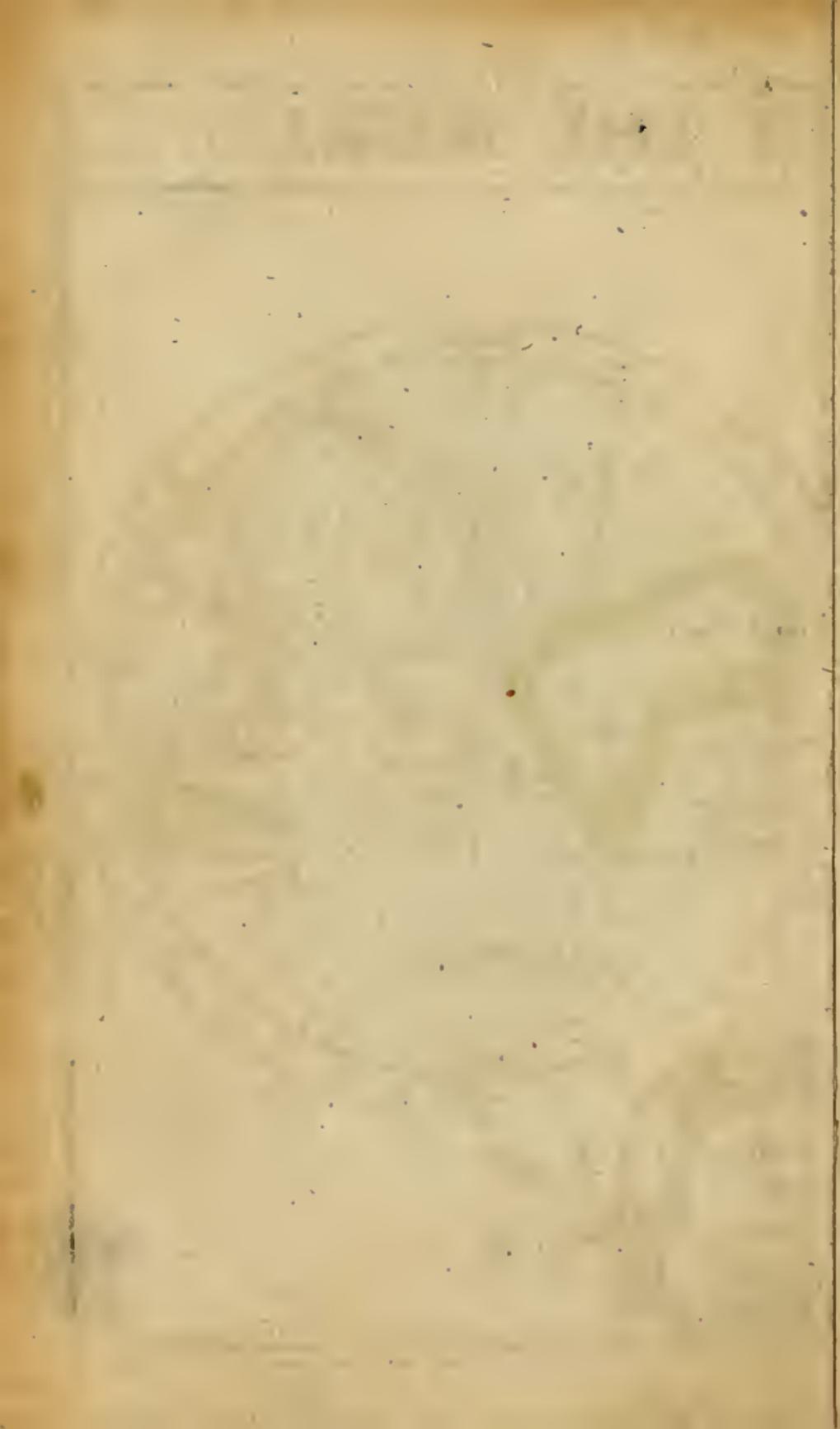
A NEW MAPP



By John
Hydrog
to the

OF THE WORLD.

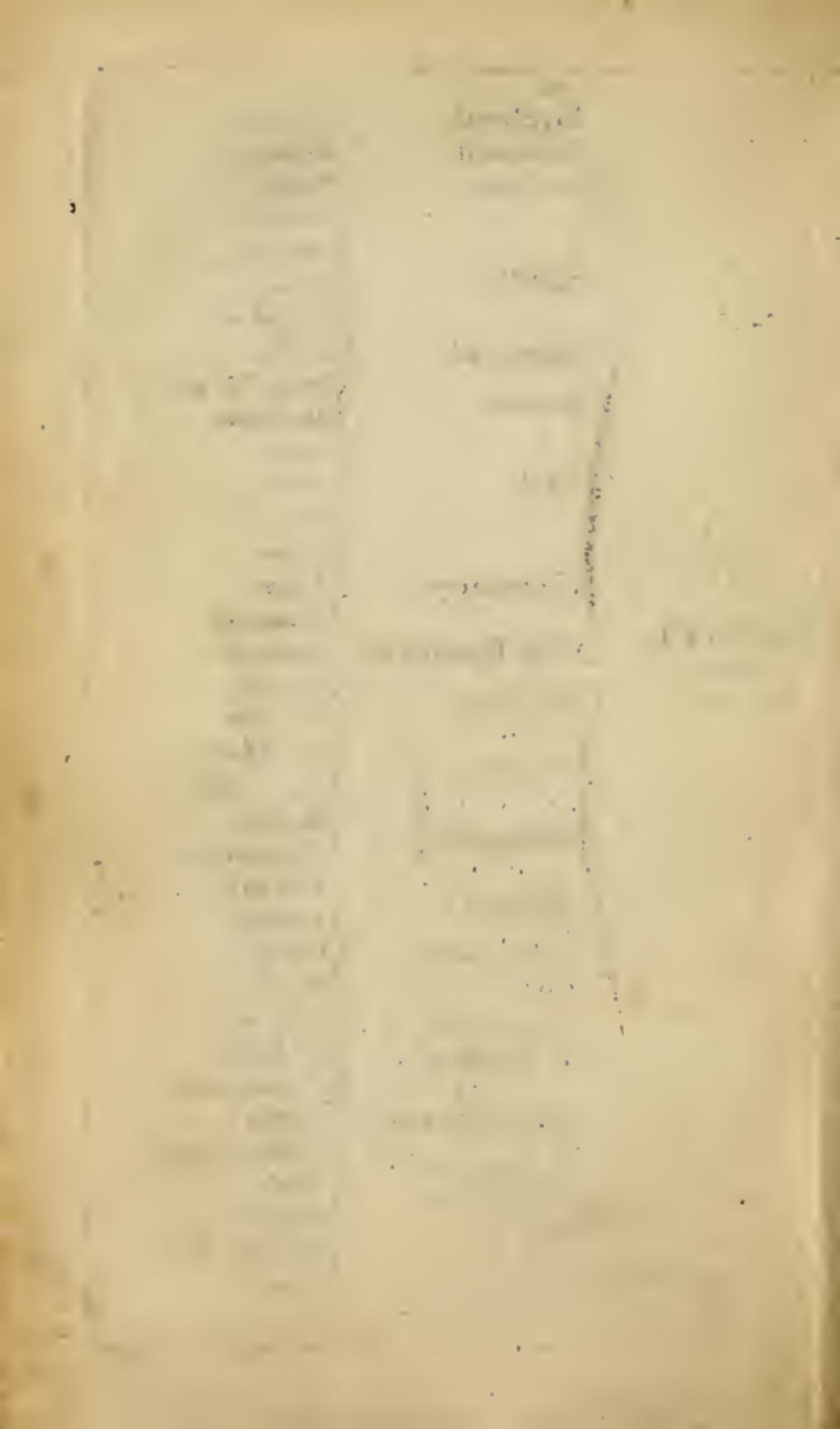




EUROPE
is thus
Divided

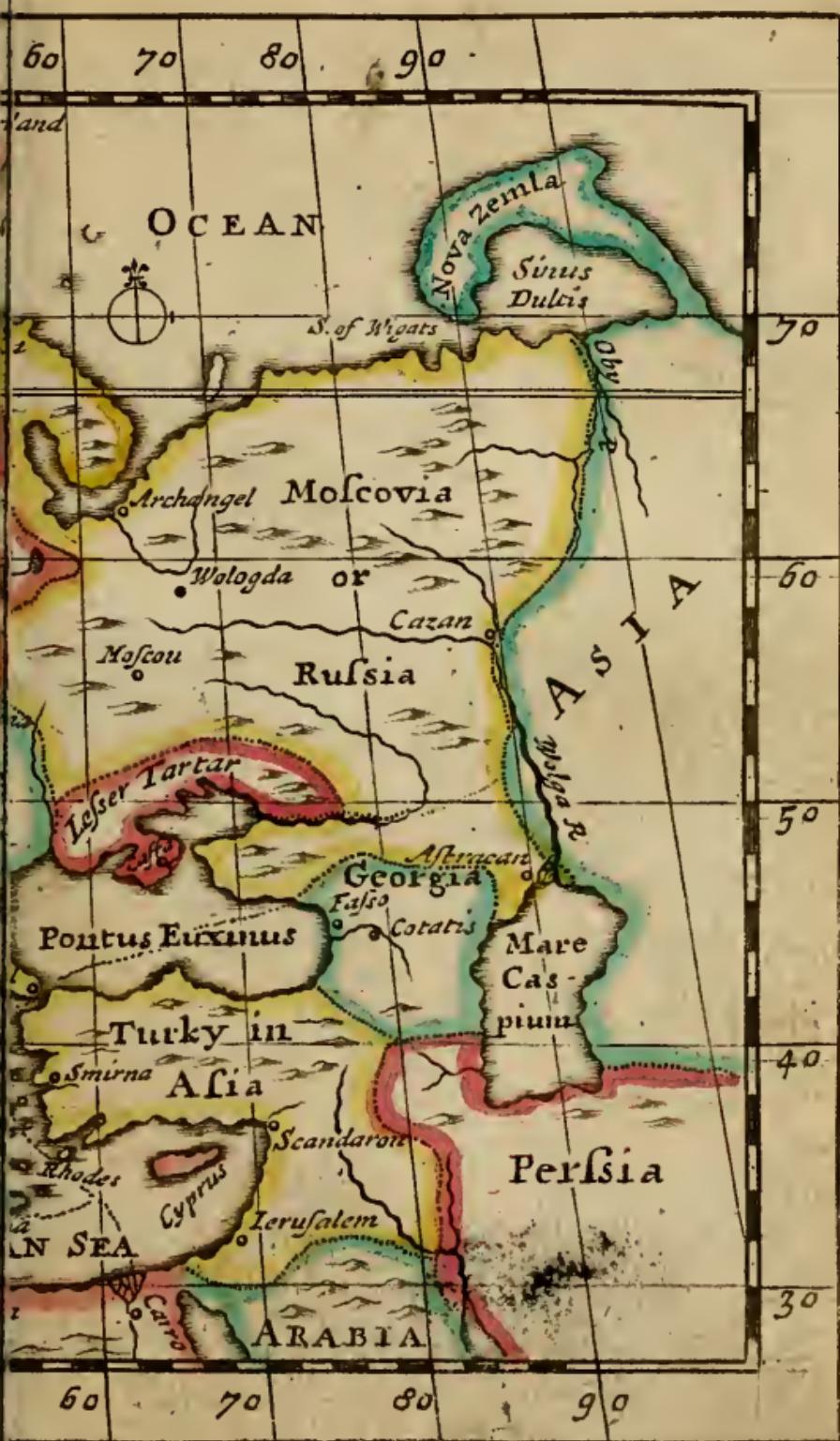
England	London
Scotland	Edinburg
Ireland	Dublin
Spaine	Madrid
	Mallaga
	Bilboa
	Gibralter
Portugal	Lisbon
France	Paris: Brest
Italy	Marselles
Germany	Rome
XVII Provinces	Venice
Norway	Genoa
Sweden	Vienne
Denmark	Prague
	Hamburg
	Amsterdam
Poland	Bergen
Lithuania	Drontem
Moscovia or Russia	Stockholm
	Rigz. Abo
	Rypen
	Copenhagen
	Danzick
	Cracow
	Wilna
	Moscou
	Archangel
	Yologda
	Cazan. Kola
	Caffa
Lesser Tartary	Constantinople
Turky in Europe	Buda
	Ragusa
	Danube. Rhin.
	Loyre

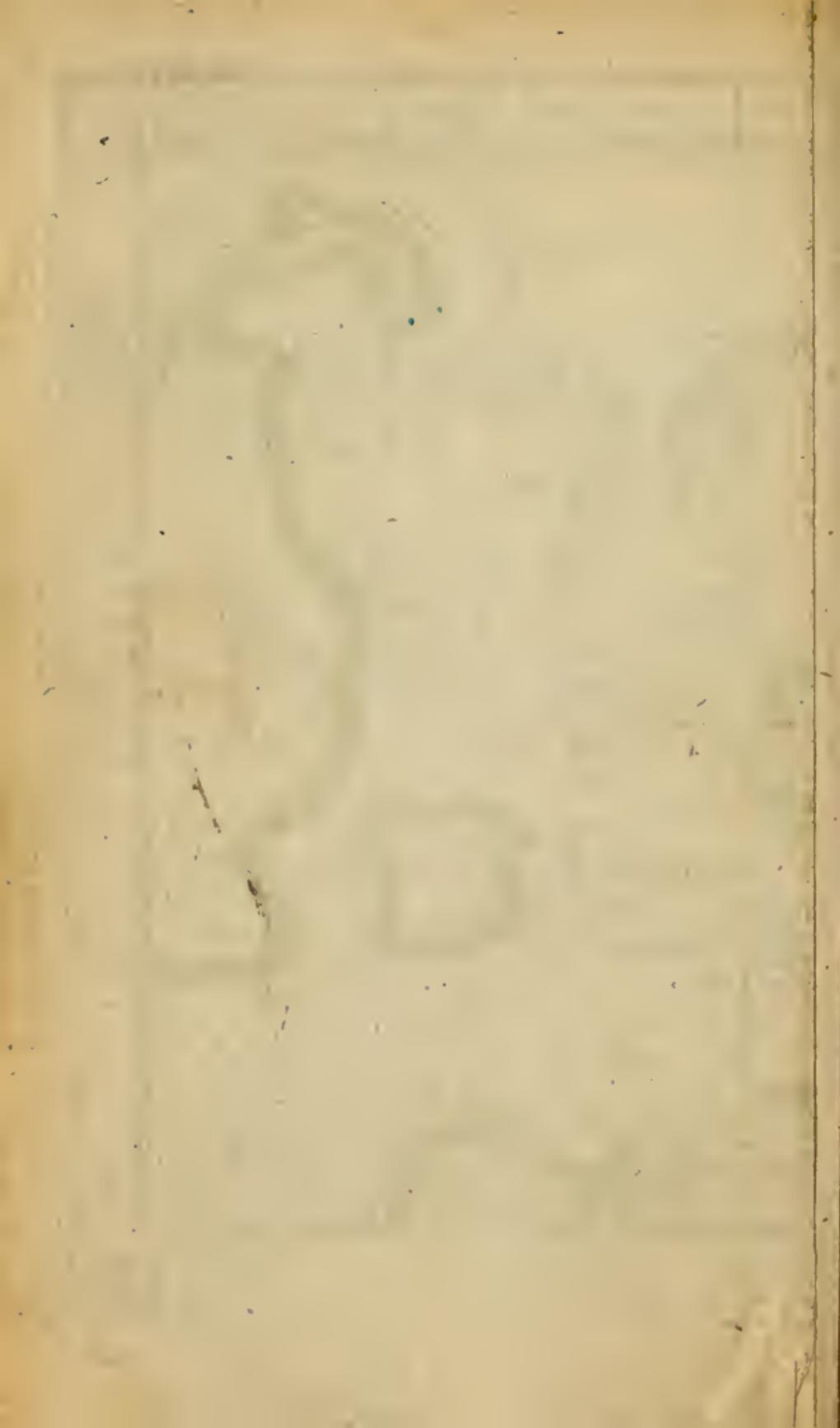
The chiefe Rivers are









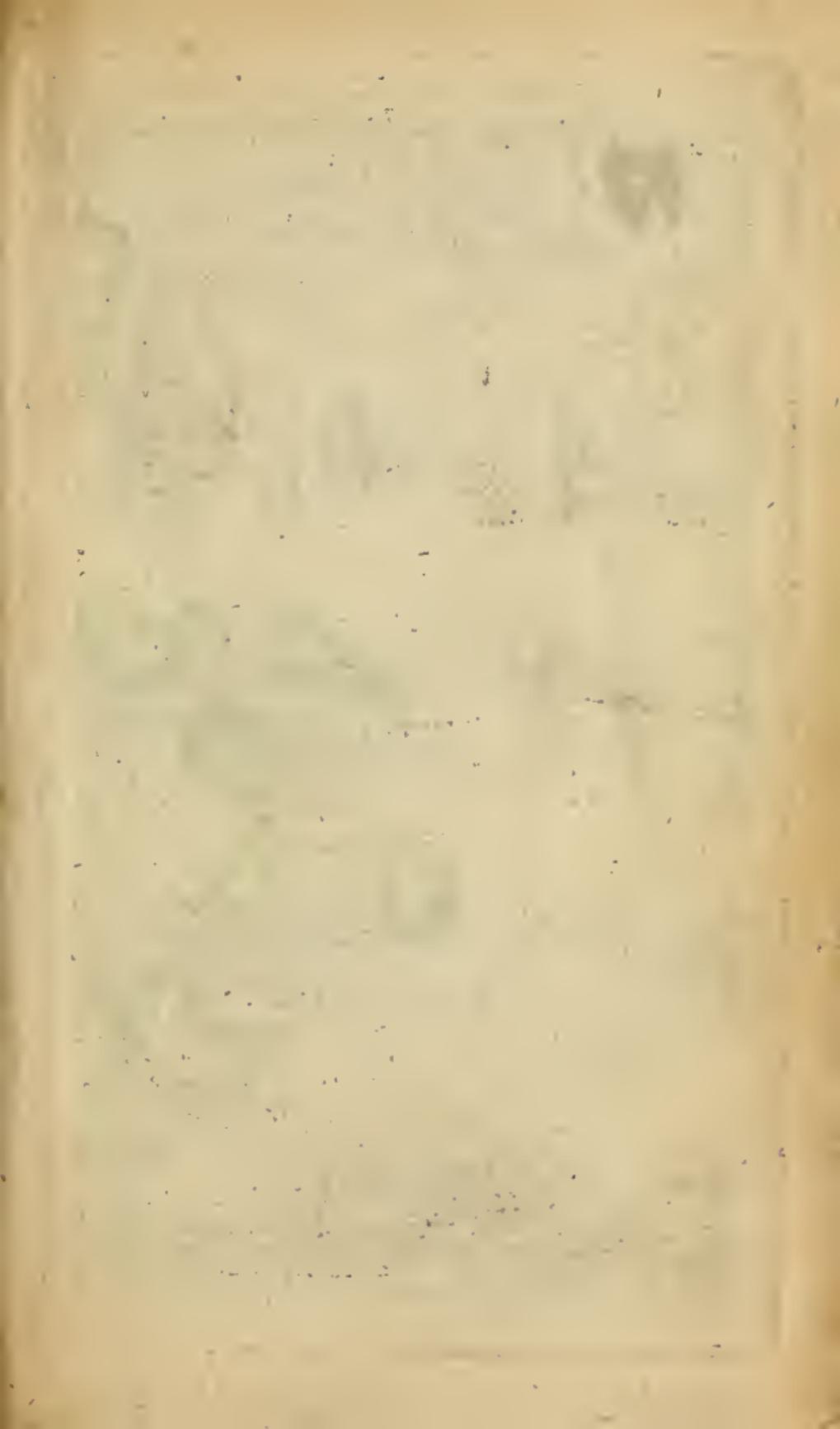


The
Kingdom of
ENGLAND
is divided
into two
parts.

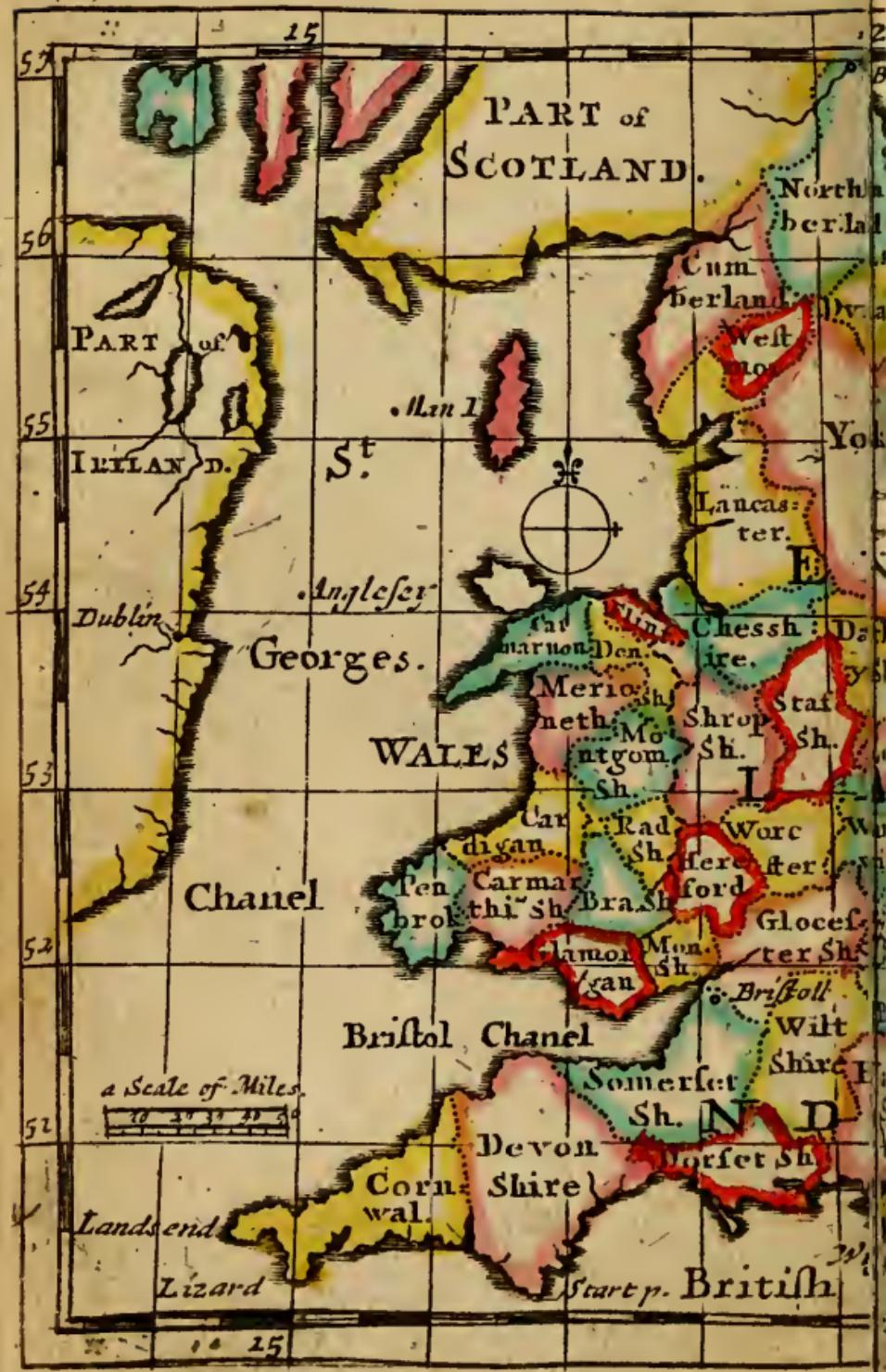
ENGLAND
is divided
into forty
Countyes

WALES
is divided
into twelve
Countyes

Buckinghamshire
Bedford S: Berk S:
Cambridgshire
Cheshire. Cornwal
Cumberland
Darby S: Devon S:
Dorset S: Durham
Essex. Gloucester S:
Herefordshire
Hant S: Hertford S:
Huntingto S: Kent
Leicestershire
Lancashire
Lincolnshire
Monmouthshire
Middlesex. Norfolk
Northampton sh:
Northumberland
Nottinghamshire
Oxford S: Rutland
Shropshire. Sussex
Somerset S: Suffolk
Stafford S: Surrey
Warwick S: Wilt S:
Westmorland
Worcester S: York S:
Anglesey
Brecknockshire
Cardiganshire
Carmarthenshire
Carnarvanshire
Denby S: Flintshire
Glamorganshire
Merionethshire
Montgomery S:
Pembrook S: Radnor.



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*A Mapp of
the Kingdome of
ENGLAND.
and
WALES.*
By John Seller

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Newcastle

Shire.

York

G.
Lincoln

Not.
King.
am.

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ter

Northam
pton

Bedf
ord

Har
ford

Buck
ingham
atke

Mid
ſh.

London

Surrey

Kent

Canterbury

Davnes

Doror

Cale

Flanders.

Chanel

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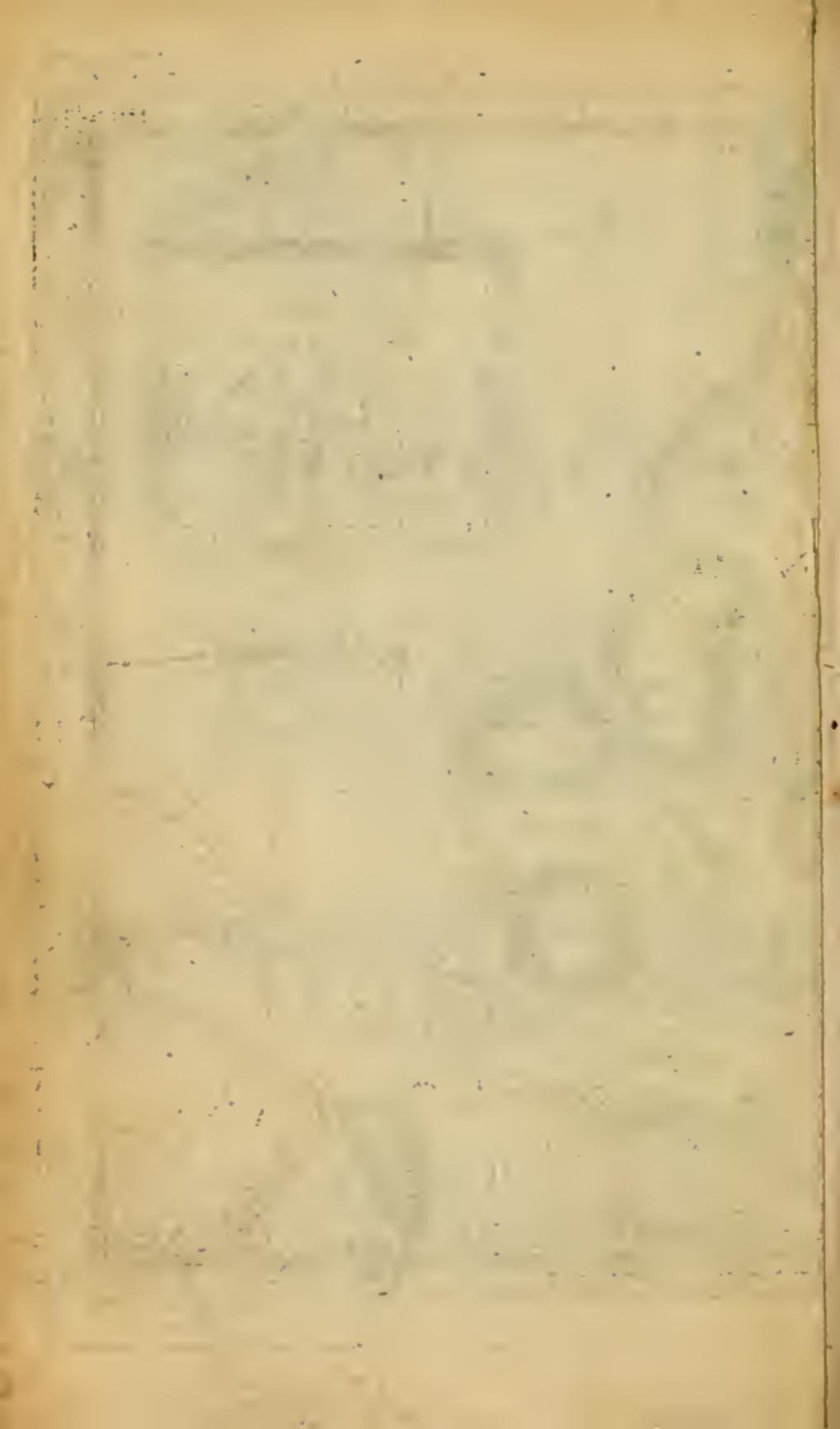
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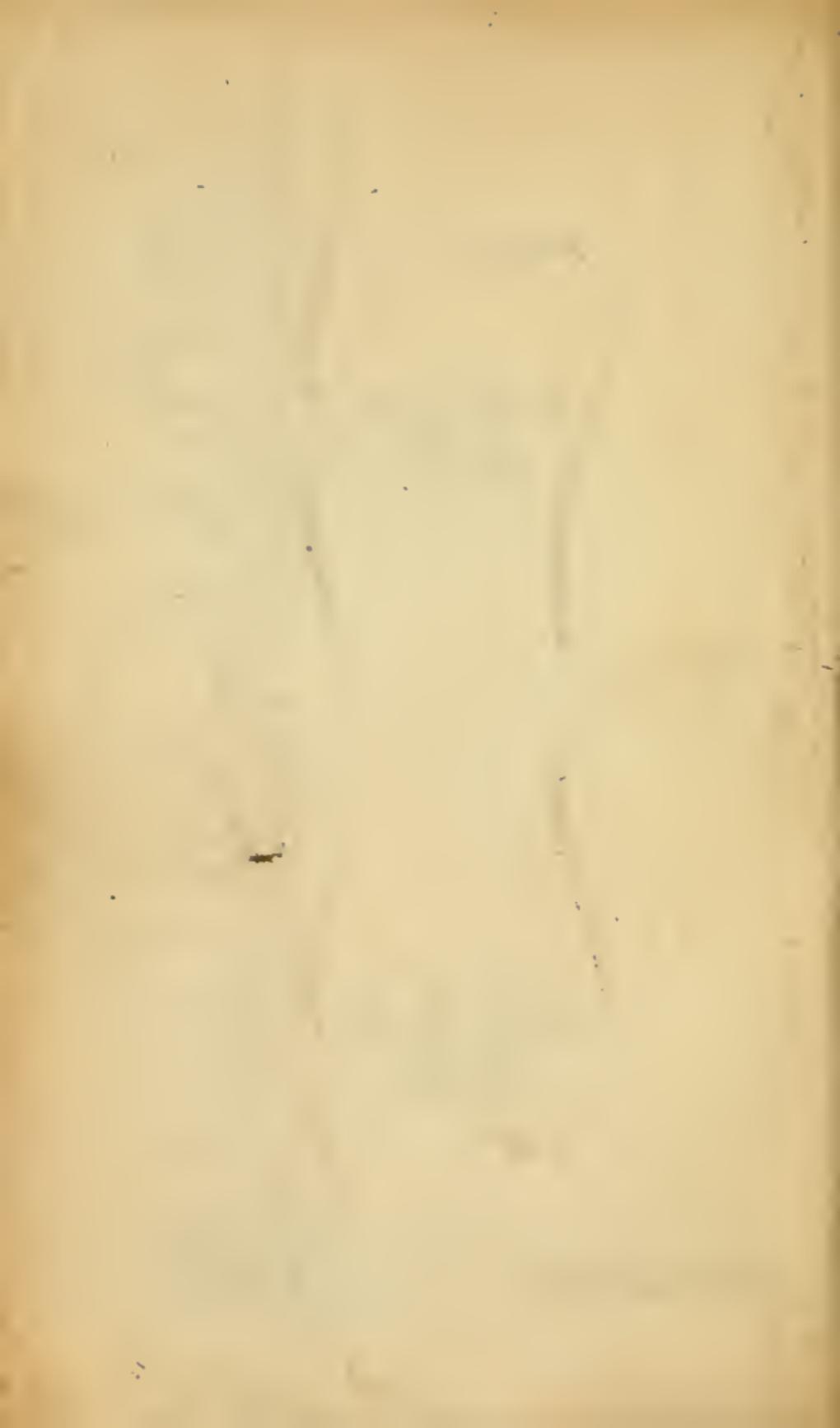
SCOTLAND
is thus
Divided.

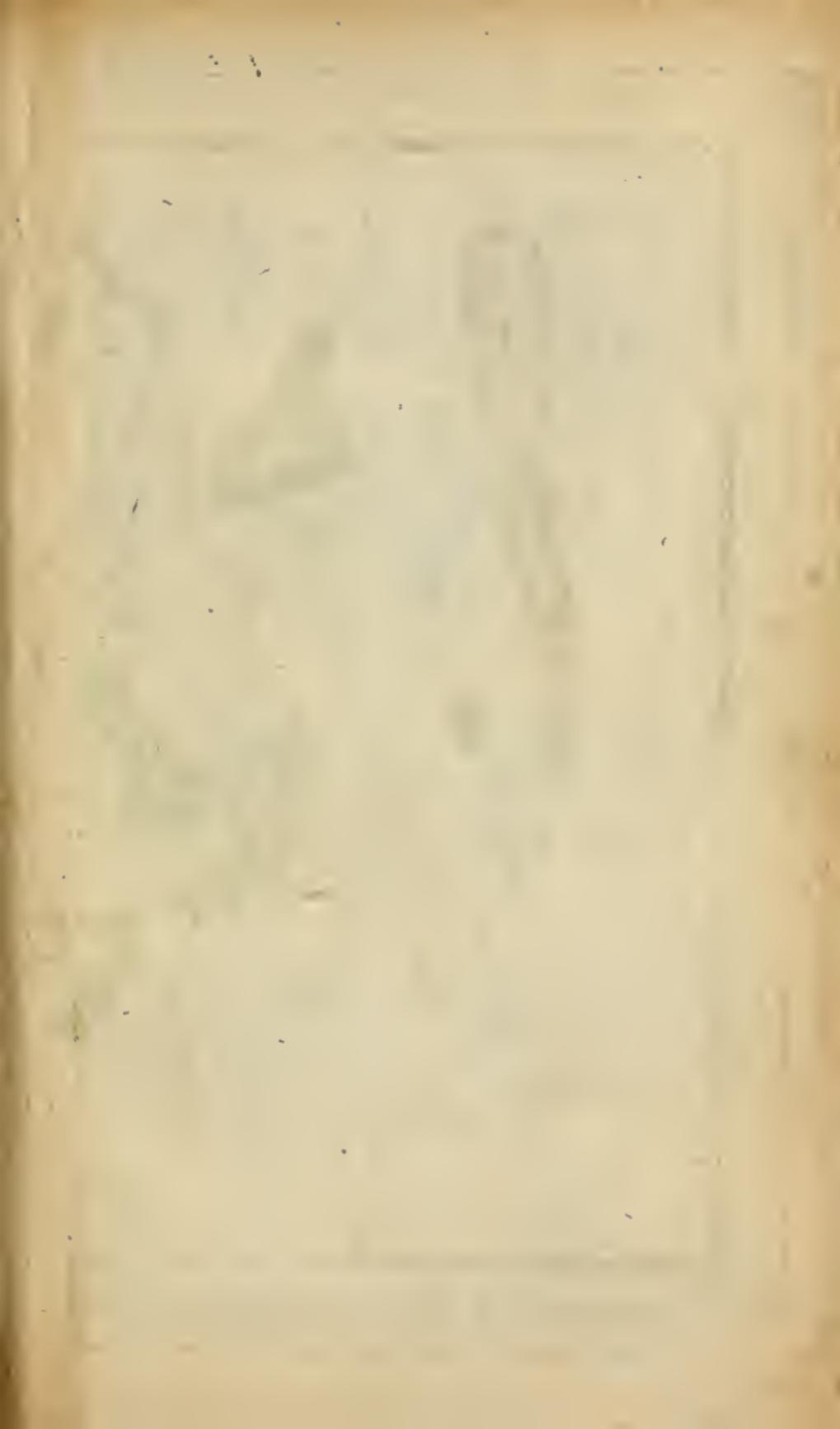
In the North
are these
Divisions

In the South
are these
Divisions

With many Islands

Cathanes
Strath-naevn
Southerland
Assynt-ross
Lochquaber
Murray -
Anie beyne
Buchan : Marr
Badenorth
Lochabur
Anthol
Goure : Mernes
Angus
Perth
Broad Albain
Argile : Lenox
Strath
Menteith
Eife : Lorne
Cantur
Sterling
Reinfrew
Cuningham
Lothia
Cluydesdale
Kyle
Carrick
Tivedale
March
Tivedale
Lidesdale
Eskeda
Annadale
Nythdale
Galloway





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Harra

Vyst I.

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Barra I

Collonsa

Orronsaa

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Rathlin

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PART OF
IRELAND.

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Lewys

Col I

Faro head

Afsyi

Ross

Skey I.

Mul

Lochquaber

Loch
byr

Lorne

Arfile

Lenox

Cumming

Kyle

Car
rick

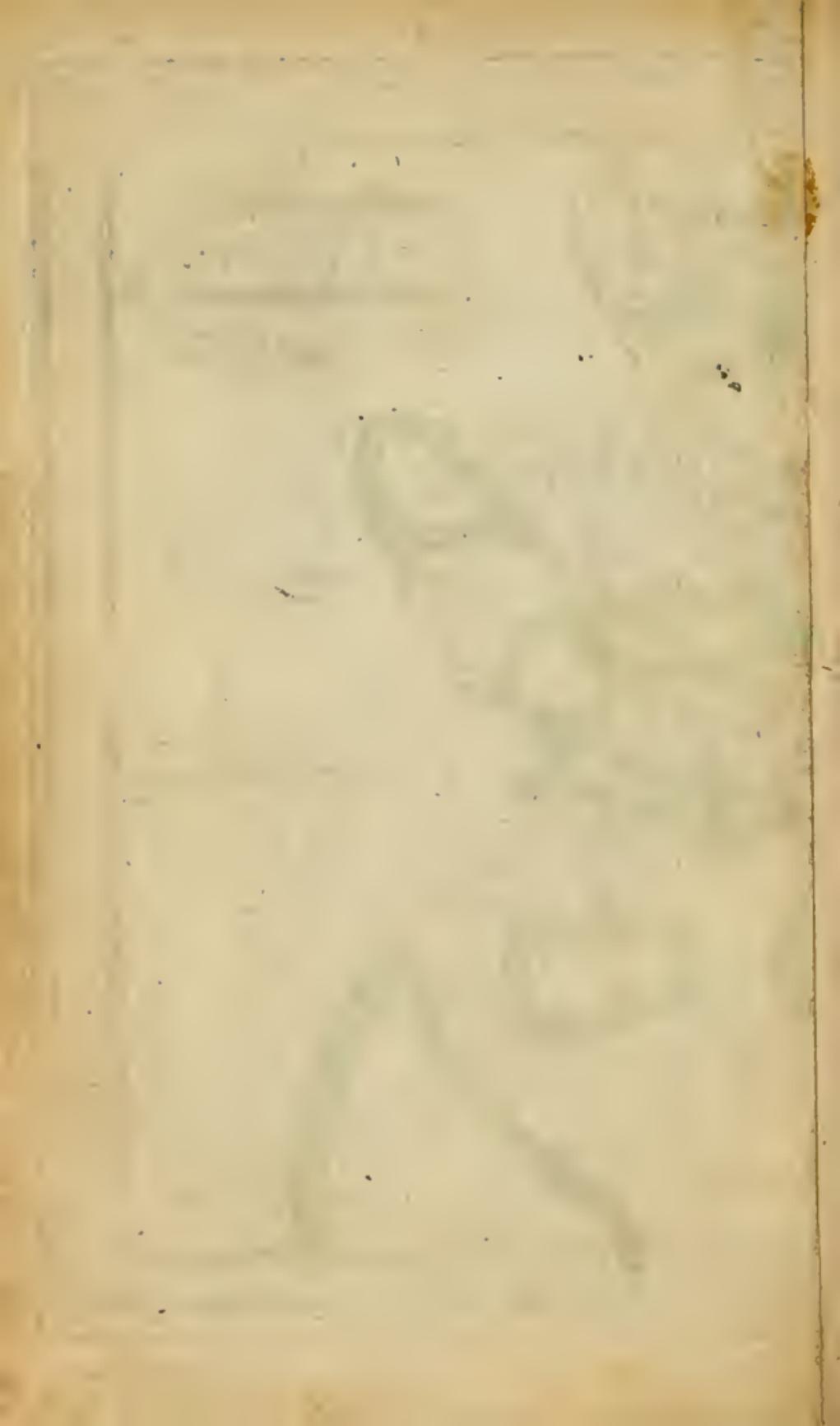
Gall

P. Moulin



Mul of Galloway





RELAND
is Divided
into four
Provinces w.
their respective
Countyes.

Leinster

Louth
East Meath
West Meath
Dublin
Kings County
Queens County
Kildare
Wicklow
Catherlaugh
Wexford
Kilkenny
Longford

Ulster

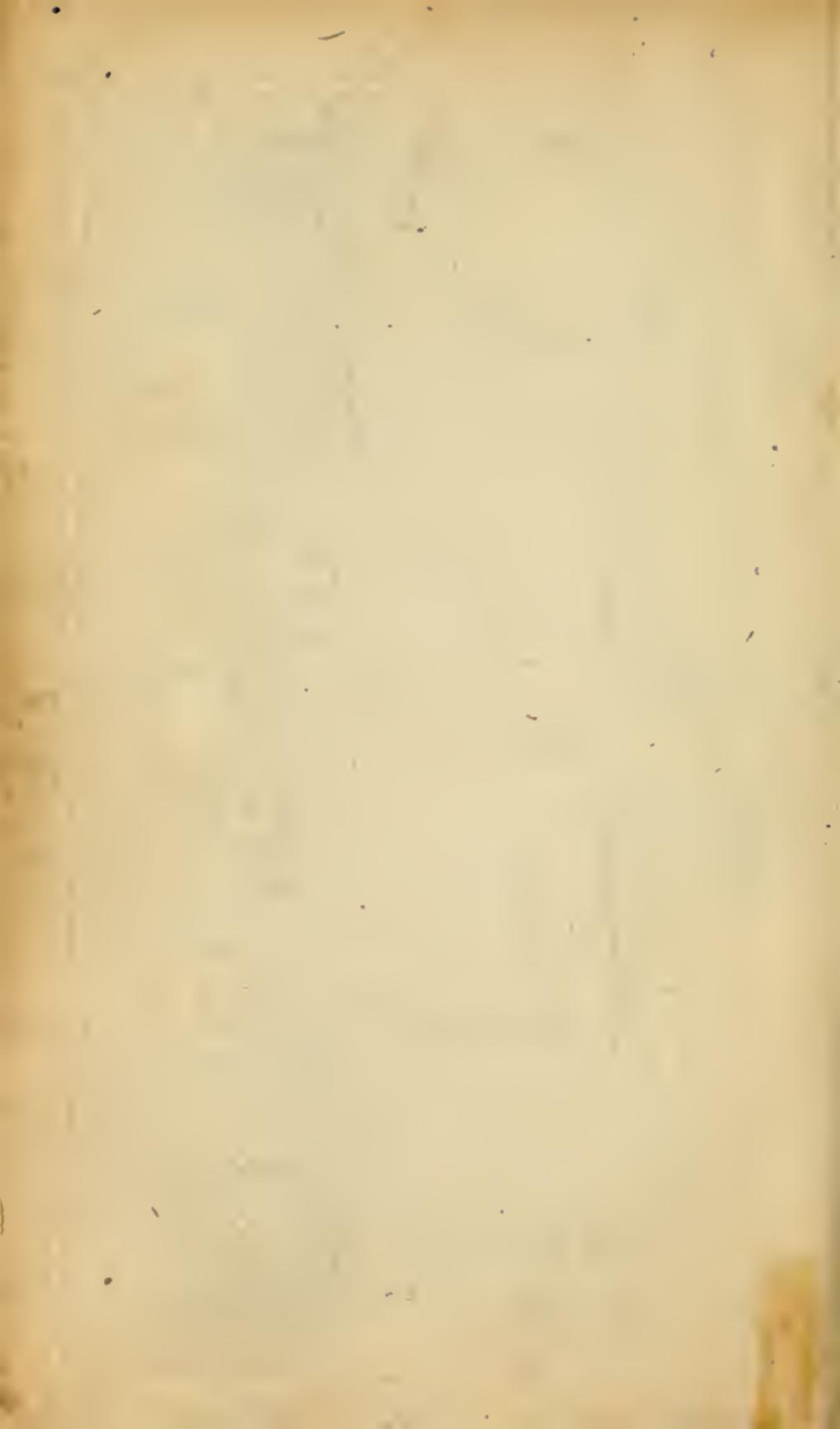
Antrim
Downe
London-derry
Duñagall
Tyrone
Fermanagh
Monohon
Ardmagh
Cavan

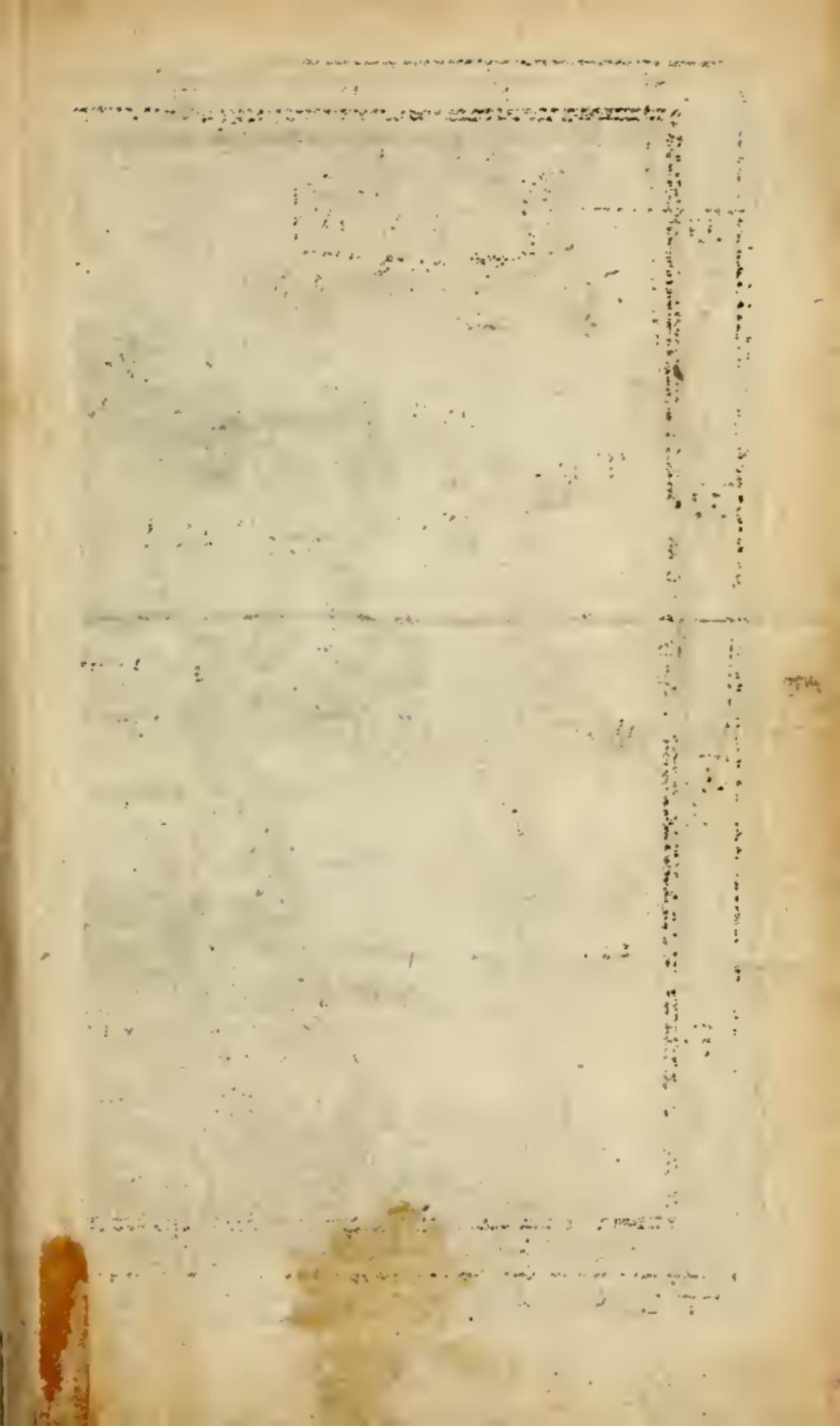
Connought

Slego: Mayo
Letrim
Galloway
Roscommon
Clare

Munster

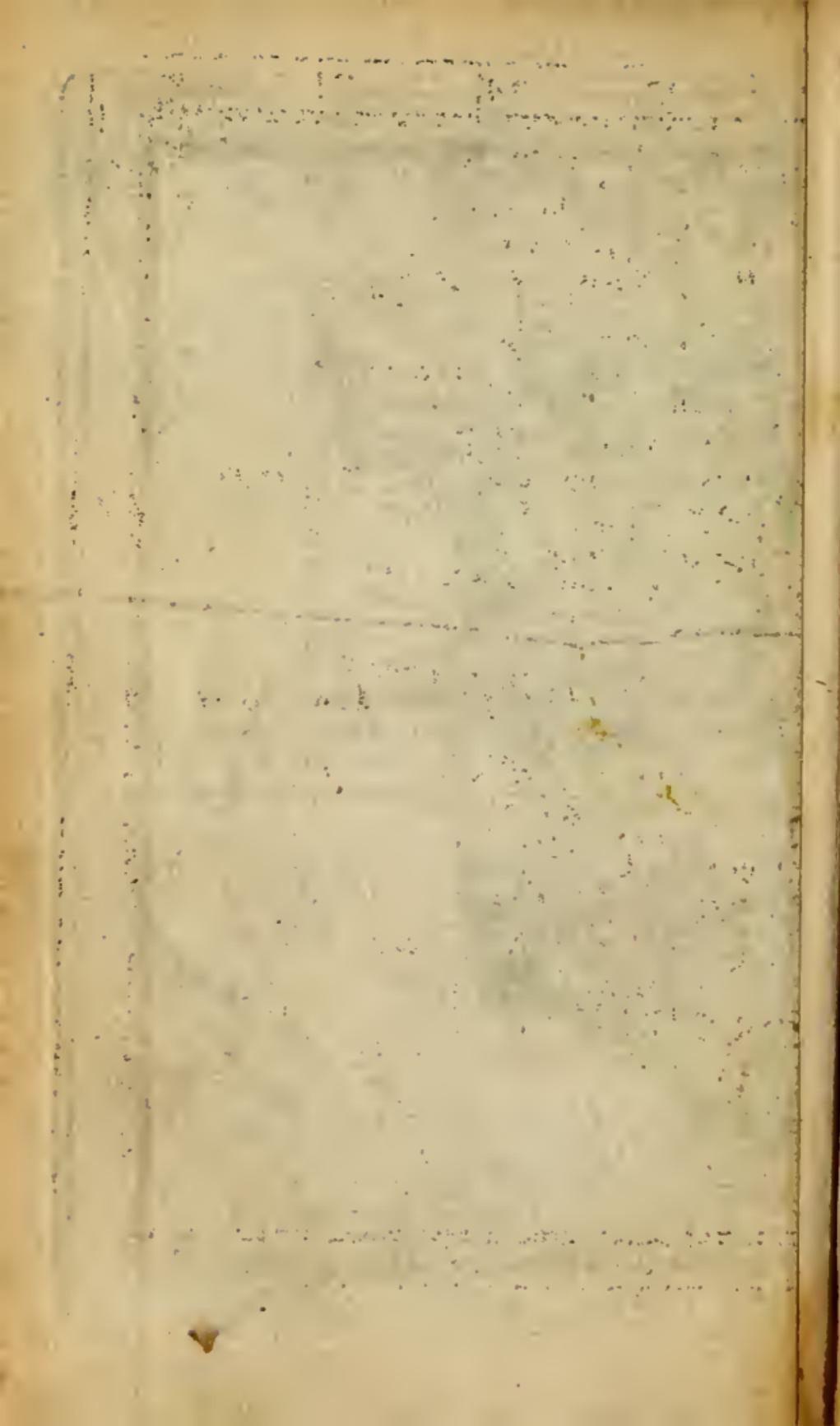
Waterford
Corke
Kerry
Limrick
Tipperary



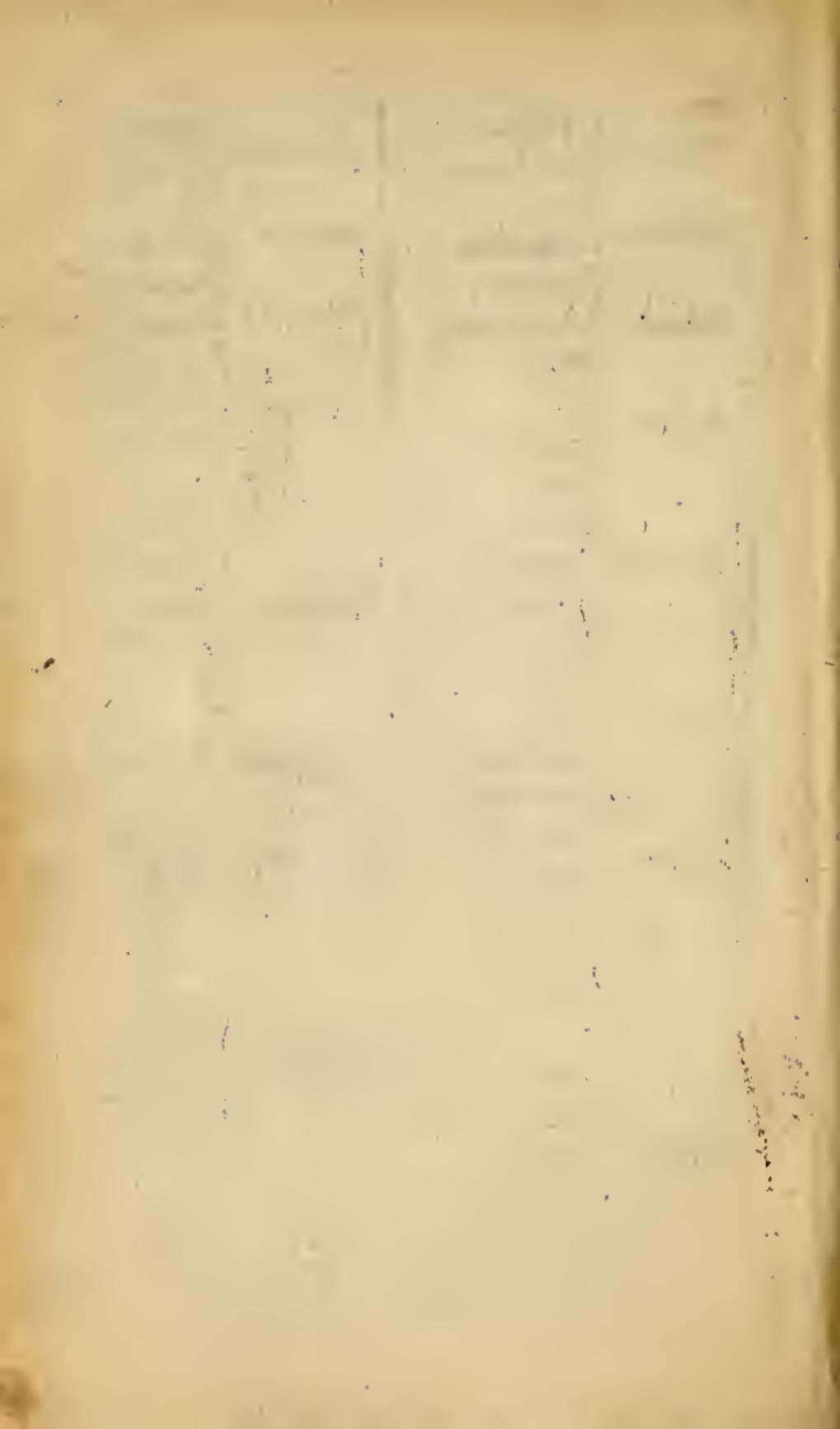


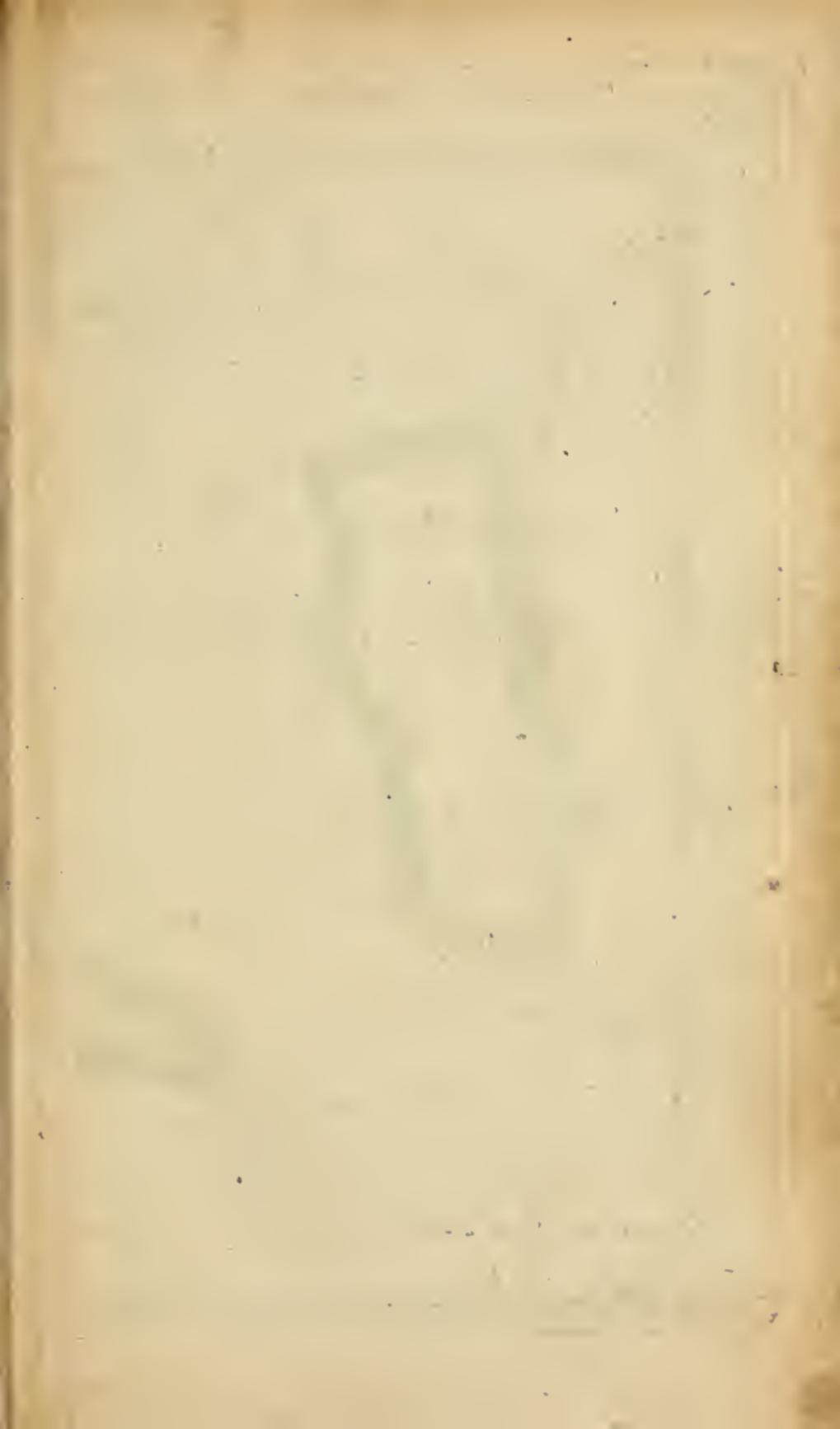




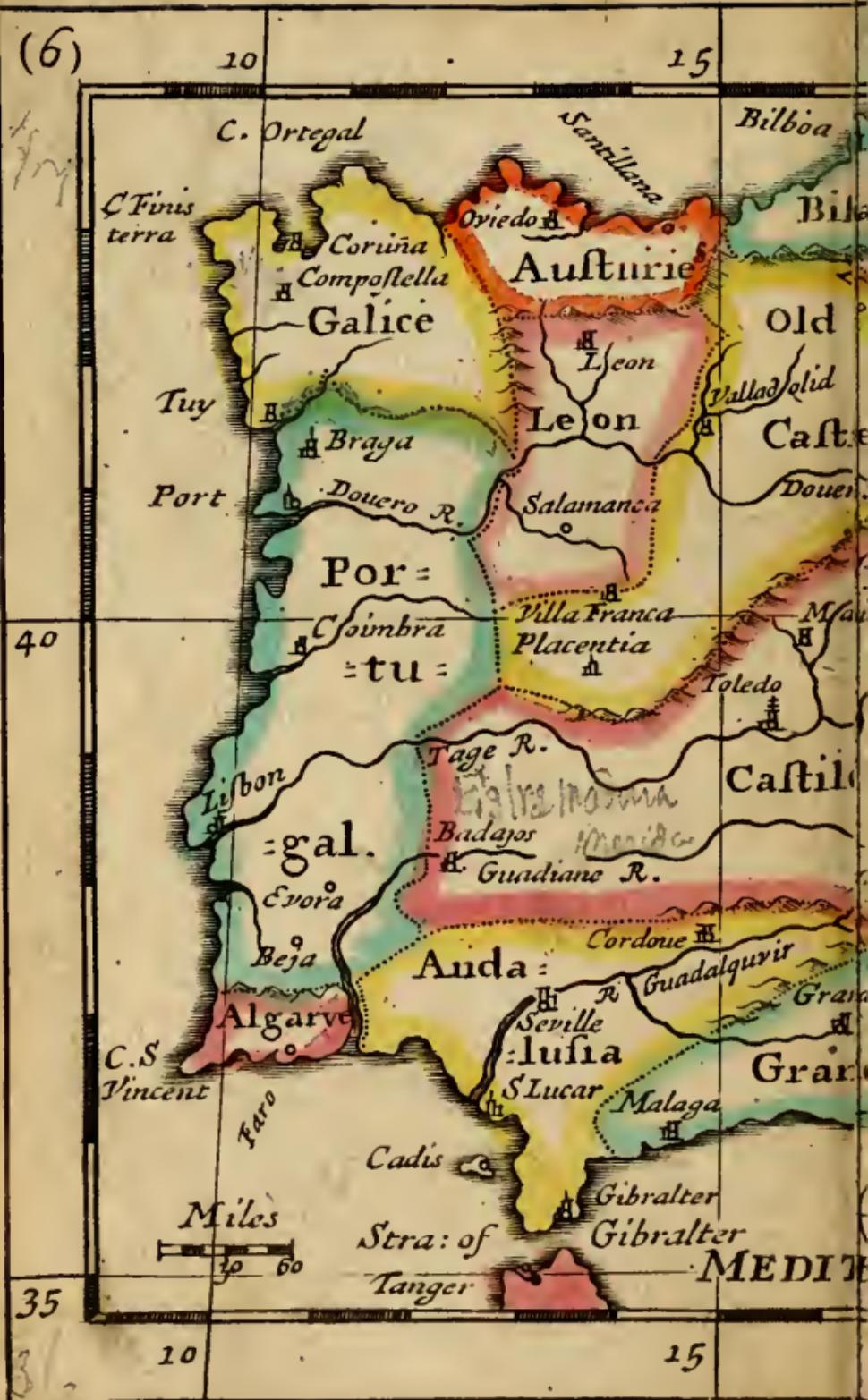


Biscaie	Bilboa S. Sebastian	Granada	Granada Malaga
Asturies	Oviedo Santillana	Murcia	Murcia Cartagene
Galice	Coruna Compostella	Valencia	Valencia Alicante
	Tuy	Arragon	Caragoca Calatajud
Leon	Leon Salamanca		Albarazin
	Braga Port		
Portugal	Coimbra	Catalonie	Lerida Barcelona
	Lisbon		Girone Tarragona
	Evora		Tortose
	Baja		
Algarve	Faro		
old	Valladolid Villa Franca	Roussillon	Perpignan
Castile	Placentia Madrid	Navarre	Pamplona Estella
	Toledo		
new	Cuenca Badajos		
Andalusia	Cordoue Cadir	The Chief Rivers are y ^e	Douero Tage Guadiana Guadalquivir Xucar Ebro
	Seville		
	S ^t . Lucar		
	Gibraltar		





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PART OF
FRANCE

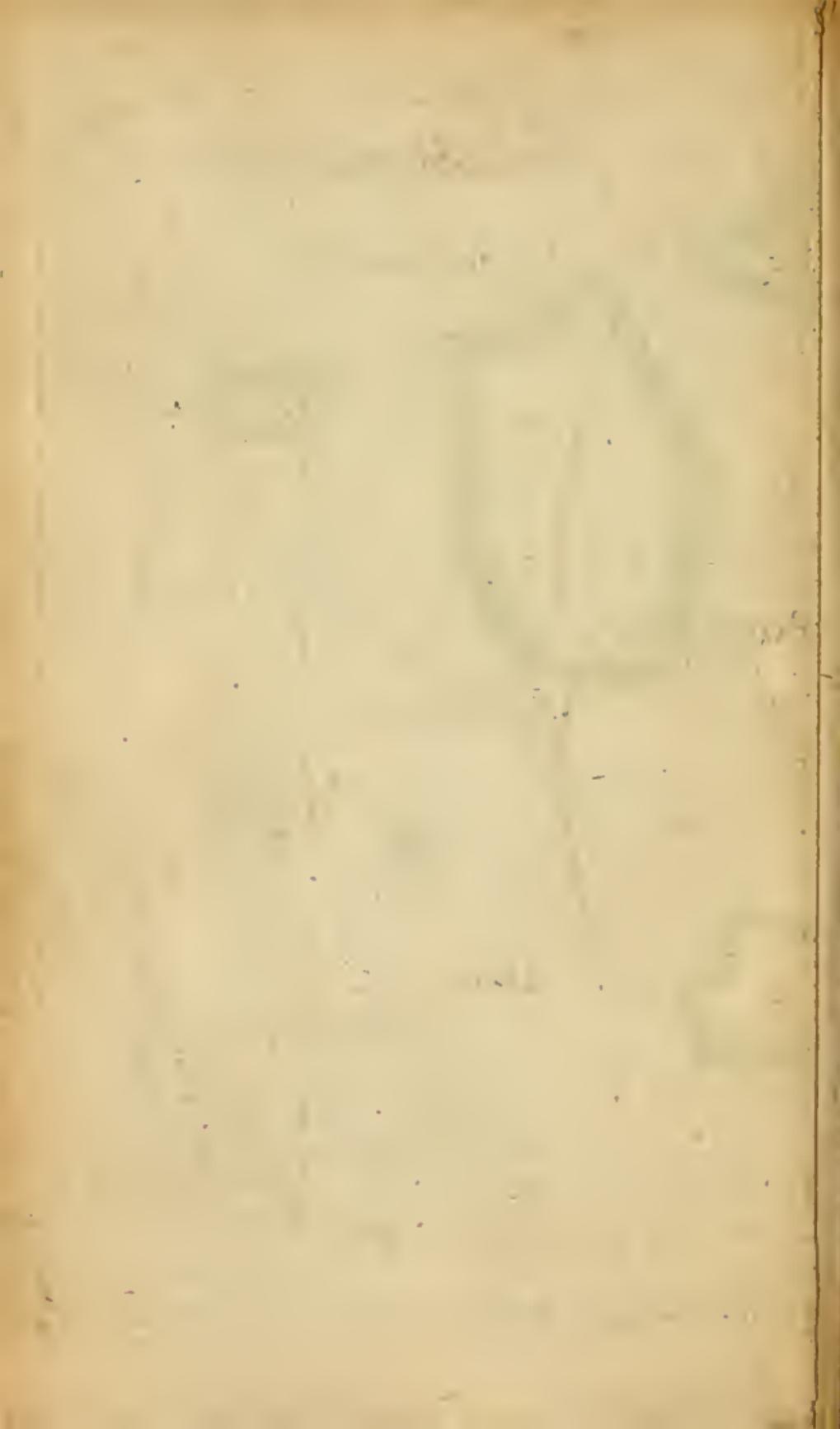


THE

SPAIN

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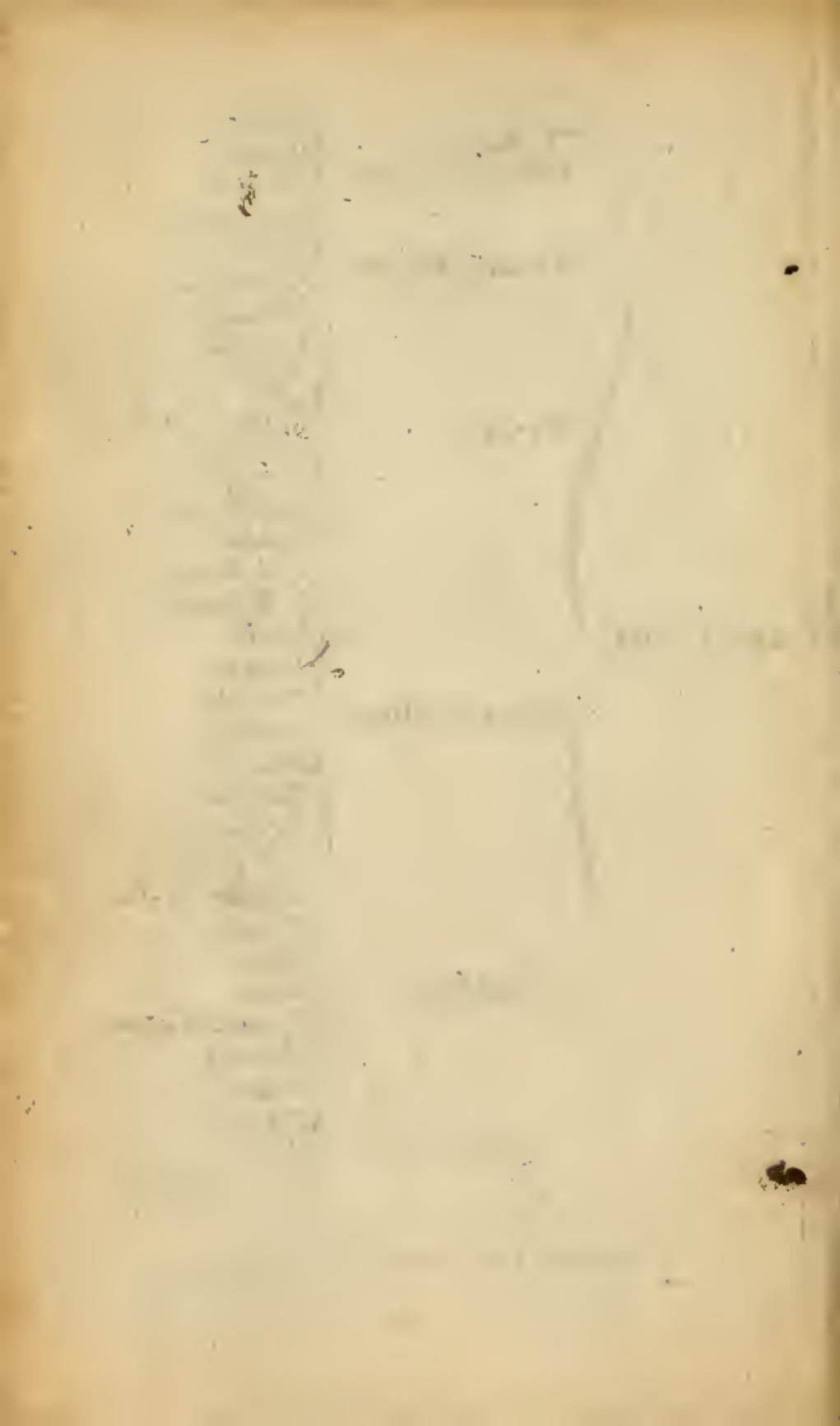
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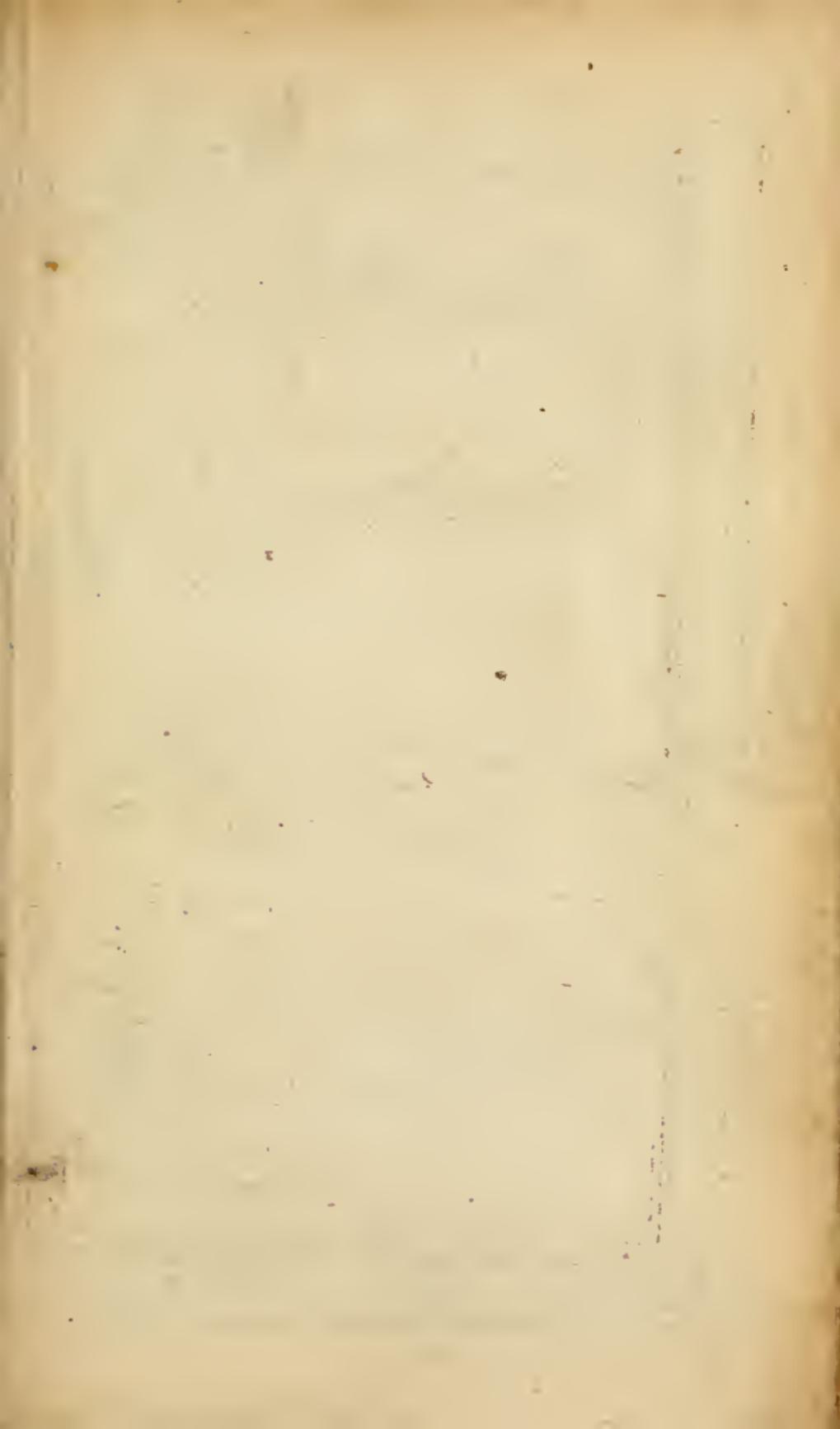


P
ORTUGAL
is thus
Divided

Entre Douro Minho	Valence
	Braga
	Porto
Tralos Montes	Braganca
	Miranda
	Moncorvo
	Almeida
Beyra	Lamego
	Viseu
	Mira
	Coimbra
Estremadura	S.ibugal
	Castelhano
	Lisbone
	C. de Roca
	N. Lisboa
	Leiria
	Santare
	Tomar
	Punhete
Alentejo	Almerin
	Palmela
	Setubal
	C. S. Joan
	Alcacer de Sal
	Portalegre
	Evora
	Beja
	S. Iago d. Cacem
	Mertola
	Silves
Algarvia	Lagos
	Faro
	C. d. S. Vincent
	Douver
	Tage
	Gaudiana

The chiefe Rivers are y.





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*GALICIA.*atre
uro
agu
lo.
Porto
amego
Viseu
Guarda
mbra
dura
Punhete
erin
Portuglyre
entejo
v.a
Badajoz
Mercola
Seville
E.
of CadisBrayanca
Tr al os
Miranda
Montes

Douero

Moncorvo

LEON.

Sabugal

Castelbranco

Tage R.

C A S T I L L E.

Guadiane R.

*ANDALUSIA.*Cordova
Guadalquivir R.

Miles



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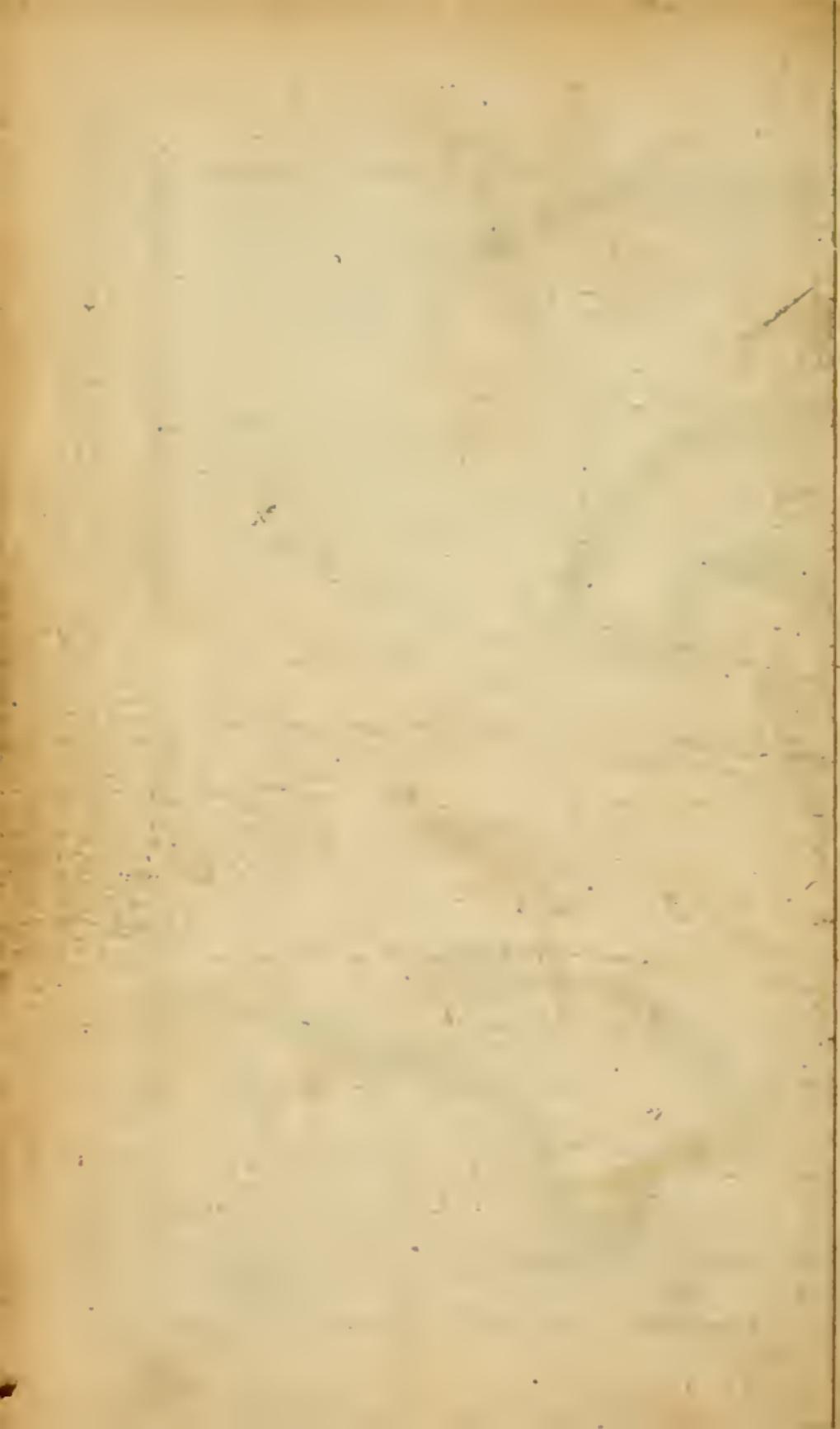
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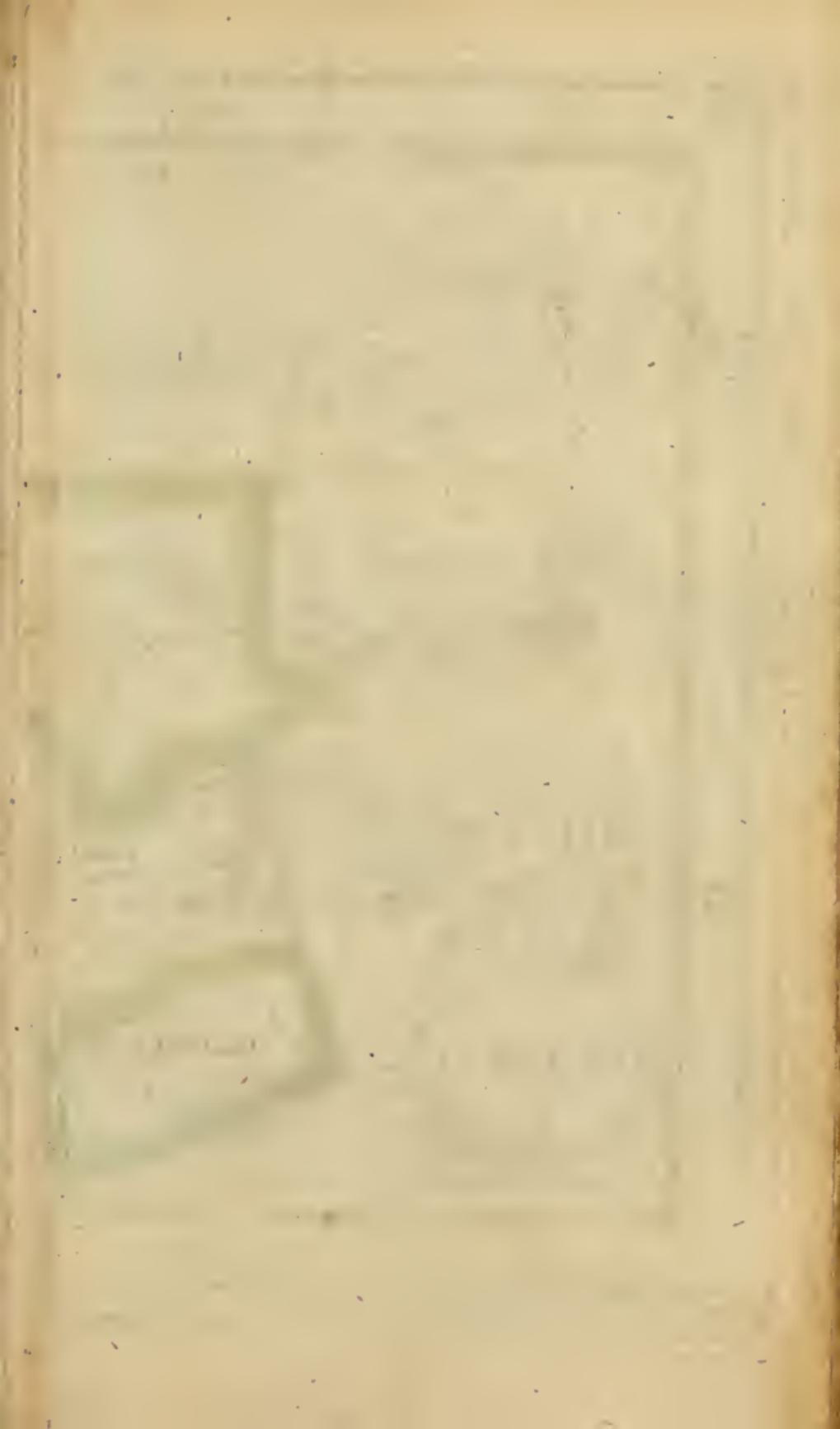
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FRANCE
is divided
into these
Provinces:

Picardi	{ Calais Amiens
Normandie	{ Diepe Haverde Grace Rouen Caen S ^t . Mallo Rhennes
Bretagne	{ Nantes Brest Orleans
Orleanois	{ Tours. Bourges Angers Poictours la Rochelle
Guienne	{ Bourdeaux Rodes Auxo
Gascogne	{ Bayone Pau
Languadoc	{ Thoulouse Monpilier Narbone
Provence	{ Marseilles Vienne
Dauphine	{ Grenoble Embrun
Lyonnais	{ Lyon Clermont Moulins
Burgundy	{ Dyon Auton
Chāpagne	{ Tryers Rhens
Ille of France	{ Paris Seine. Loire. Dordogue . Adour. Garonne . Rhosne . Lot.



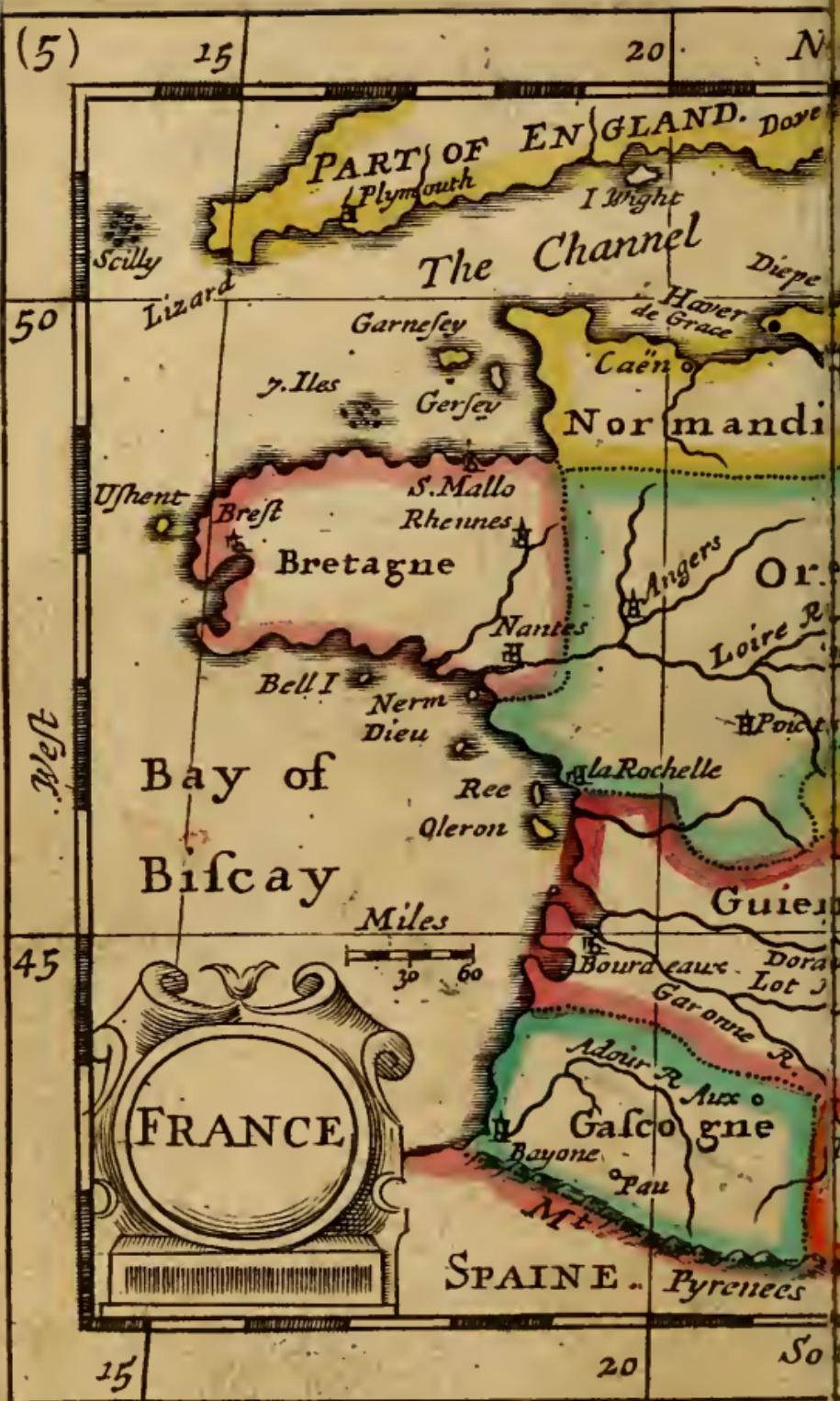


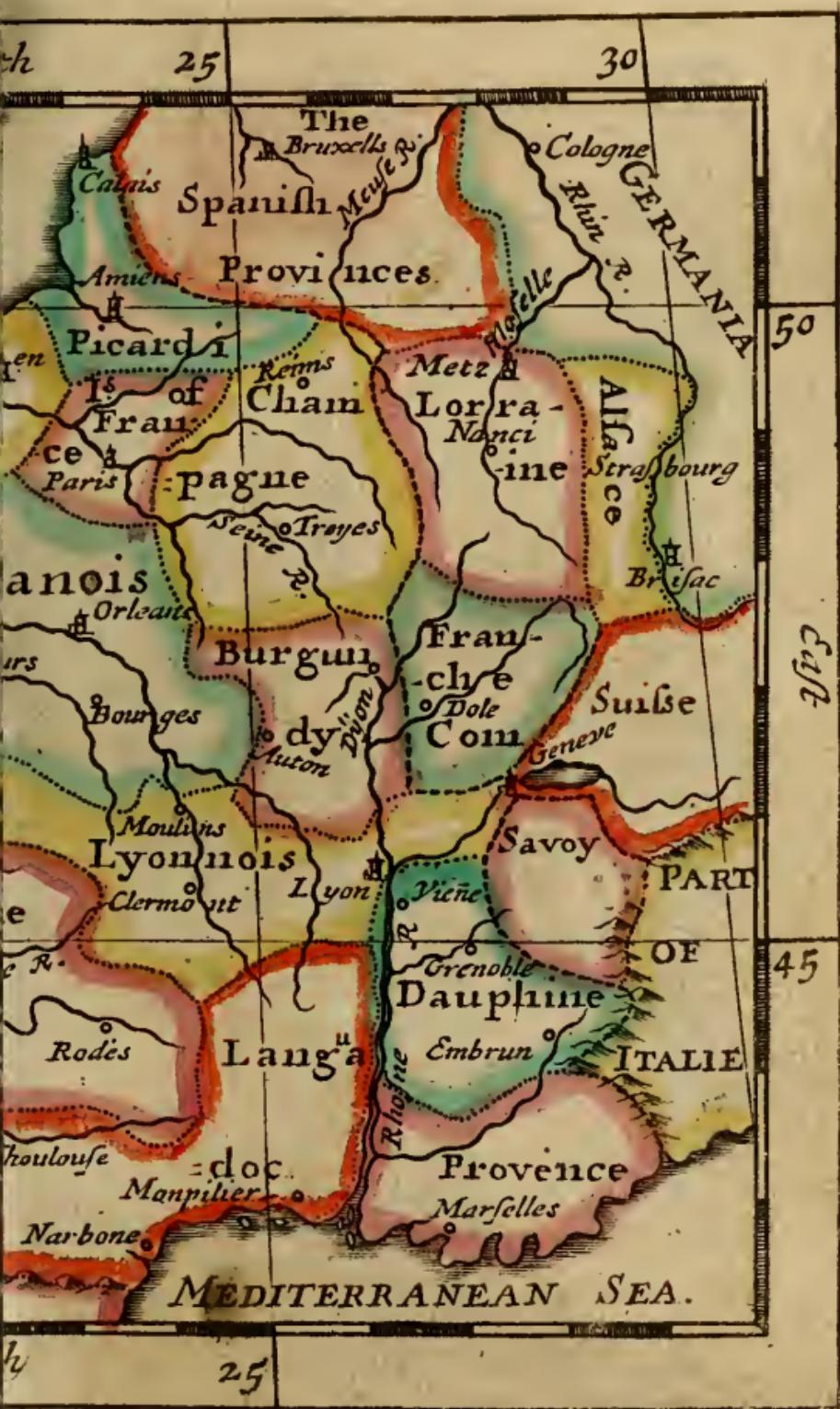
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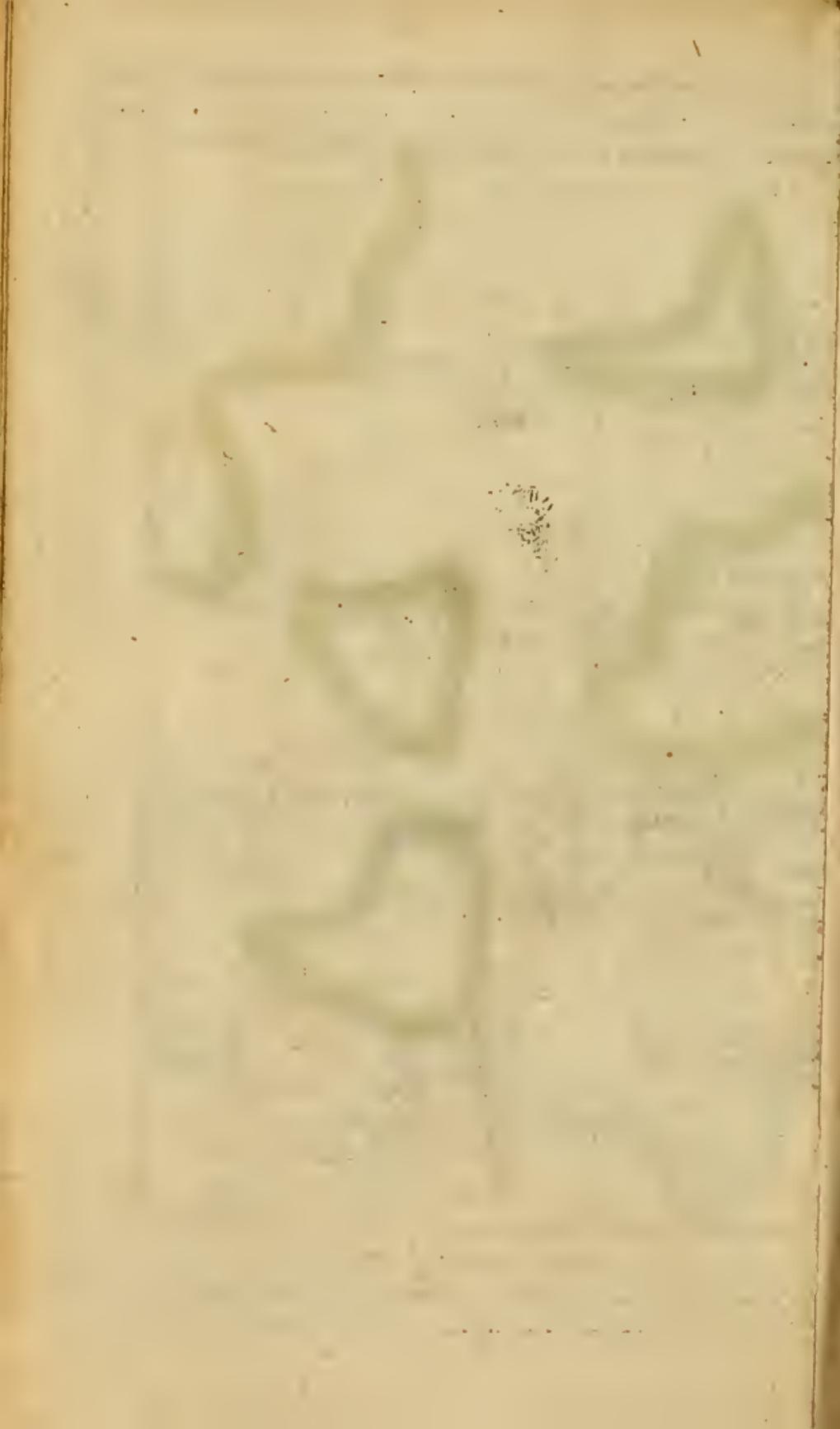
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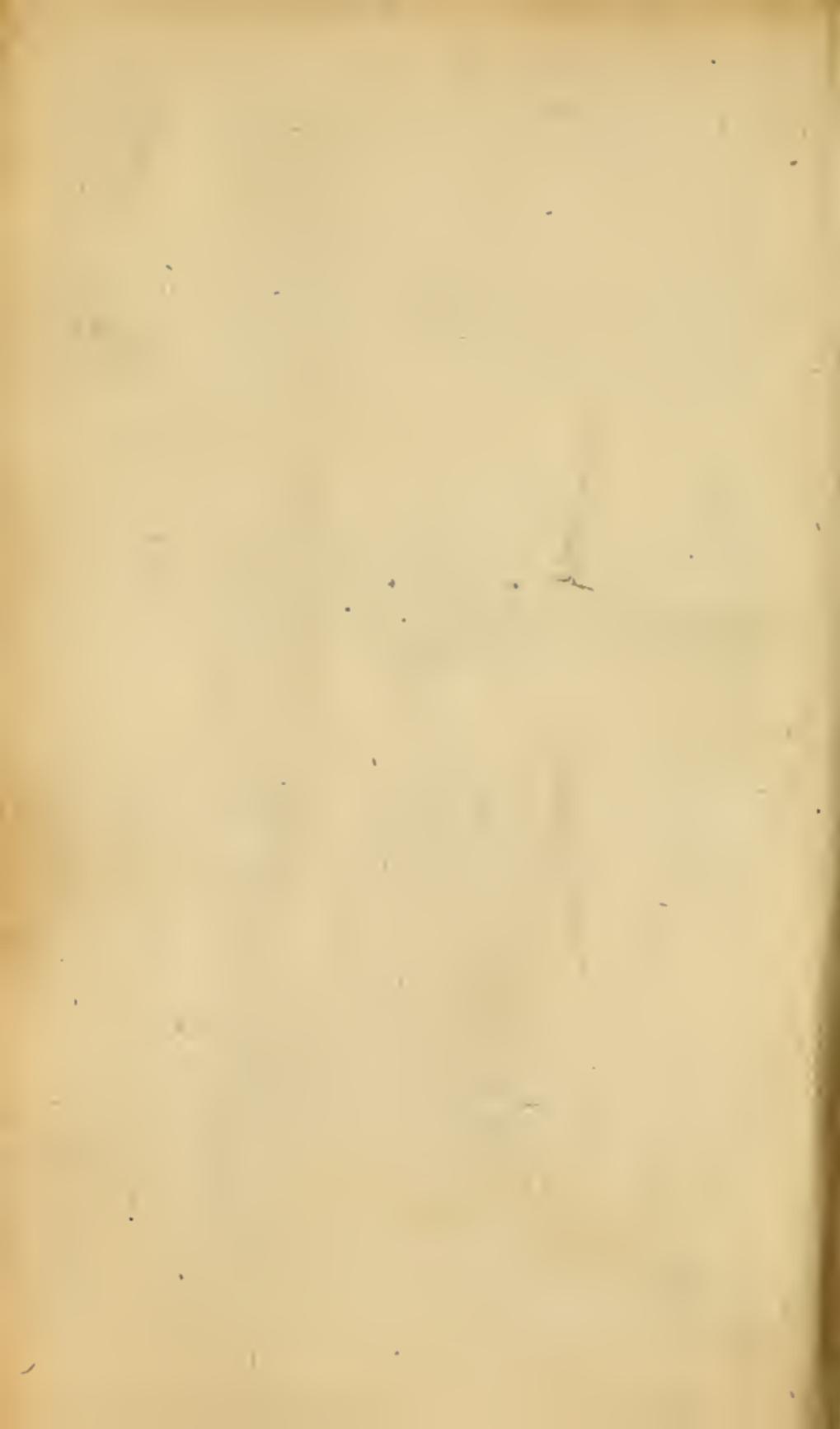
ITALY
is divided
into
these parts.

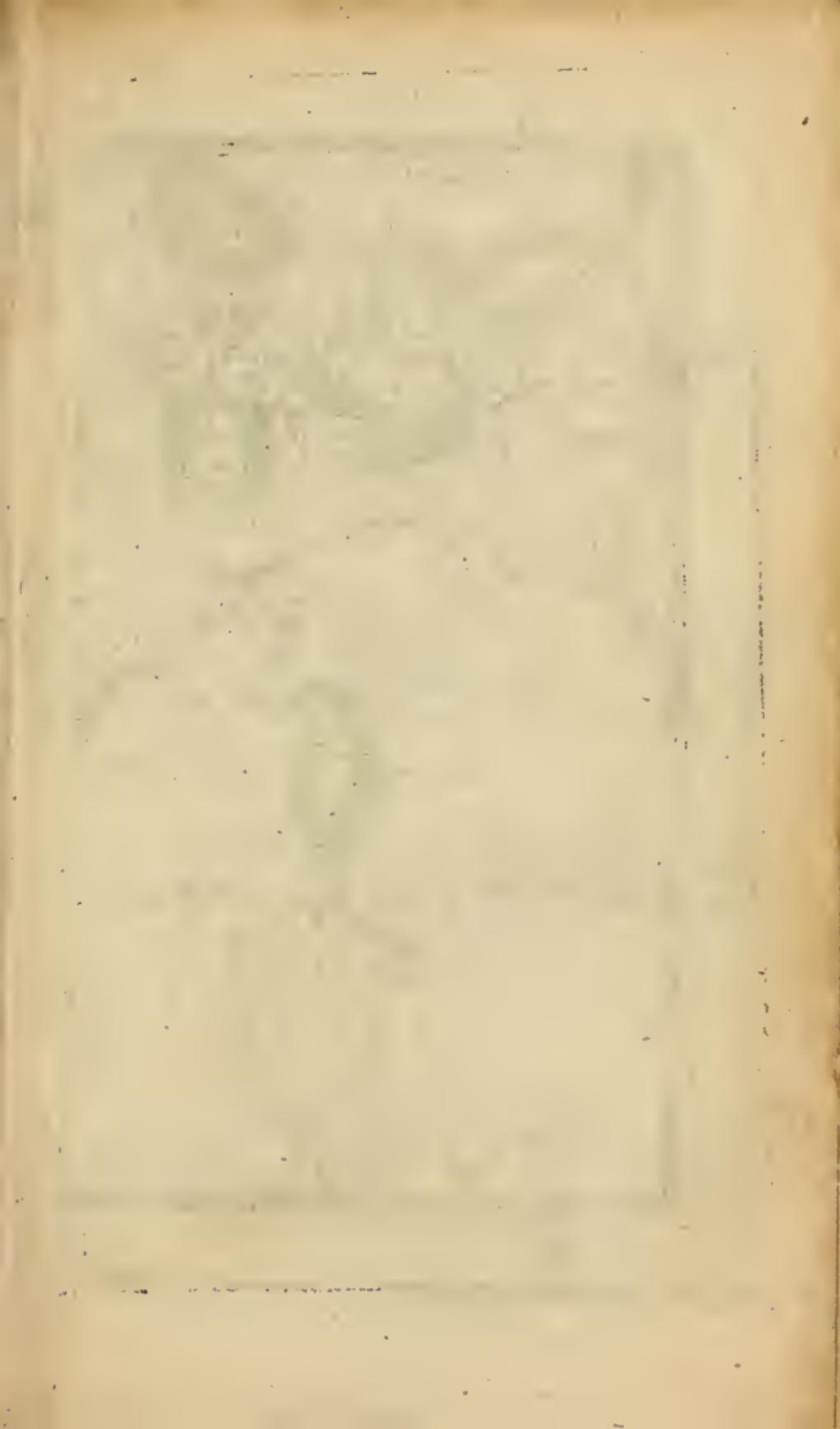
K^m of Naples

Estate of the
Church

Tuscany

Luca	Luca
Genoa	Genoa
Parma	Parma
Modena	Modena
Montova	Montoya
Venice	{ Venice Padoua
Trente	Trente
Milan	Milan
Piemont	{ Turin Nice
The Chief Rivers are y ^e	{ Tiber Po





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THE MEDI TERRANE

Miles
30 60



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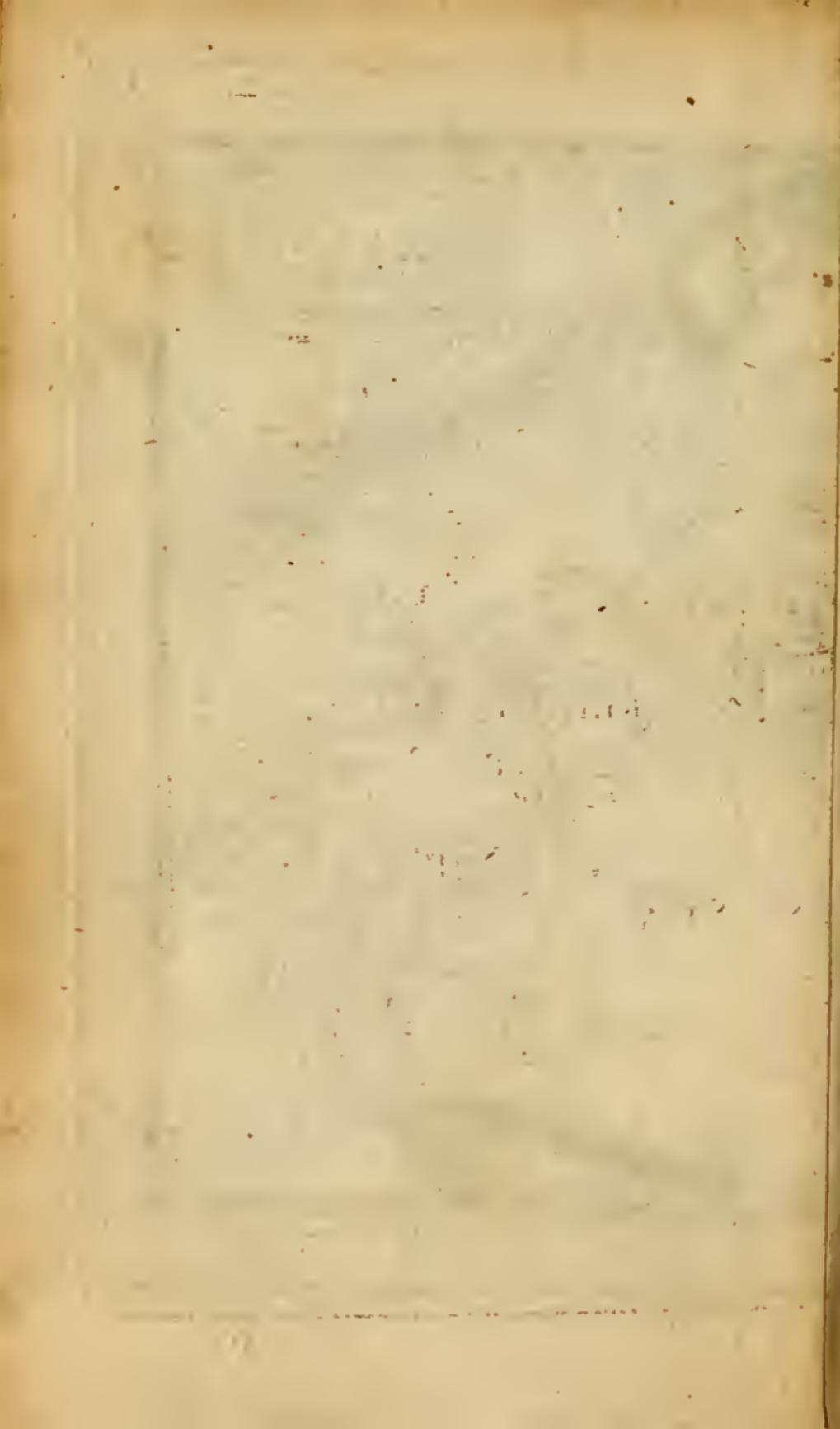
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ITALY.

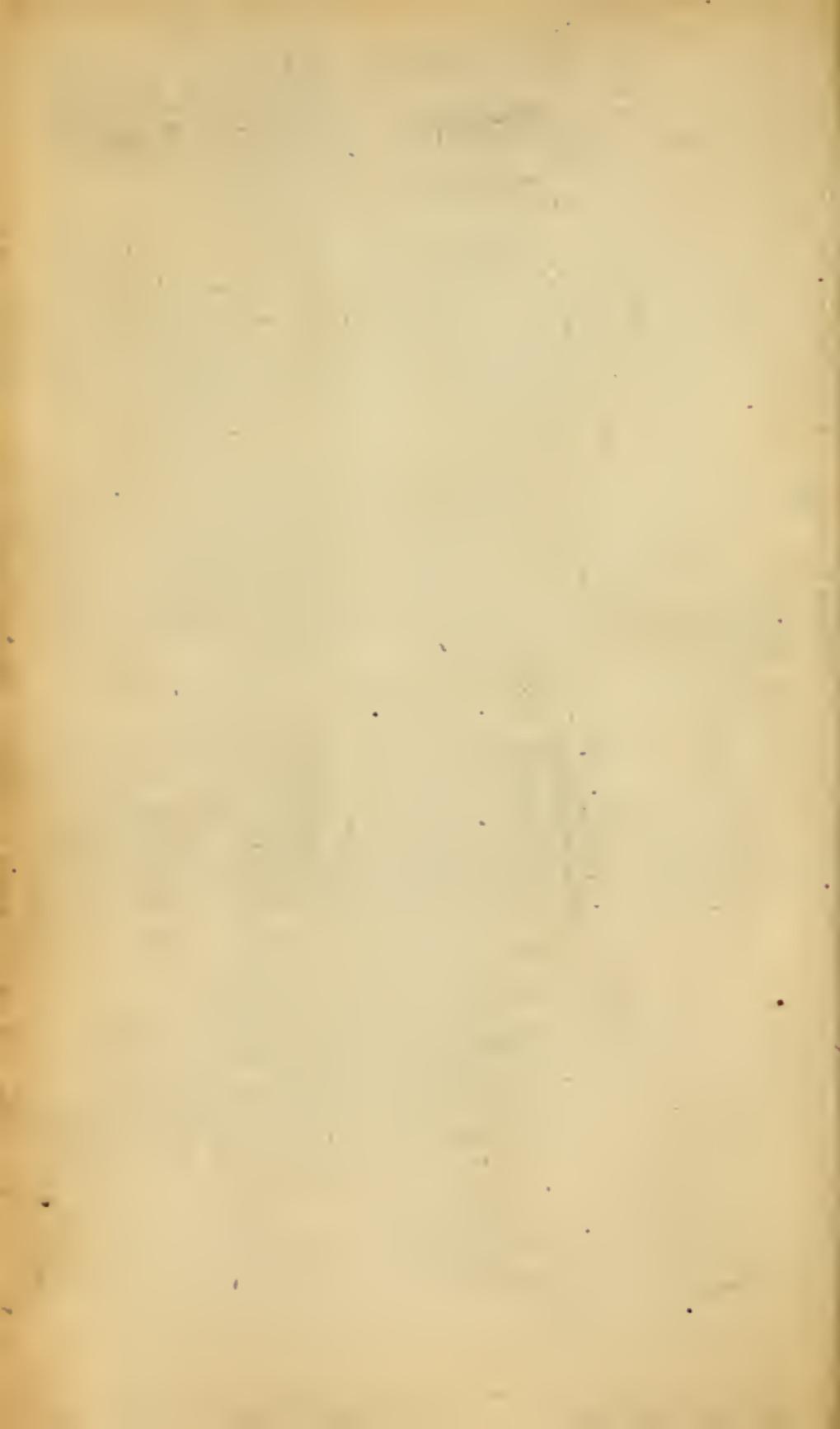


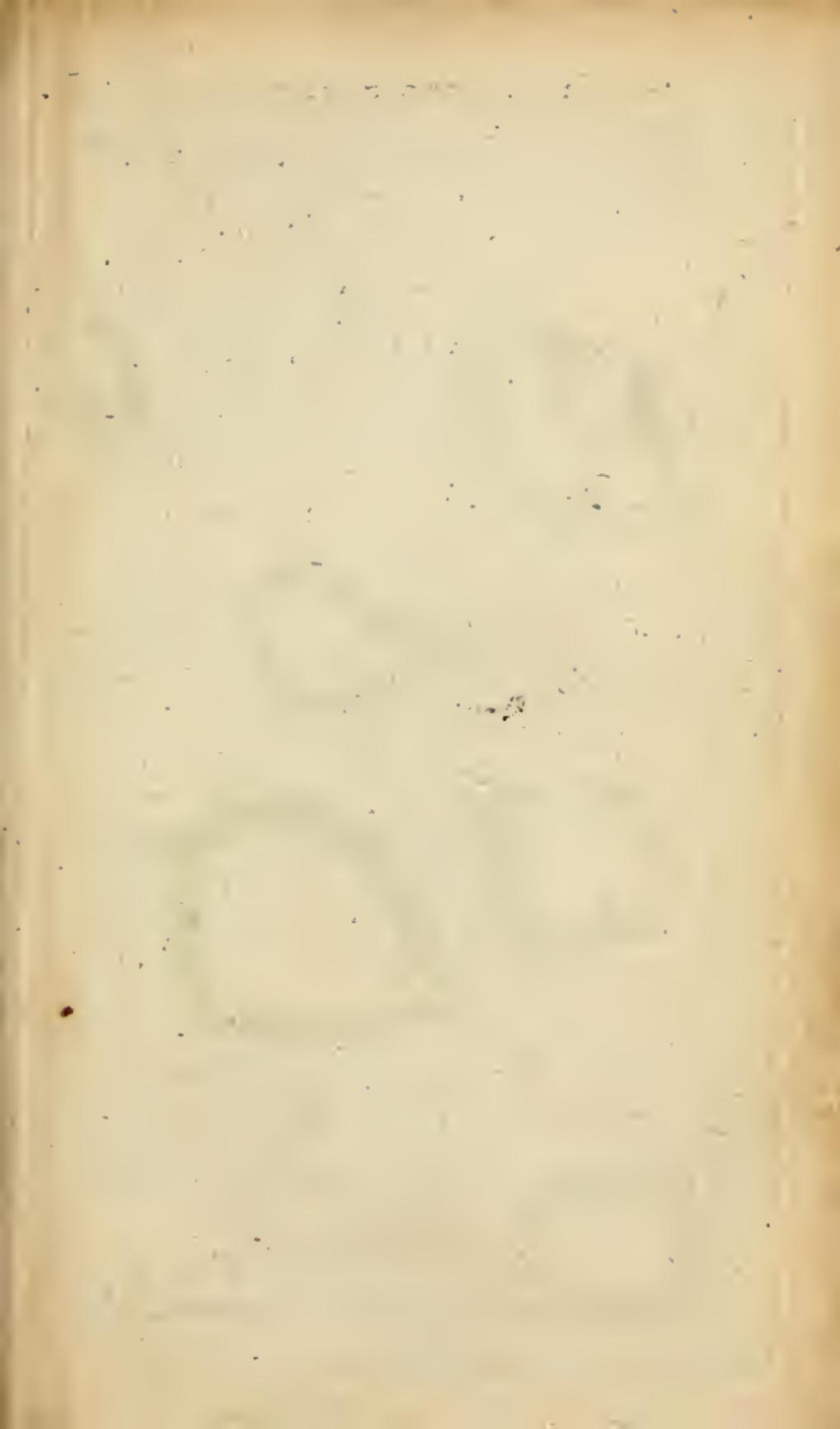
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GERMANY
is thus
divided.

Nieclembourg	Nieklembourg
Pomerain	Wismar Stralsund. Stetin Coleburg. Rugen Isle
Brandenburg	Berlin. Kustrin Francfort
Upper Saxony	Wittemberg. Erfort Leipsick. Minden
Lower Saxony	Brunswick. Lubeck Bremen. Hamburg
Westphalia	Emden. Munster Paderborn
Hesse	Cassel. Marpurg
Ecclesiastick Electorats	Mavance. Cleves Cologne. Treves
Palatinate of Rhine	Wormes. Heidlbera. Spire
Franconia	Francfort
Lorraine	Nuremberg
Alsace	Metz. Toul. Nanci
Franche Com ^{te}	Strasburg. Brisac
Savoy	Besancon. Dole
Suisse	Chambray
Sovabie	Geneve. Berne. Basel
Tirol	Augsburg. Ulm
Bavaria	Constance. Hailborn
Bohemia	Inspruck. Landeck
Lusace	Rattibron. Passau
Silesia	Salzbourg. Munich
Moravia	Prague. Satz
Austria	Couigirgratz
Stiria	Bautzen
Carinthia	Breslaw. Oppelen
Carnolia	Tescheu
	Obnutz. Brno
	Vienna. Linz
	Stein
	Gretz
	S. Veit
	Laubach





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GERMAIN OCEAN.

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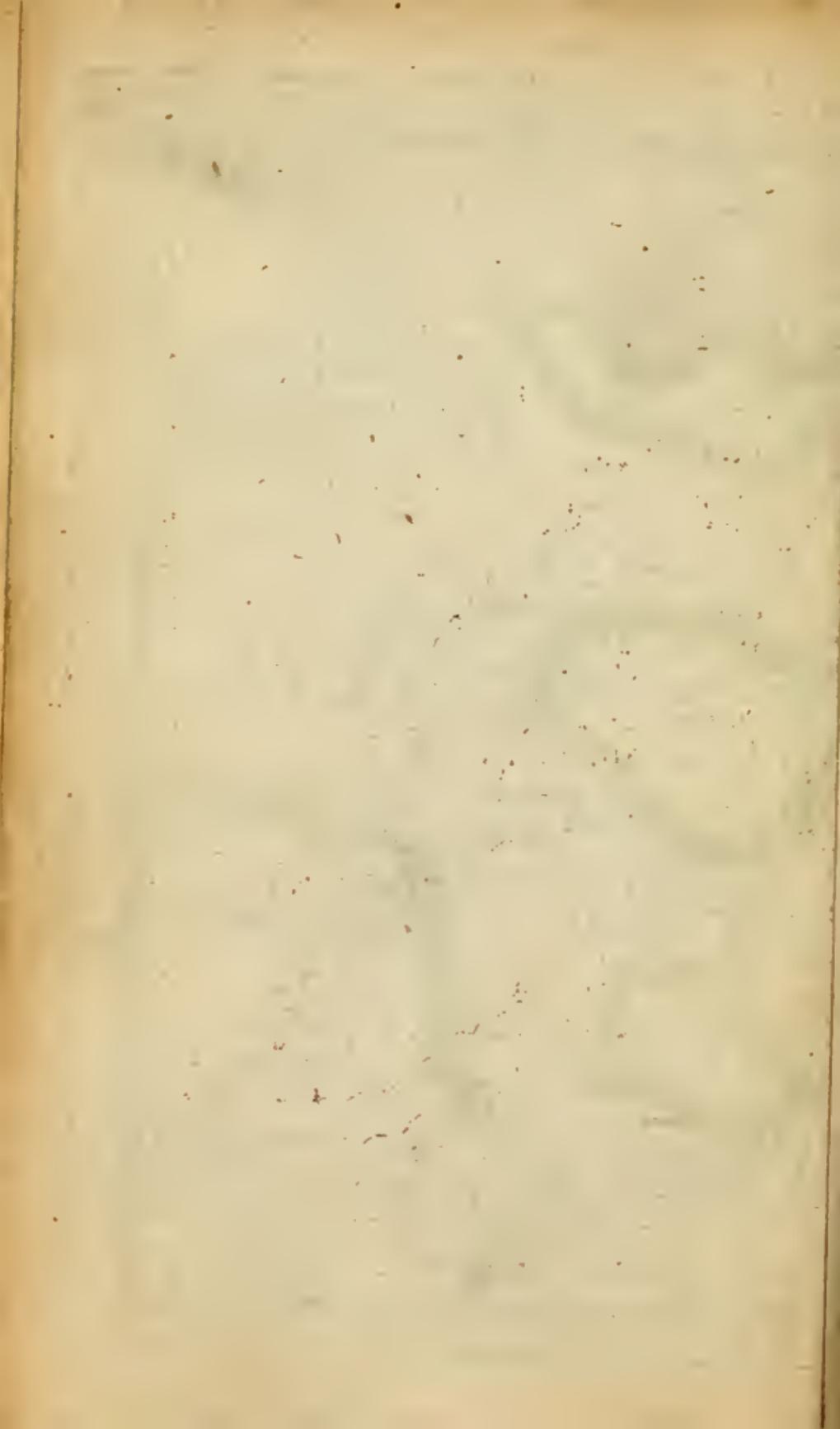
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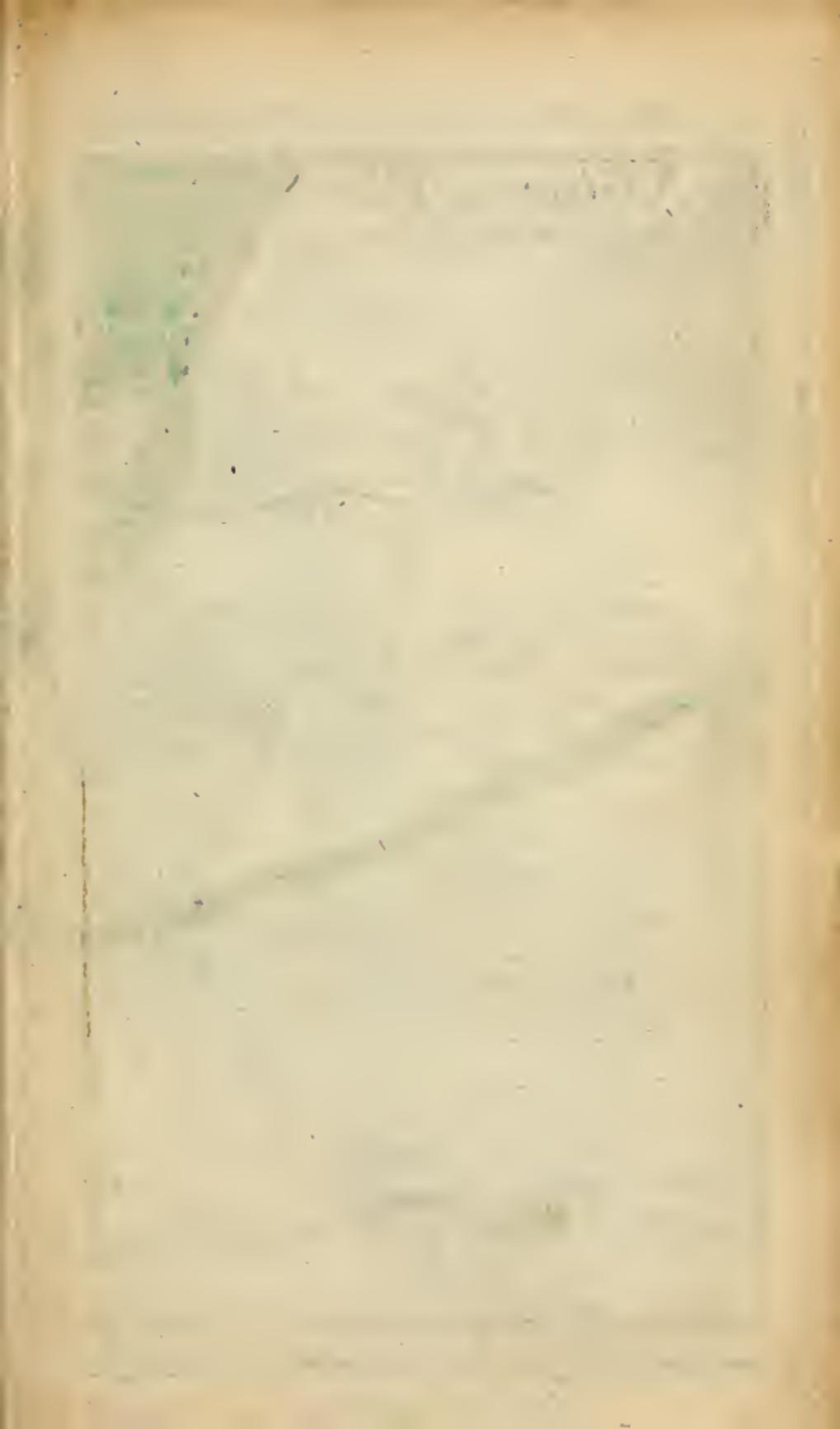
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A Ground Plat

Closter S. Joseph

Eulen

Salmannstorff Siferinz

Neistift Nusdorff

Polzstorff Grinzing

Weinhauß Dohling

Dornbach

Hernals

Rollau

Allerking

Währing

VIENNA

Praitemsee

S Ulrich

Paungarten

Guntendorff

Laumgrubon

Shonbrunn

S. Veith

Heitzing

Lainz

Speising

Conradsworth

Notzendorff



Favorita

Radaun

Almanstorff

Stainhof

Augerstorff

Eila

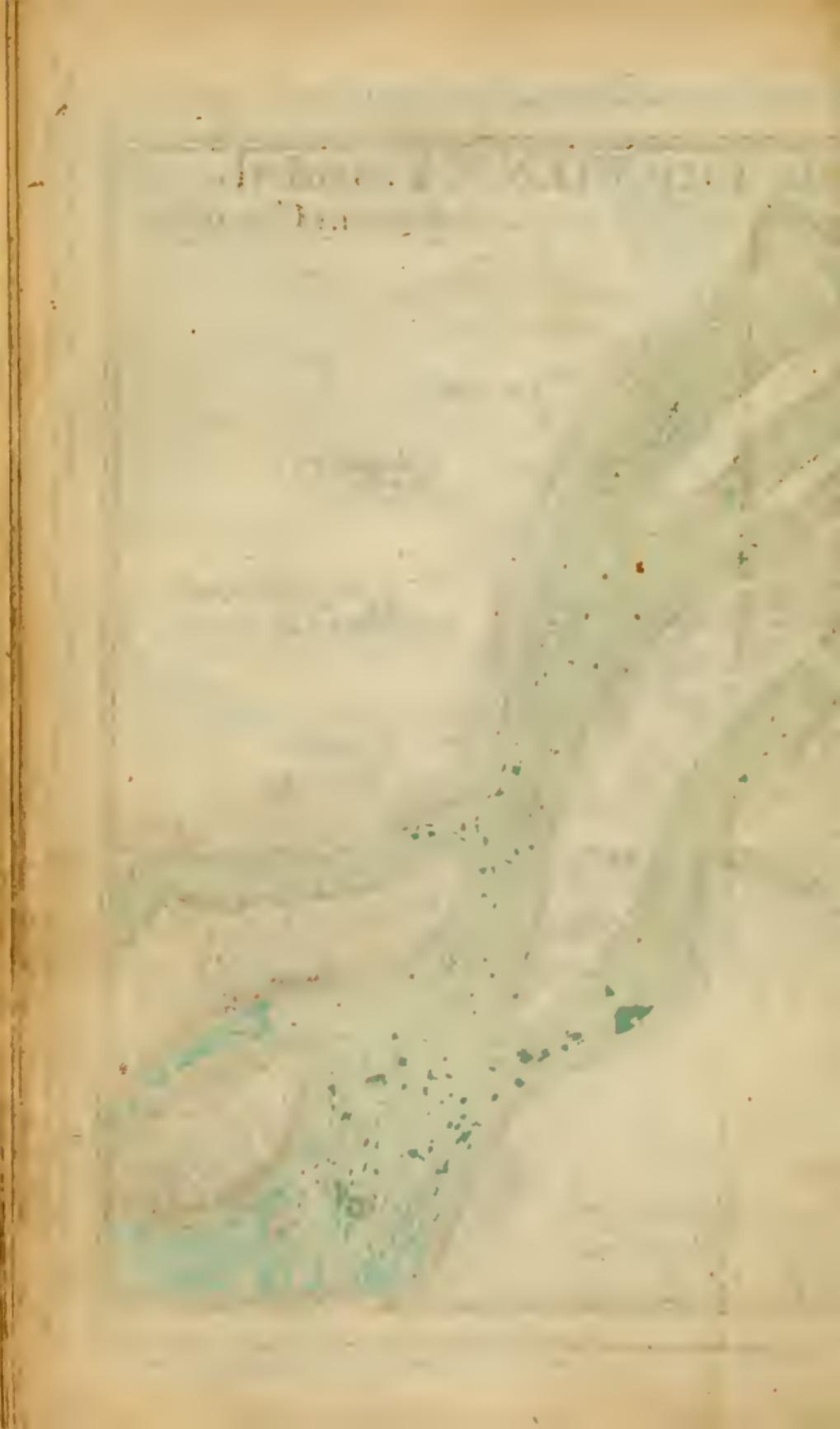
Intzerstorff

Petramstorff

Xt. Neysili

the City VIENNA and the Adjaeent Country





HUNGARIA
The Greatest part
is Conquered
by the Turkes.

Upper
Hungaria

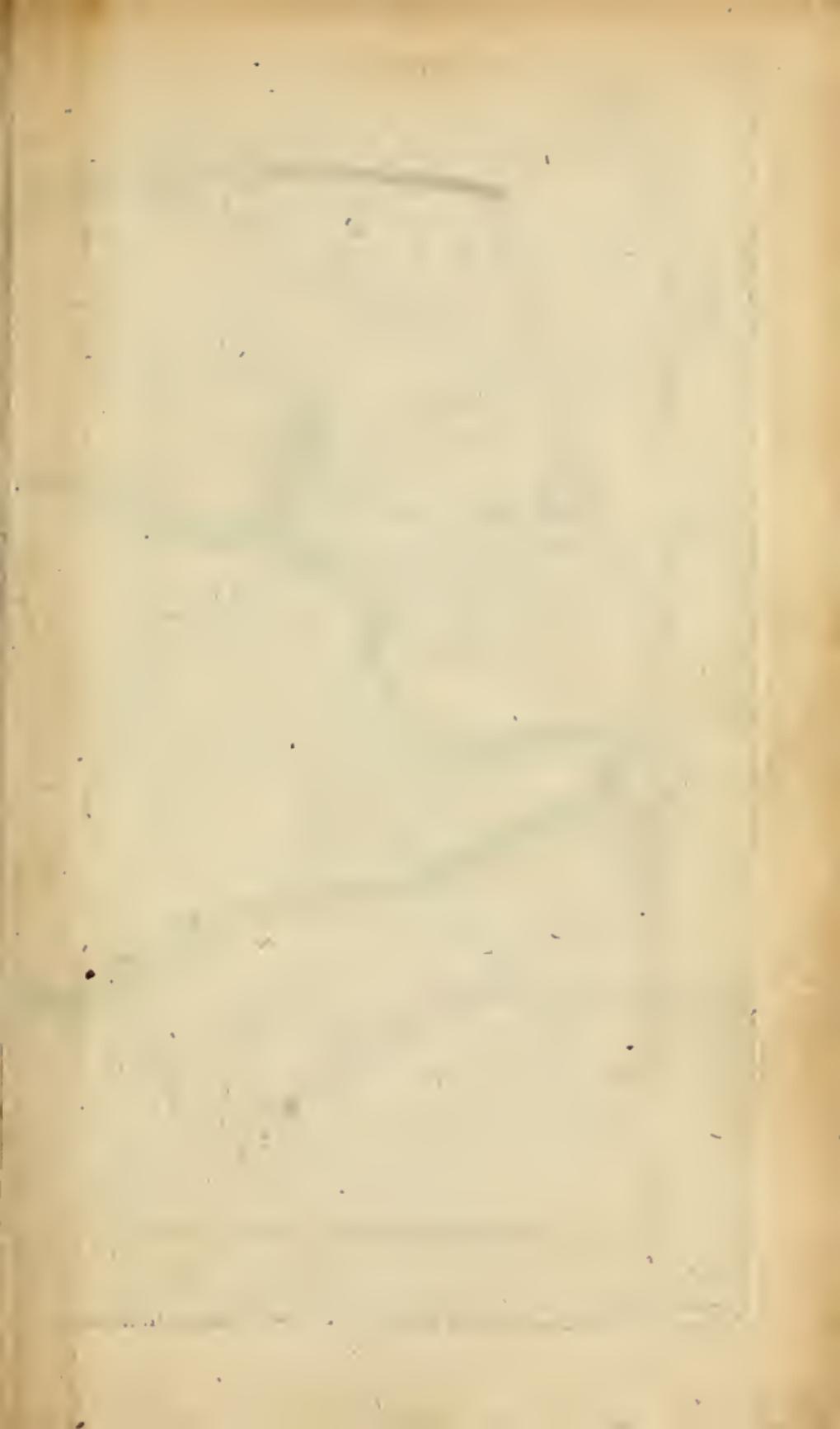
Presbourg
Transchan
Nitria. Bars
Cassovia. Rab.
Epires. Papa
Unghuar
Rena. Sopron
Tokoy. Vespron
Namyn. Bator
Uzogh. Zatmar
Benhalora Comora

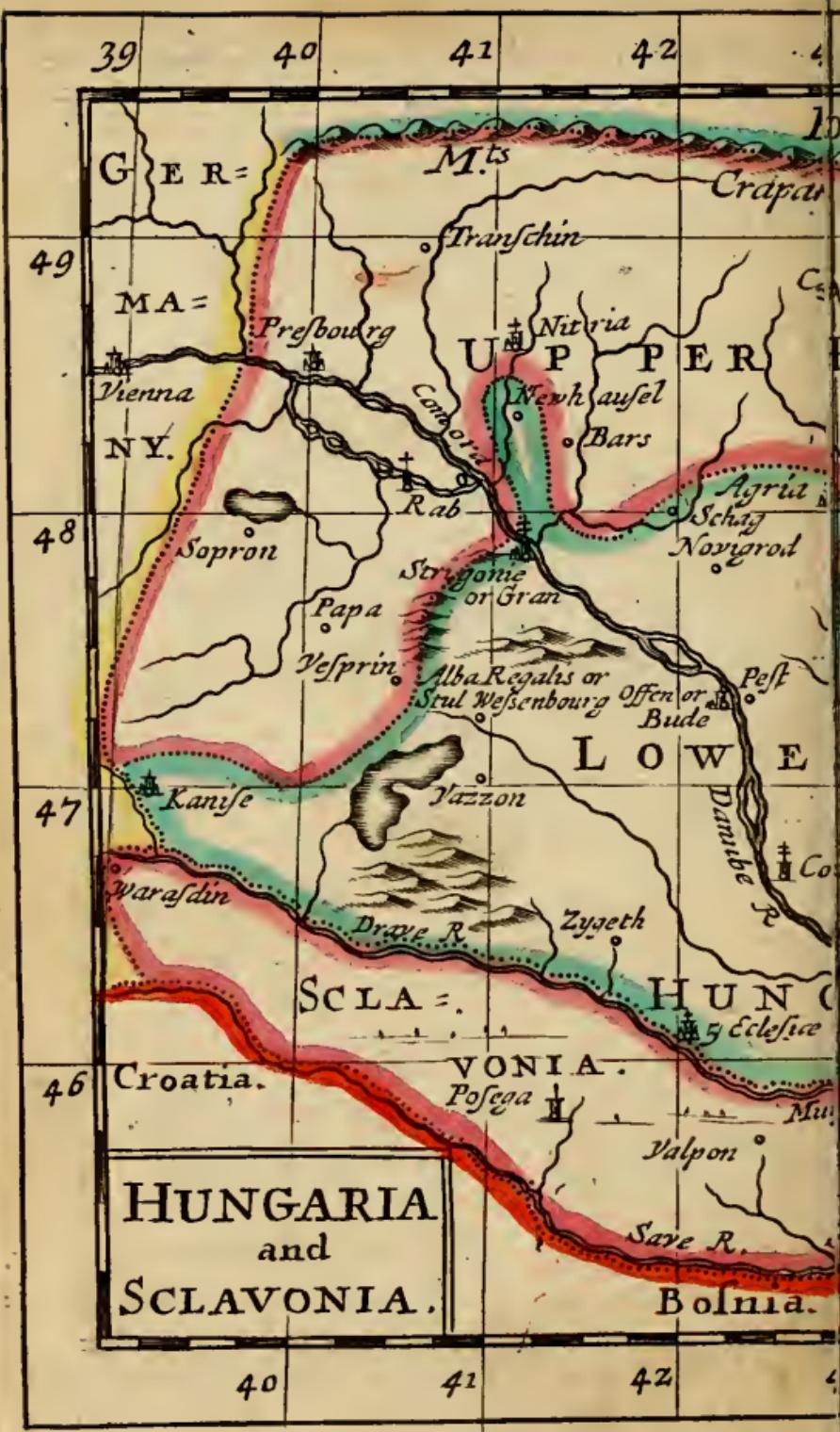
Lower
Hungaria

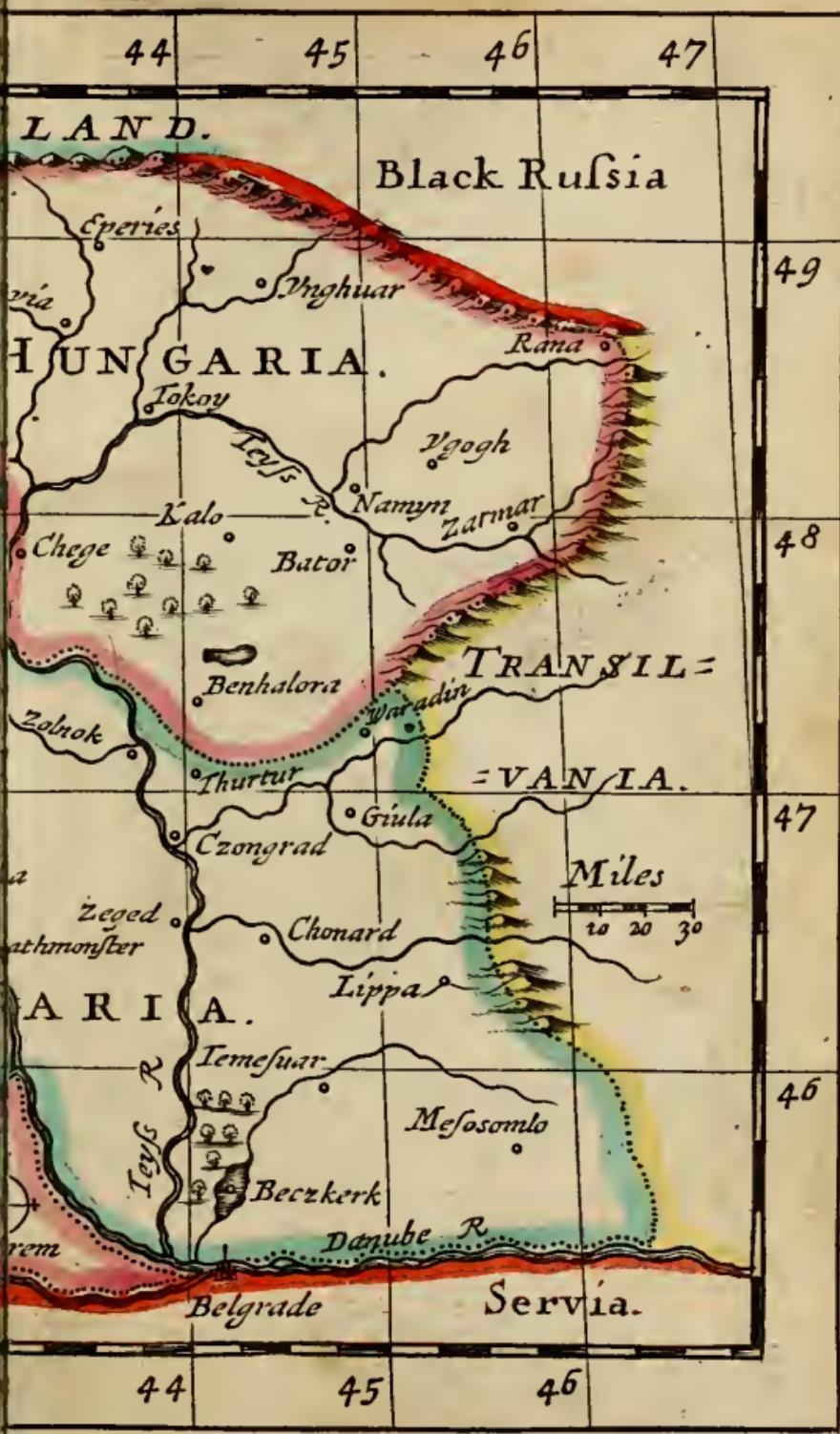
Newhauſel
Strigonic
Alba Regalis or
Scul Wessenburg
Offen. or Buda
Pest. Marzon
Kanise. Lippa
Agria. Schag
Giuila. Zeged
Novigrod
Zobrock
Colocza
5 Eclesiae. Zugeth
Bathmonſter
Thurkux
Maradin
Czongrad
Chonard
Tenesuar
Breczkerk
Mesasomlo

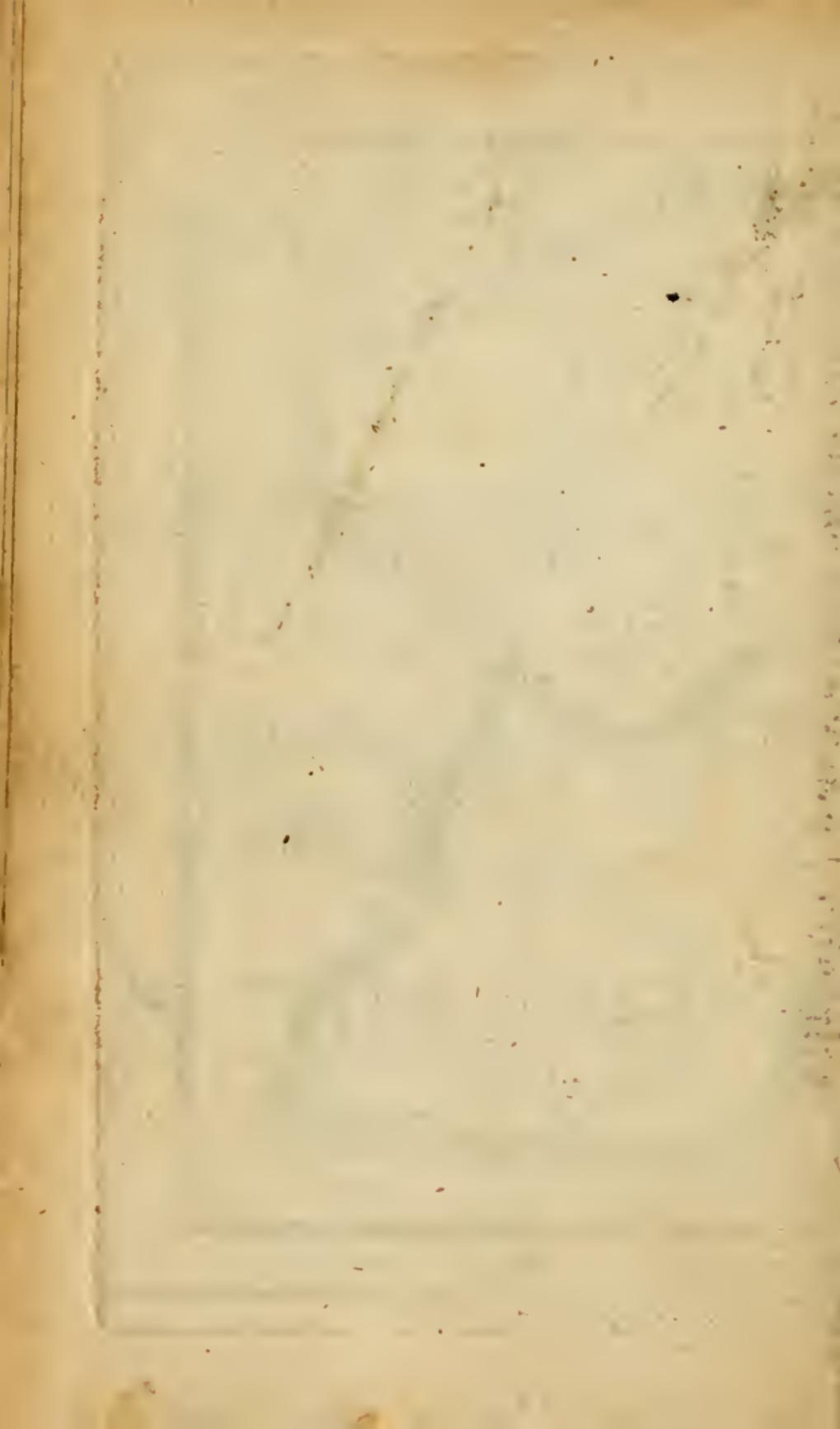
Sclavonia

Poſega
Marsse. Valpon
Wangdin
Szerein



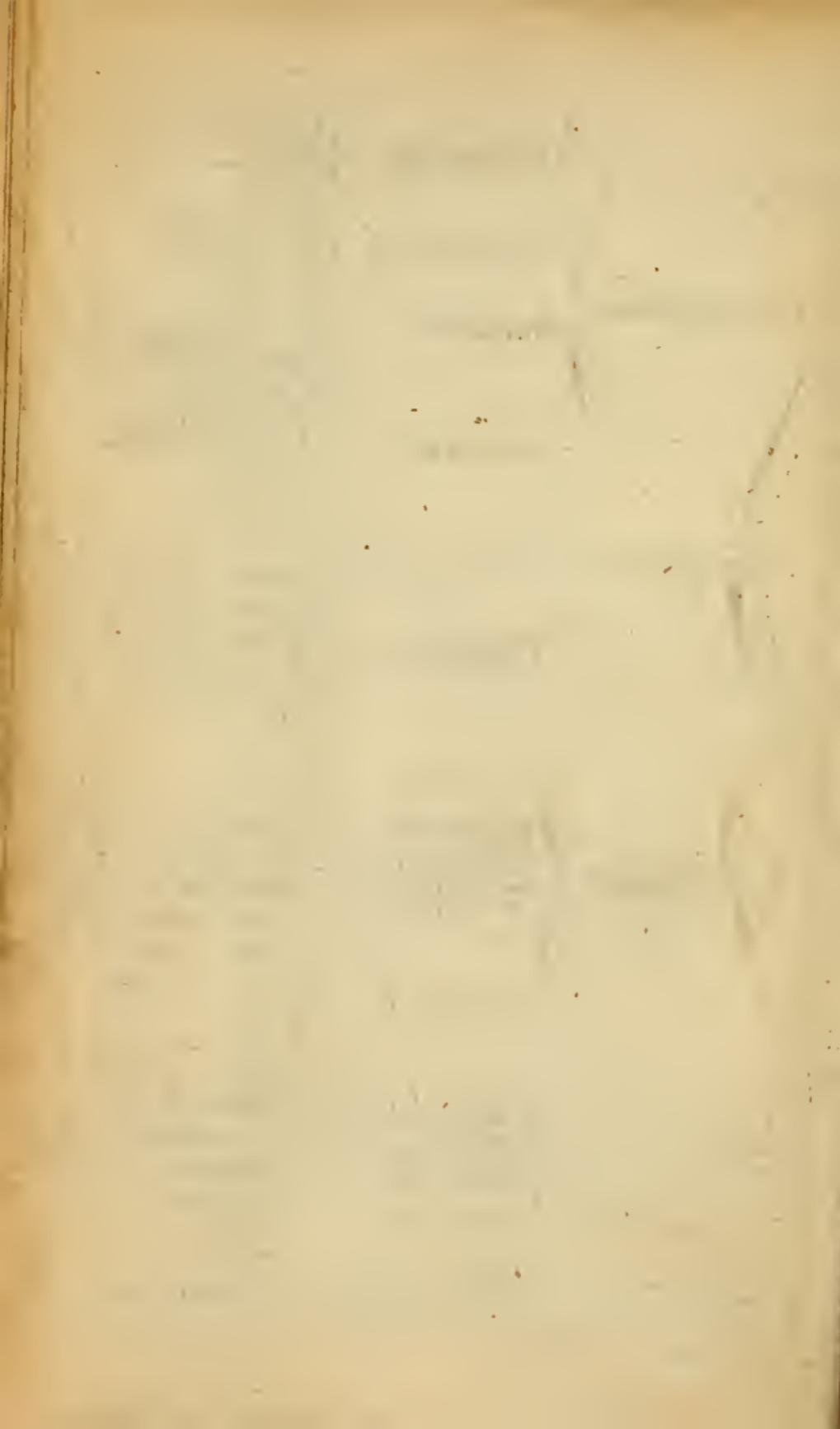


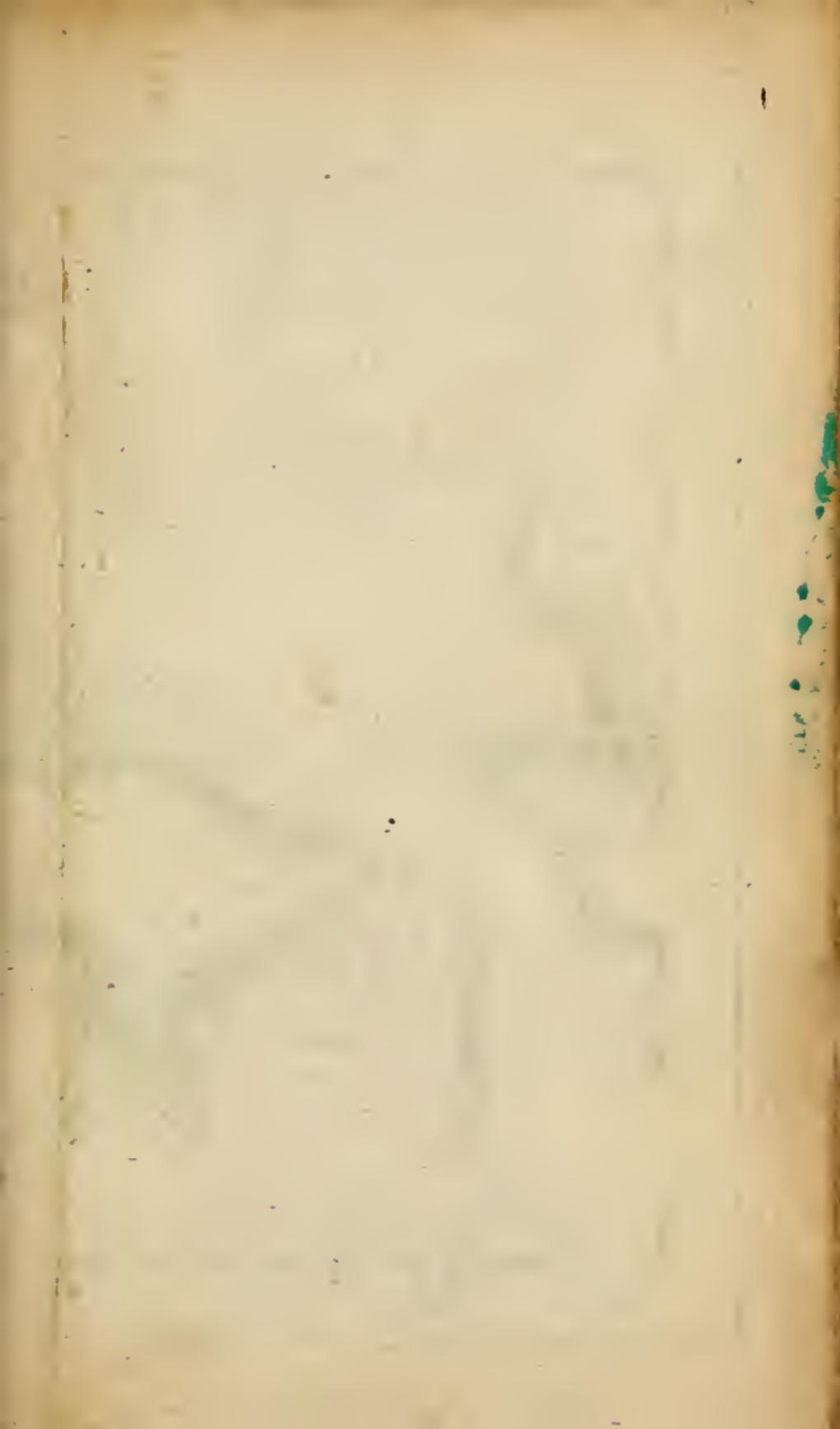




THE XVII PROVNCES. is Divided into

Duke domes	Limbourg	Mastrich Limbourg Maswick Leige
	Luxembourg	Luxembourg Rochefort
	Gueldre	Gueldre Arnheim Harderwick
	Brabant	Charleroy Boisleduck Lourain. Breda Brussels Tillemont
	Marquiseate of y ^e Holy Empire	Antwerp Hulst. Gaunt Bruges. Ipres Mont Castle Dunkirque Ostend. Lille Tournay
Earldoms	Flanders	Arras St Omer
	Artoys	Mons
	Hainault	Namur
	Namur	Namur
	Zutphen	Zutphen
Baronies	Holland	Amsterdam Rotterdam Leyden. Haie Delf. Dort Harlem. Brill Edam. Horn Middleburg
	Zeland	Lewarden
	Frisia	Utrecht
	Utrecht	Couwarden
	Overisse	Oldenzel
	Malines	Malines
	Groningen	Groningen





THE XVII
PROVINCE

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PART

Colchester • *Harwich*

12

OF

Times R.

ENG
Dover
LAND

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Ryc

Cathari

Boulder

Fla
Mon
Casse

Midd

Zeland

The Hague

50

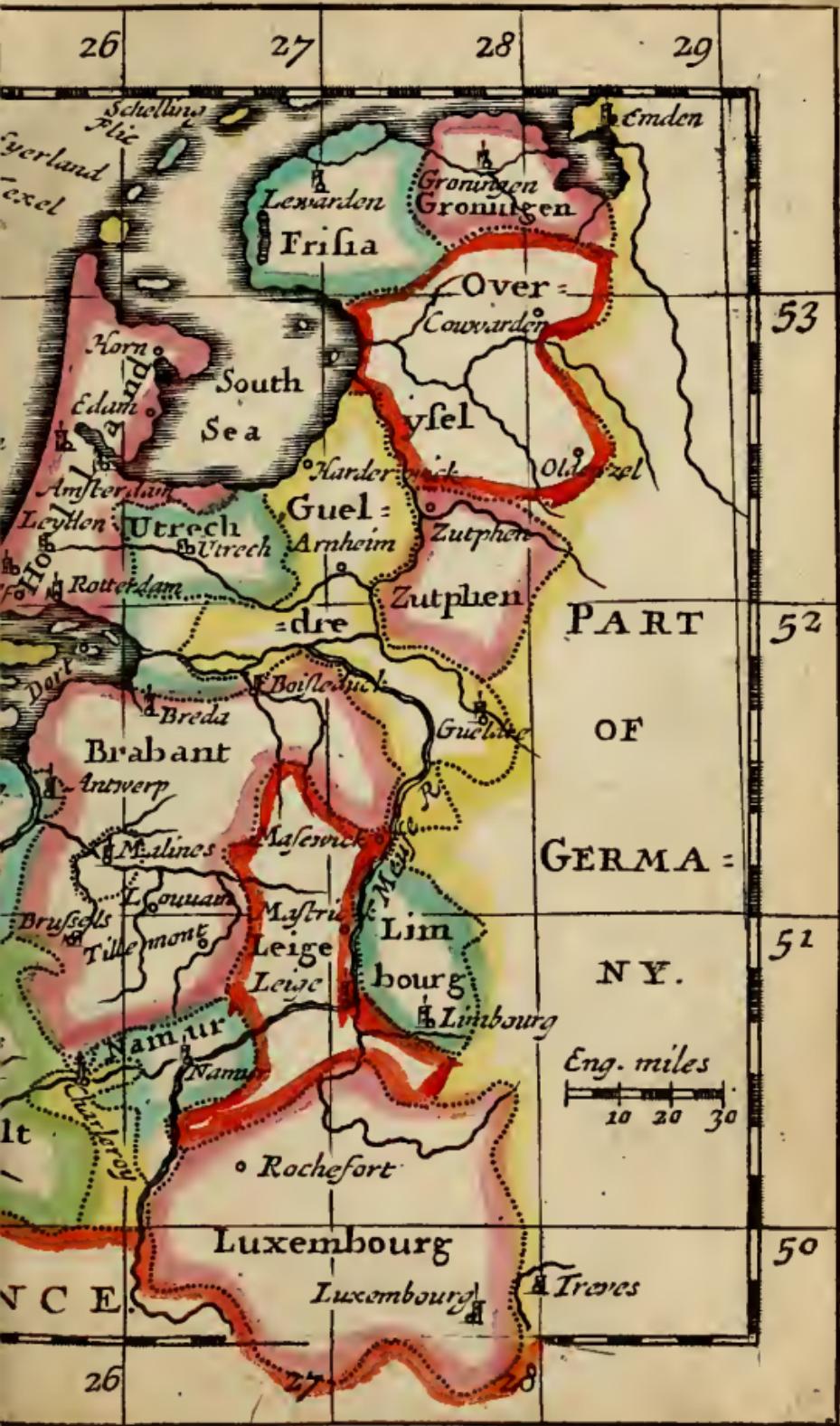
PART OF FR

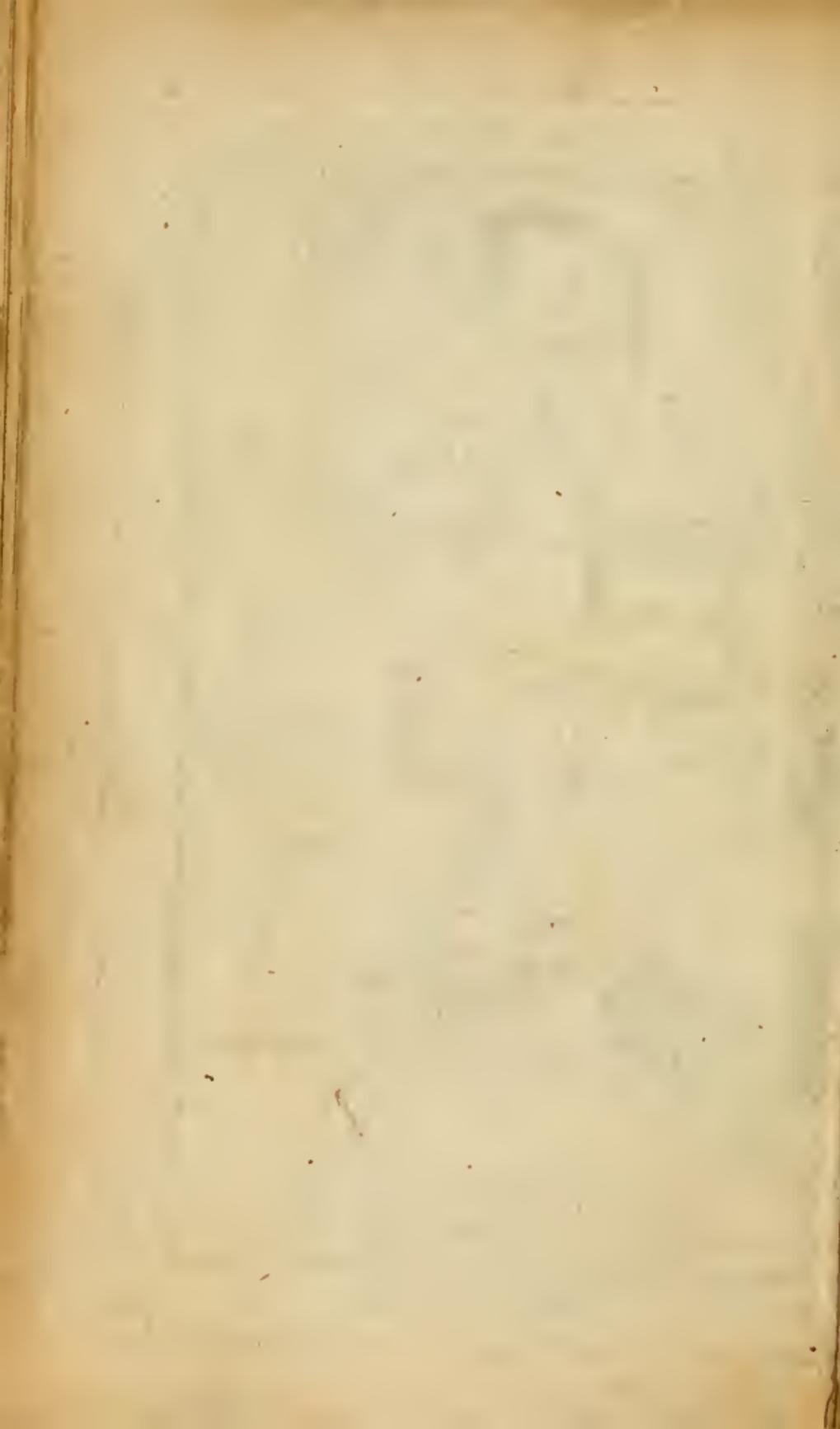
22

23

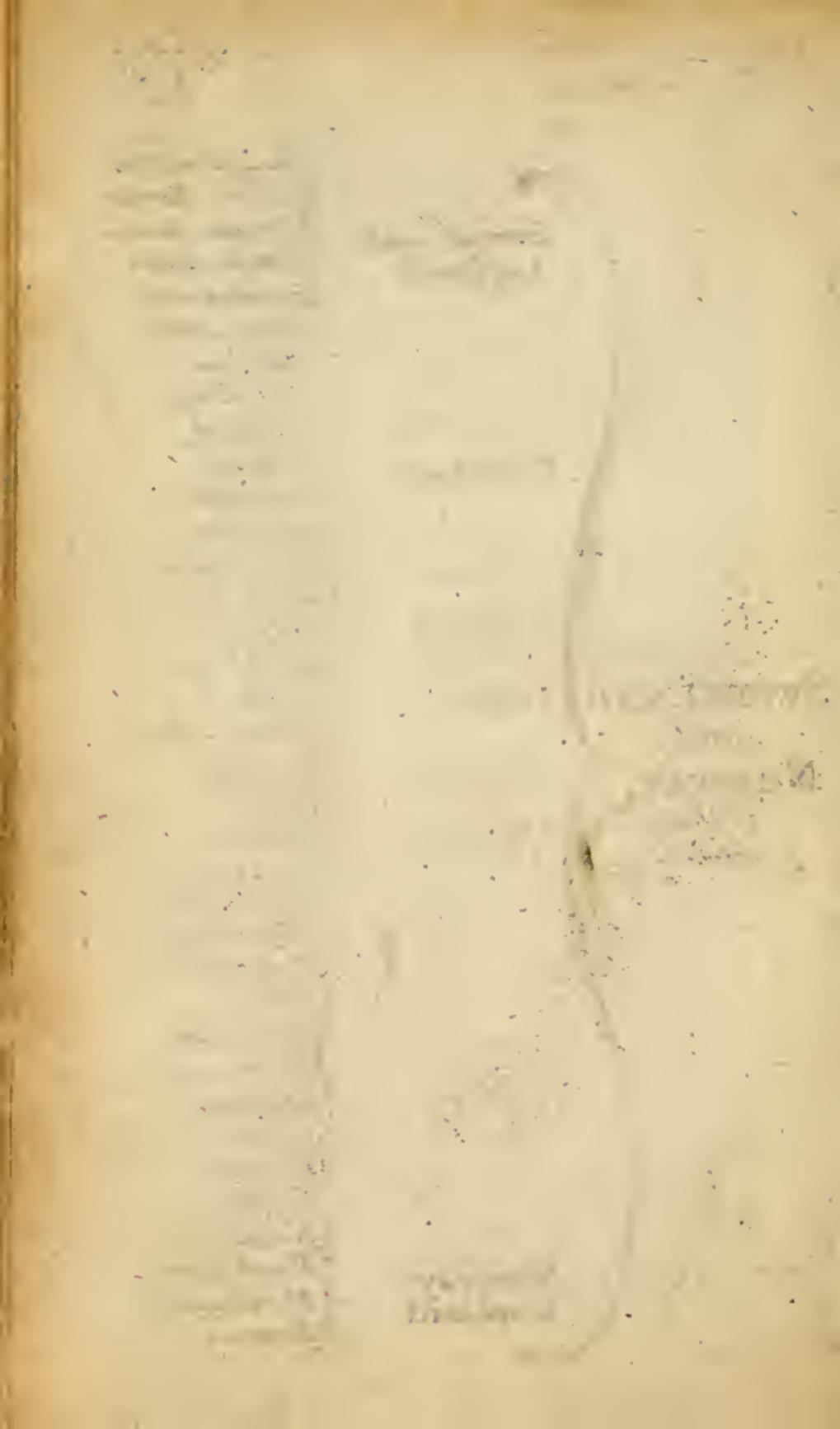
24

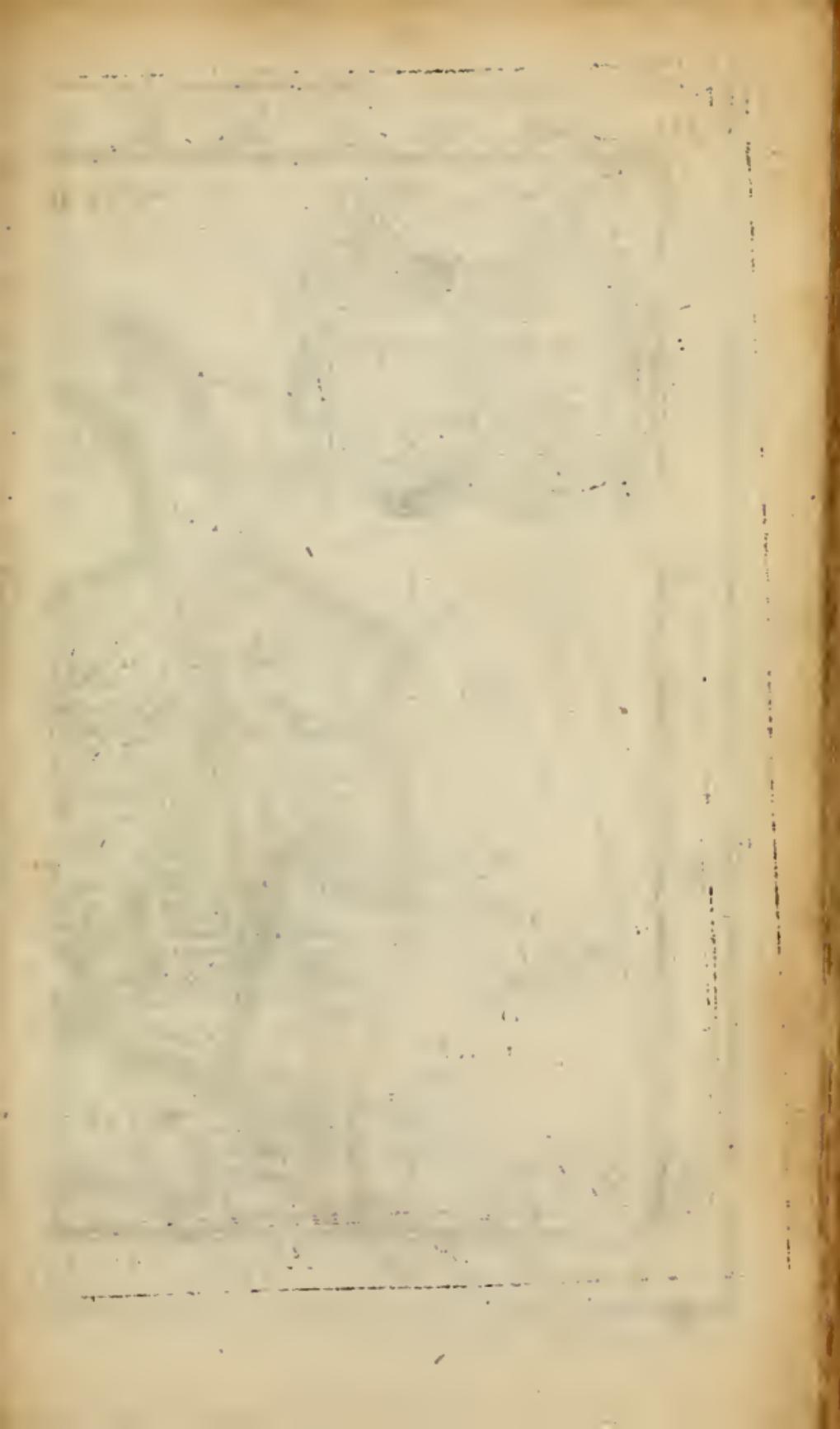
24





Swead and Lapland	Stockholm. Ulm Upsale. Torne Nicopin. Kimi Geralie. Lula Hundinkvald
Gothland	Indal. Picha Hernsand Gottenbowg Elsenborg Calnar Norcopin
Livonia	Carolystat Ahuys. Bahus Riga. Pernau Revil. Derpe Nerva
SWEDELAND and NORWAY is thus divided.	Ingria Noteborg Finland Wiborg. Abo Vasa Oulo Cayaneborg Fredrickstat Obslo Christiana Bergen Norway Stafanger The Nasse Drontem Salten Hereles Norway Lapland North cape Wardhuuse Roverda





(11)

25

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25

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35

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NORT

70

**SWEDELAND
and
NORWAY.**

65

60

55

Seafanger
The Nasse

Den =
mark.

Rypen

Bahus
Scan

Gotten
bourg
Gothland

Norcop
Oeland

Cabnar
Elsenborg
thusys

THE BALT

Hamburg
Stetin
Dan

1. Fionie Isle
2. Bornholm I.
3. Rügen I.

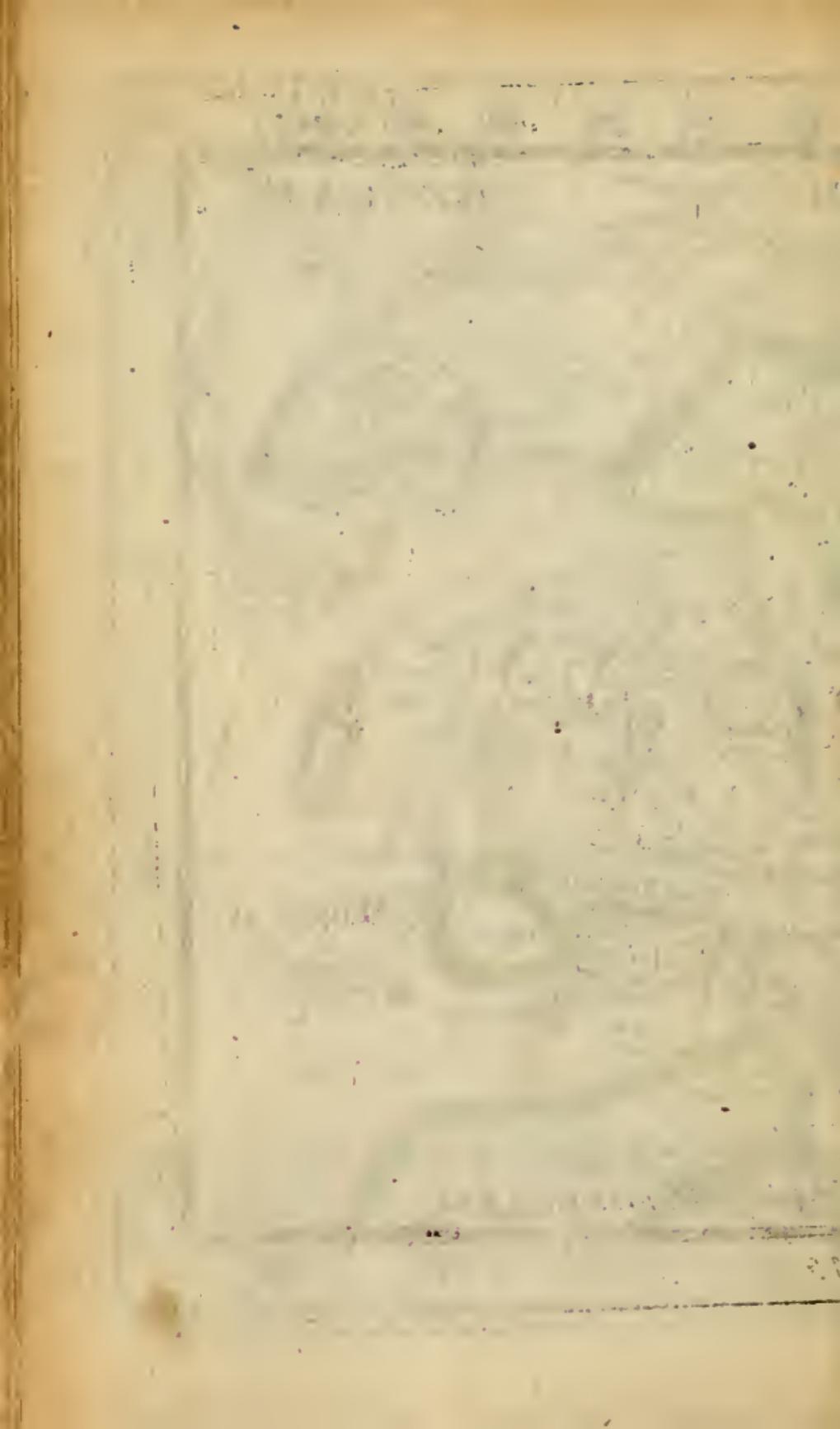
25

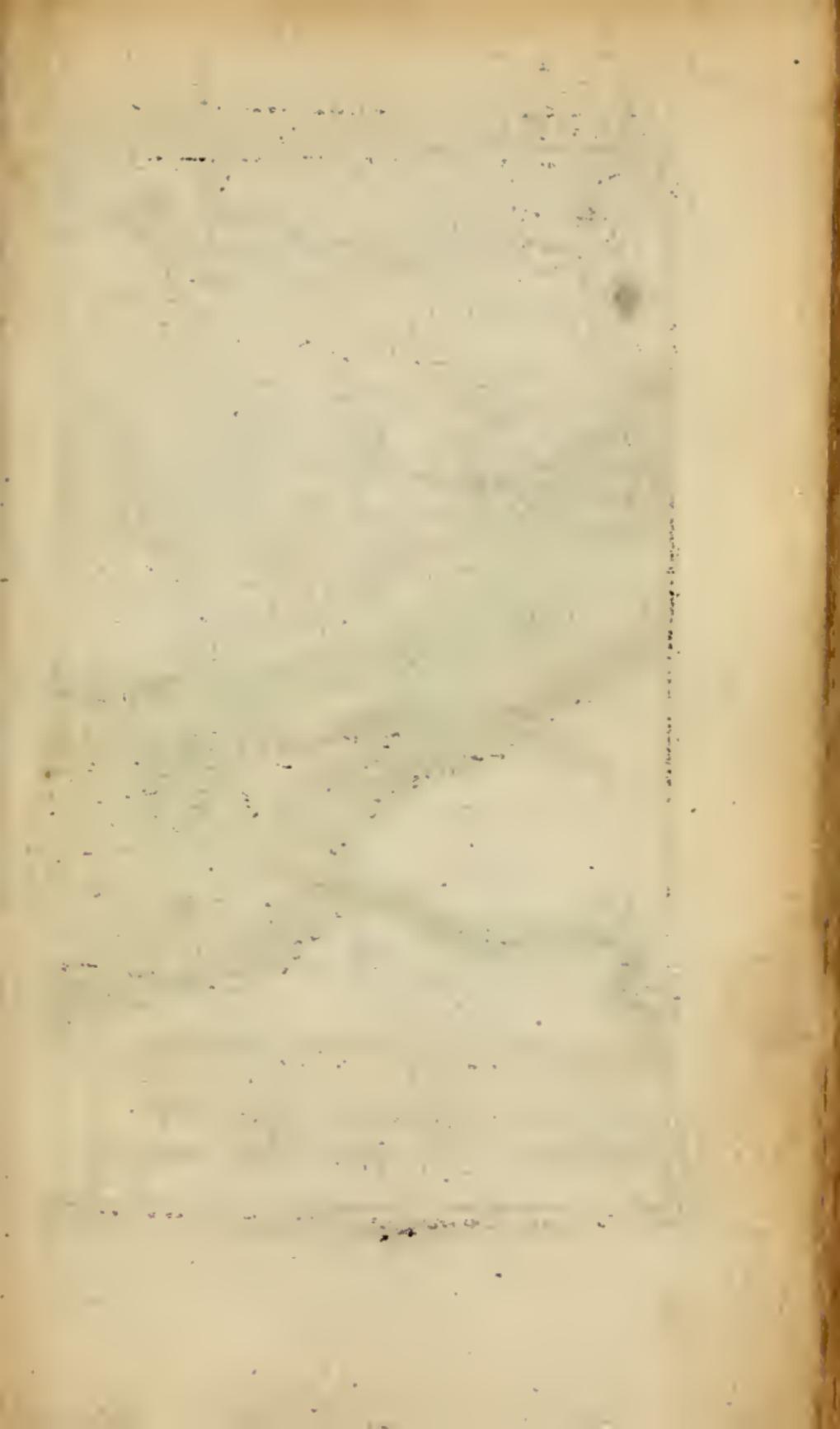
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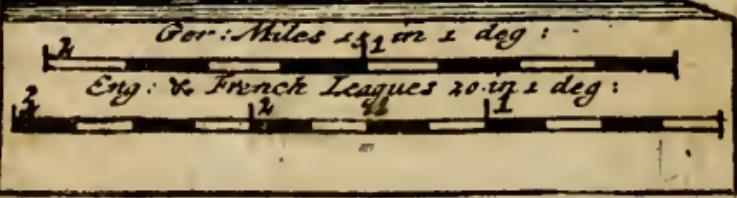
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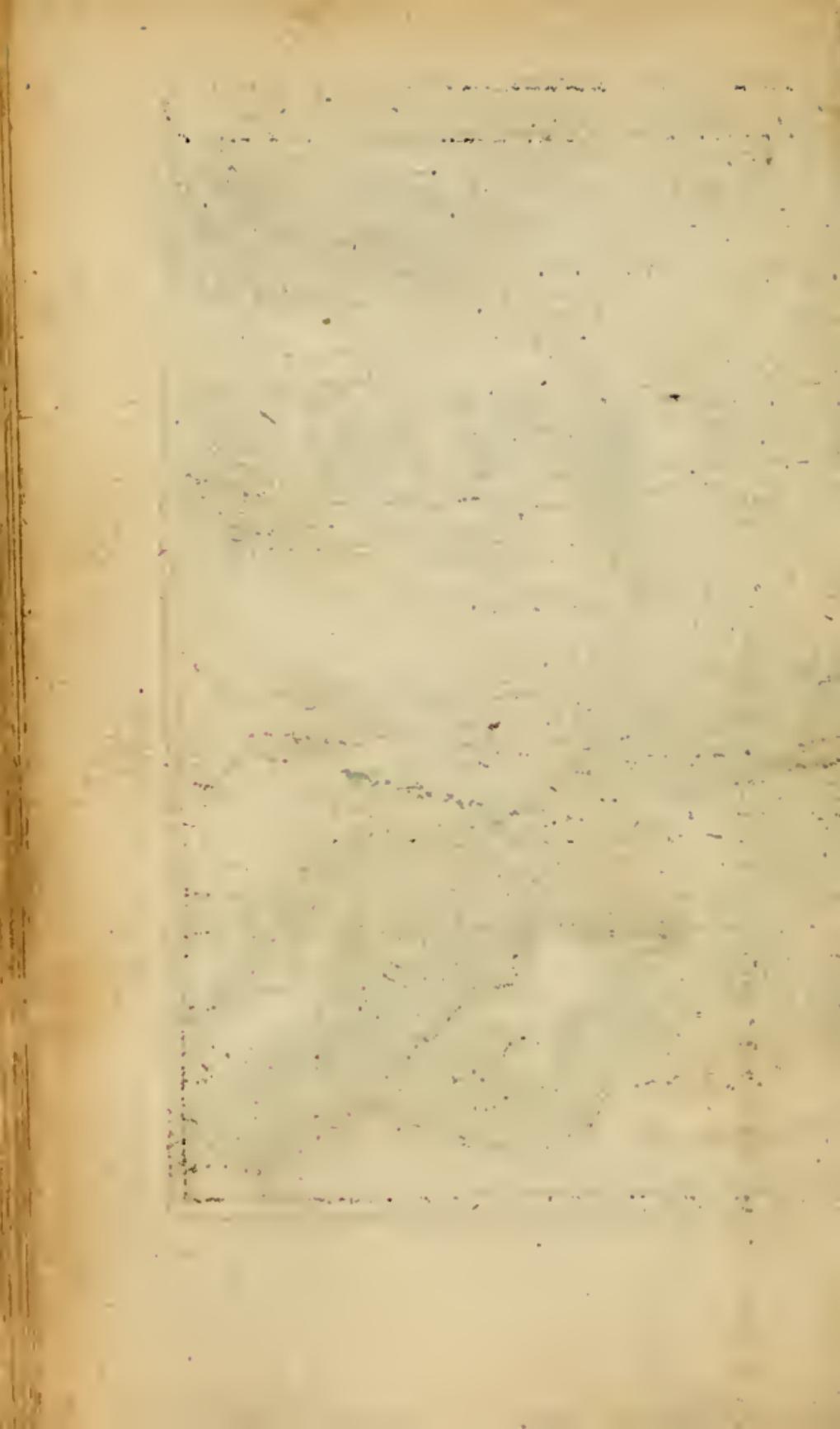


A MAP of the City HAMBVRGHE



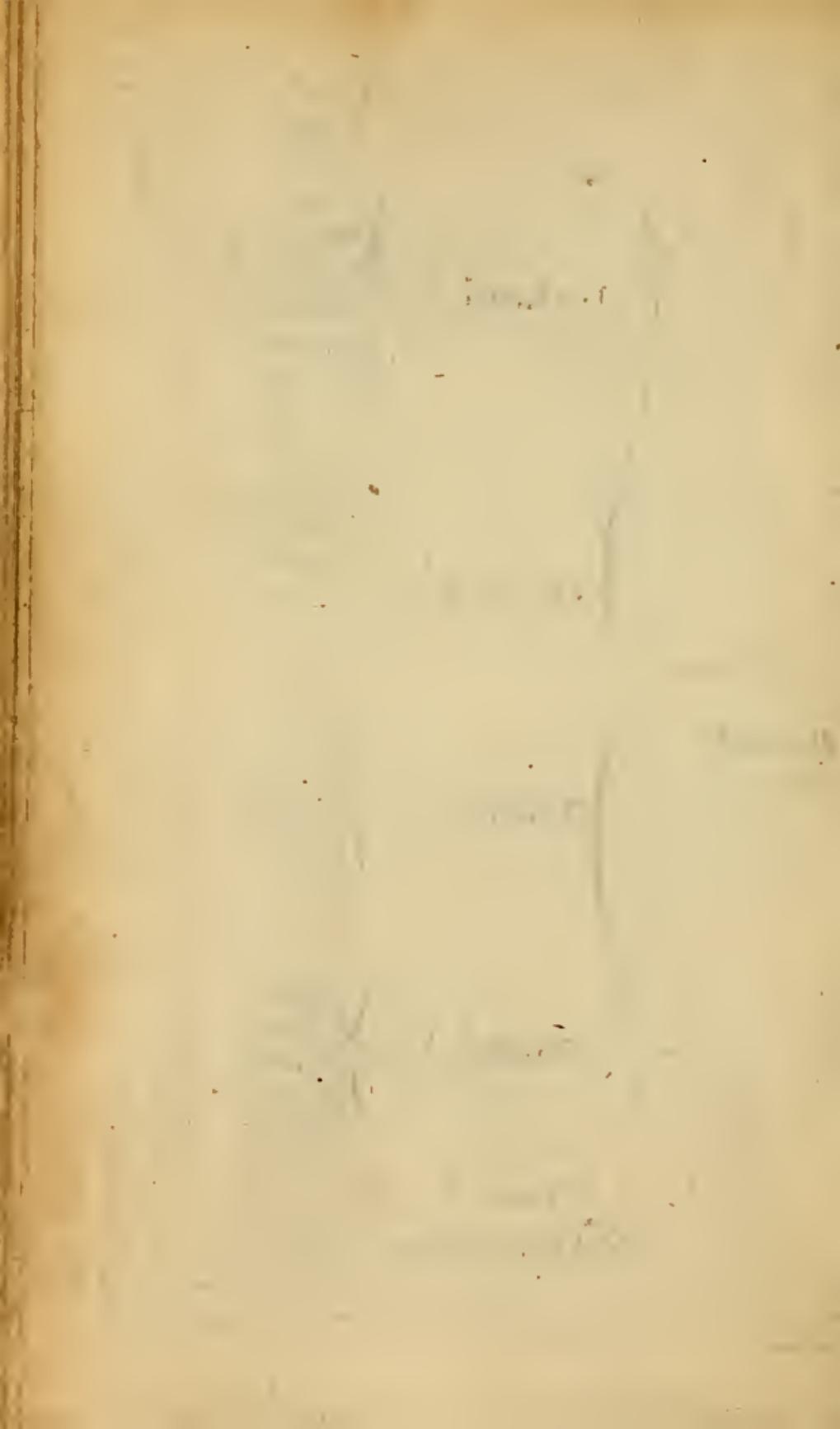
e Adjacent Countrey. By Iohn Seller.

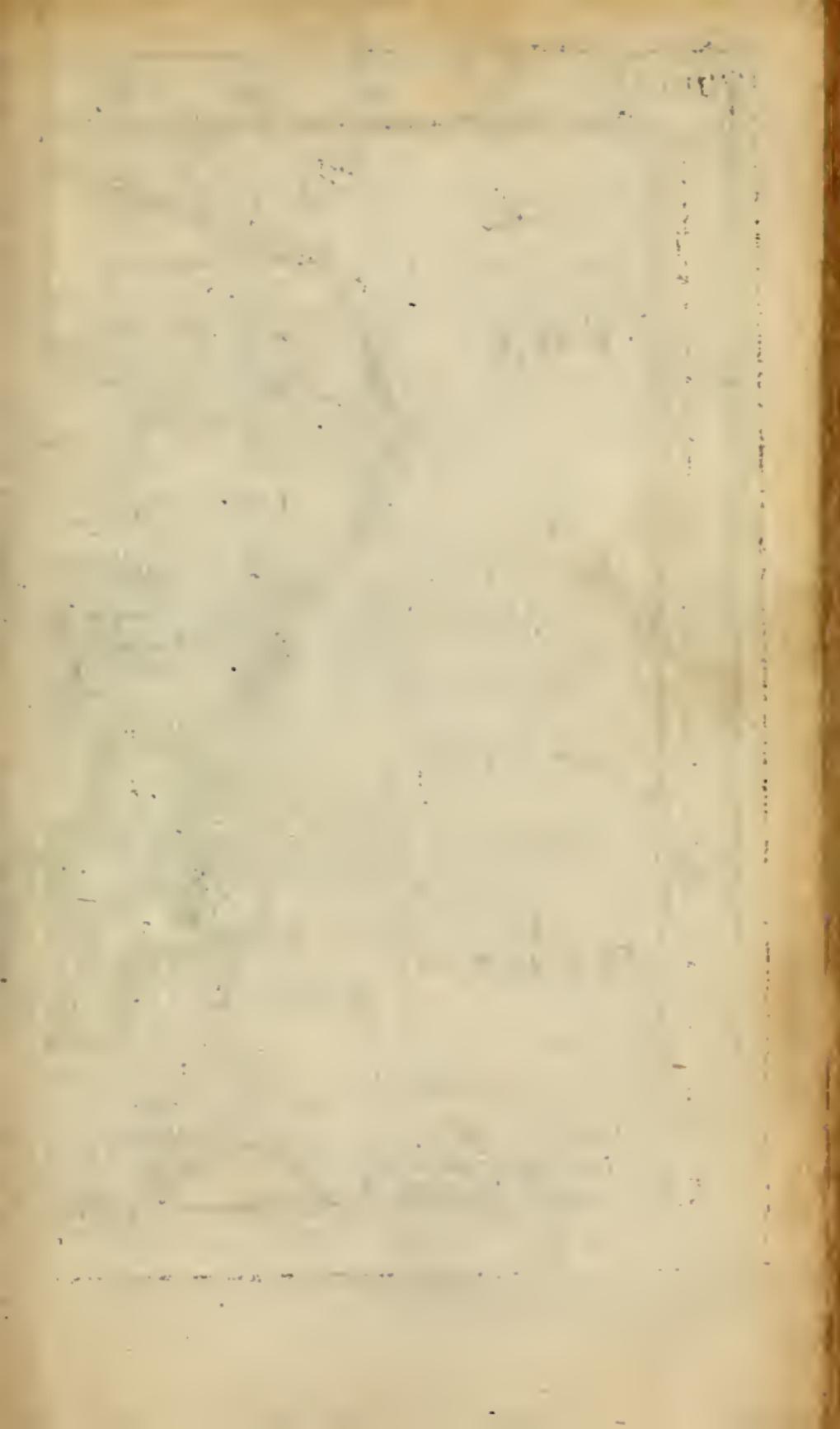




DENMARK
is thus
Divided.

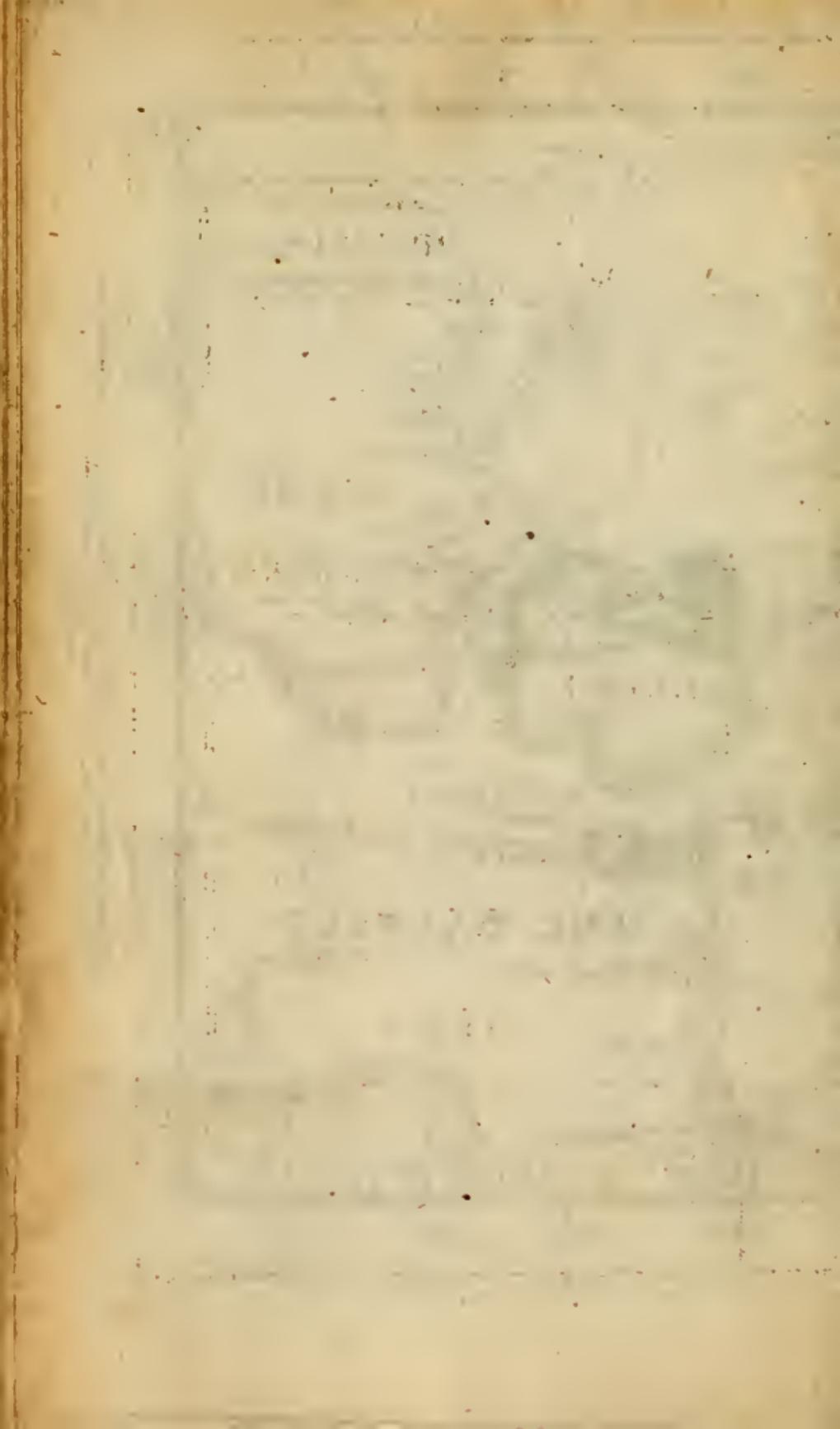
Iutland	The Scaw Wensessel Seeby Alborch Hiborg Lemwick Ahusen Ebeted Horsens Vard Henneborch Rypen Sleswick
Sleswick	Tonteren Apenriad Flensborg Rensborg Neldorp Kiel Niemunster Gluckstat Olleslo Nistat Oldenborg Copenhage Roskil Elseneur Neswed Prestoe Holbeck Odensee Forburg
Holstein	Zeland L.
Zeland L.	
Fionie I.	With severall small Islands





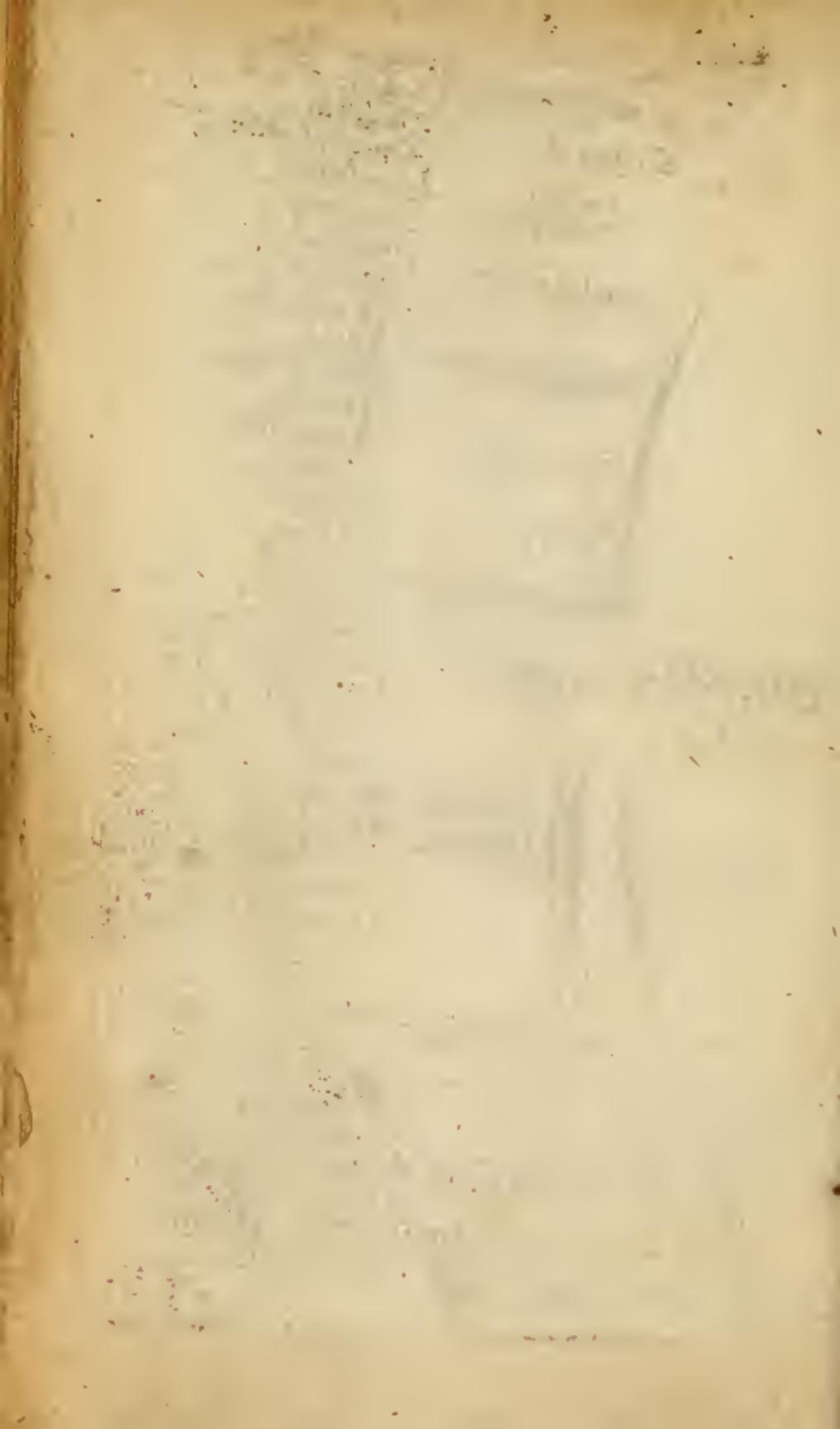


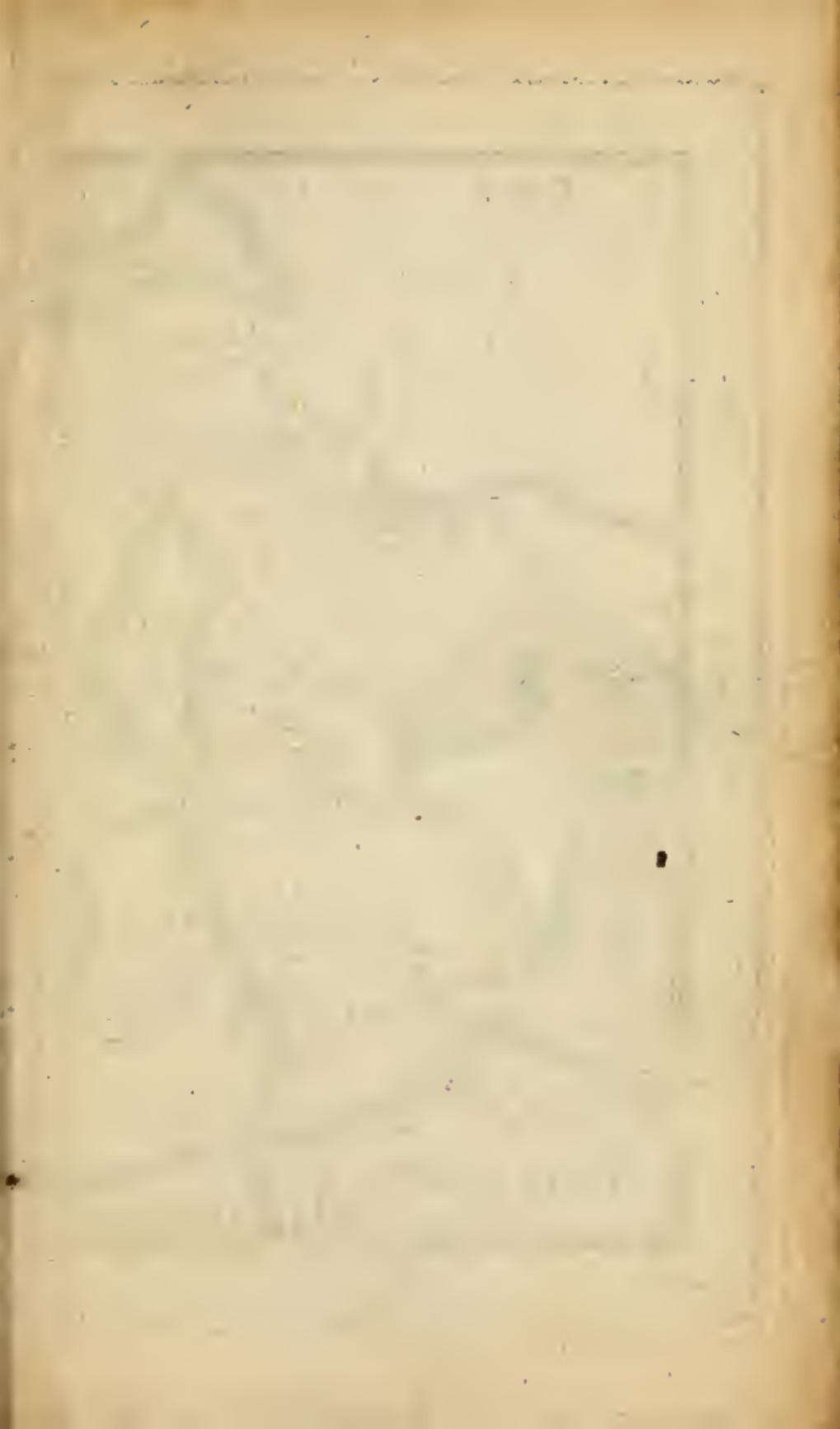




OLAND
is thus
Divided

Great Poland	{ Gnesne. Posna Kalisch. Rava
Cujavia -----	Vladislau
Lesser Poland -----	{ Cnicow. Lublin Sandomiri Czeslacou
Prussia Roy:	{ Danzick Torne. Culn
Prussia Du:	{ Koningsberg Elbing Maremburg
Mazovia -----	{ Ploczke Wurssoria
Polachia -----	{ Tikaſin Bielski Zamoski
Black Russia -	{ Teroſlau Lemburg. Belz. Kameniec
Podolia	{ Bracław. Bar. Volodzimirez Lusuc. Kiou Krzemieniec
Vollinia.	Zitomirs
Ukrain &	Czernobel
Cosaques	Bialacerkiew Czircassi. Kudac
Lithuania	{ Braslau Wilna. Kouno Minski. Grodno Novogrodek Lakouwick. Orſa Uttopski. Sklou Rzeczica Mazi Vindau. Liba
Curland -----	Mitau
Samogatia -----	{ Memel Rosinie





THE
BALTIK
SEA.



55

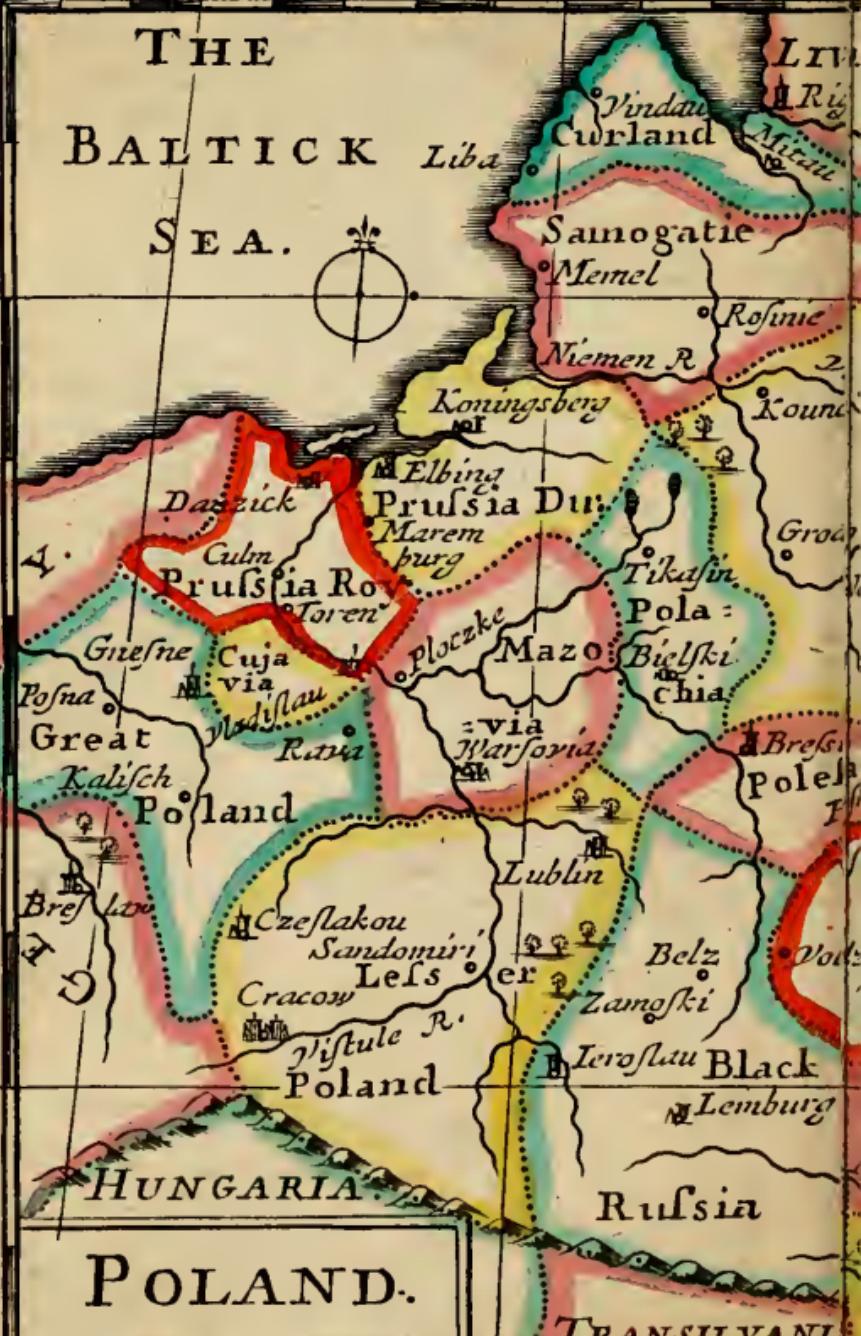
45

44
43
42
41
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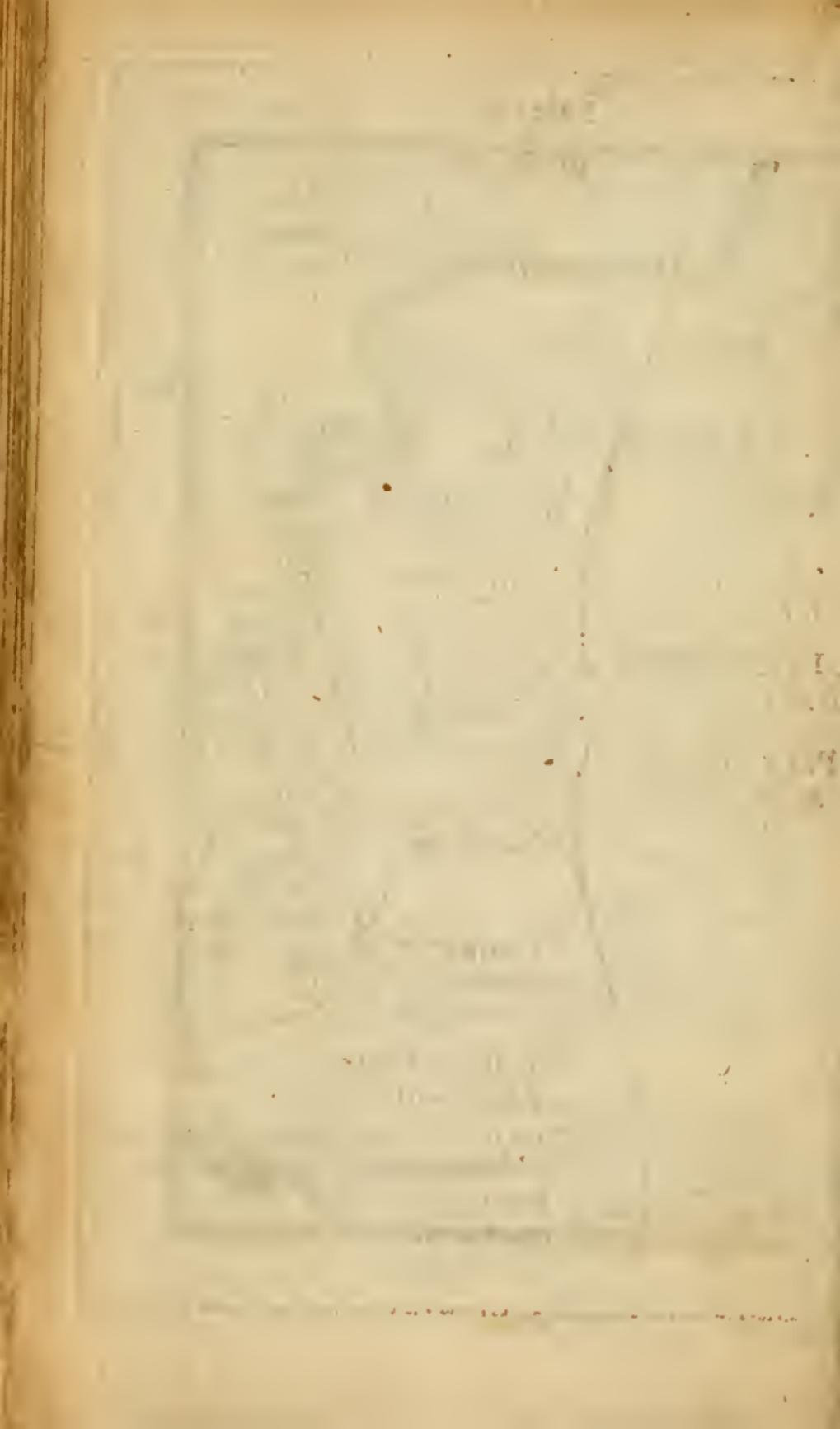
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POLAND.







LITHUANIA
is Divided into
these
Palatinates
& Duchies.

Poloczk	Poloczk. Drina.
Witepsk	Witepsk Wieliss Sitrass
Braßlaw	Braßlaw Miadzia Drysinath
Vilna	Vilna Wilkomirz
Troki	Troki Lida Kouno Grödne
Novogrodeck	Novogrodeck Wolkowiska Slonini Ostrow
Minski	Minski Lesnica Boryssow Brodziec
Mscillaw	Mscillaw Mohilow Byehow: Orszel Balymissie
Lands of Rohaczow &c	Rohaczow Rzeczyca Mazy Dobossna
Duche & Palat: of Smolensko	Smolensko
Duche & Palat: of Novogrodeck Swierski	Novogrodeck Swi- erski: Starodub
Duche of Czernihow	Czernihow Sluczk.

АИКАИНТИ

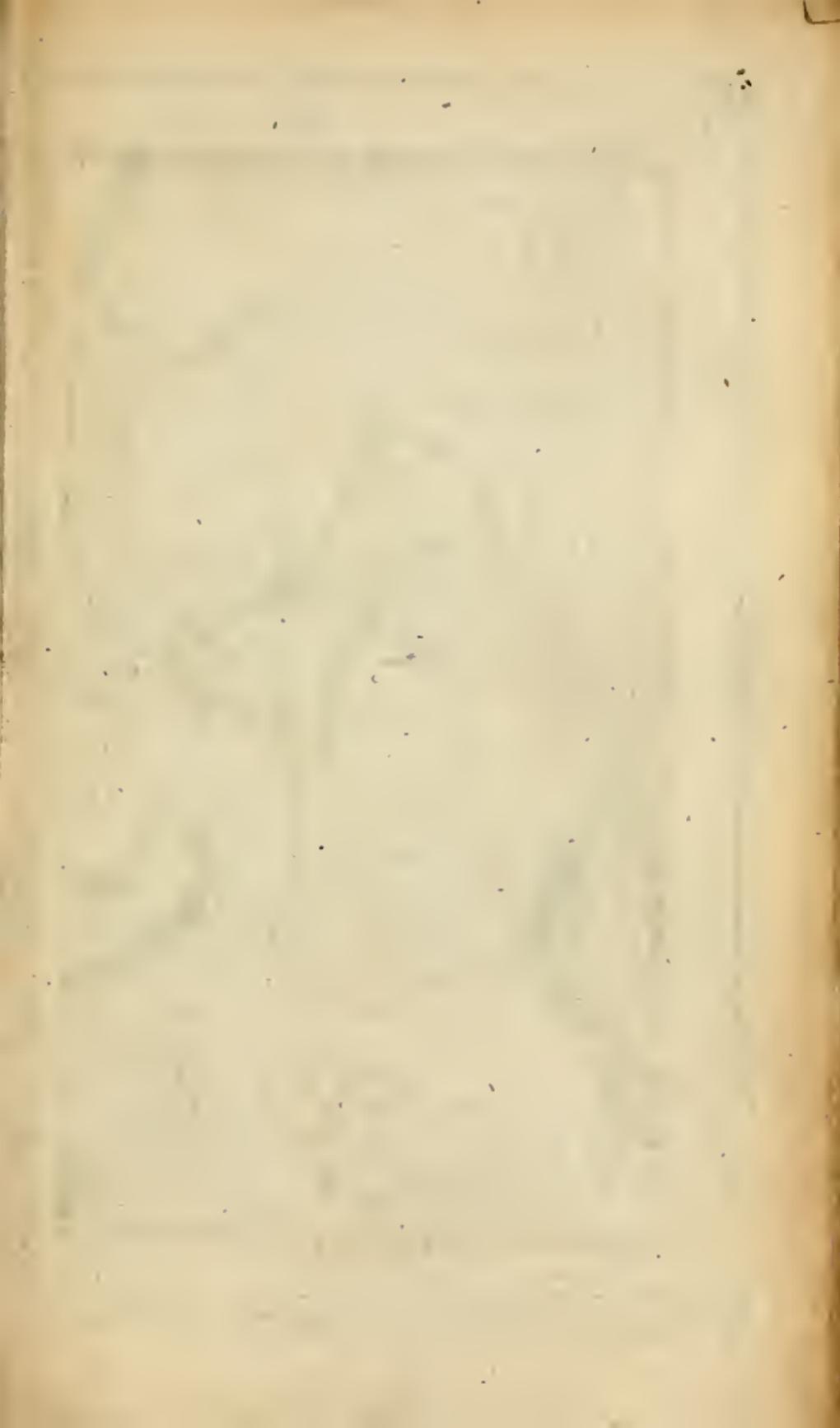
Санкт-Петербург
1917 г.

1803 Г

История

Санкт-Петербург
1917 г.

Санкт-Петербург
1917 г.



LITHUANIA.

PART OF

SAMOGITIA.

PRUSSIA.

POLAND.

CURLAND.

ESTONIA.

Dolina of

Palat:

Drysviat of

Miadzia
Braßlaw

Palat: of Vilna

Palat: Minski

Norogrodeck
Palat: of

Sloniu

Ostraw

Sluczk

Novo-grodeck

PART

of Pripezz

POLESIE.

Eug. Miles

10 20 30 40 50 60

55

PART OF MOSCOVIA OR RUSIA.

Palatinat

Pol oczk

Polo czk

of

Dzwinia

Boryssow

Min ski

Brodziec

Land

Rohaczow

Roha czow

Rzeczyca

Mazy

eczyca

ART

OF

U KRAINE.

Wielis

Palat

Suras

Witepsk

Palat

Orsa

of

Bialy

my

Mic illaw

Bychow

Dobossna

of

Rohaczow

Roha

czow

Rzeczyca

Mazy

eczyca

Duches

&

Palat

of

Smolensko

Smolenisko

Mscislaw

Mohilow

Starodub

Duc he

of

Novogrodeck

Czer

Swierski

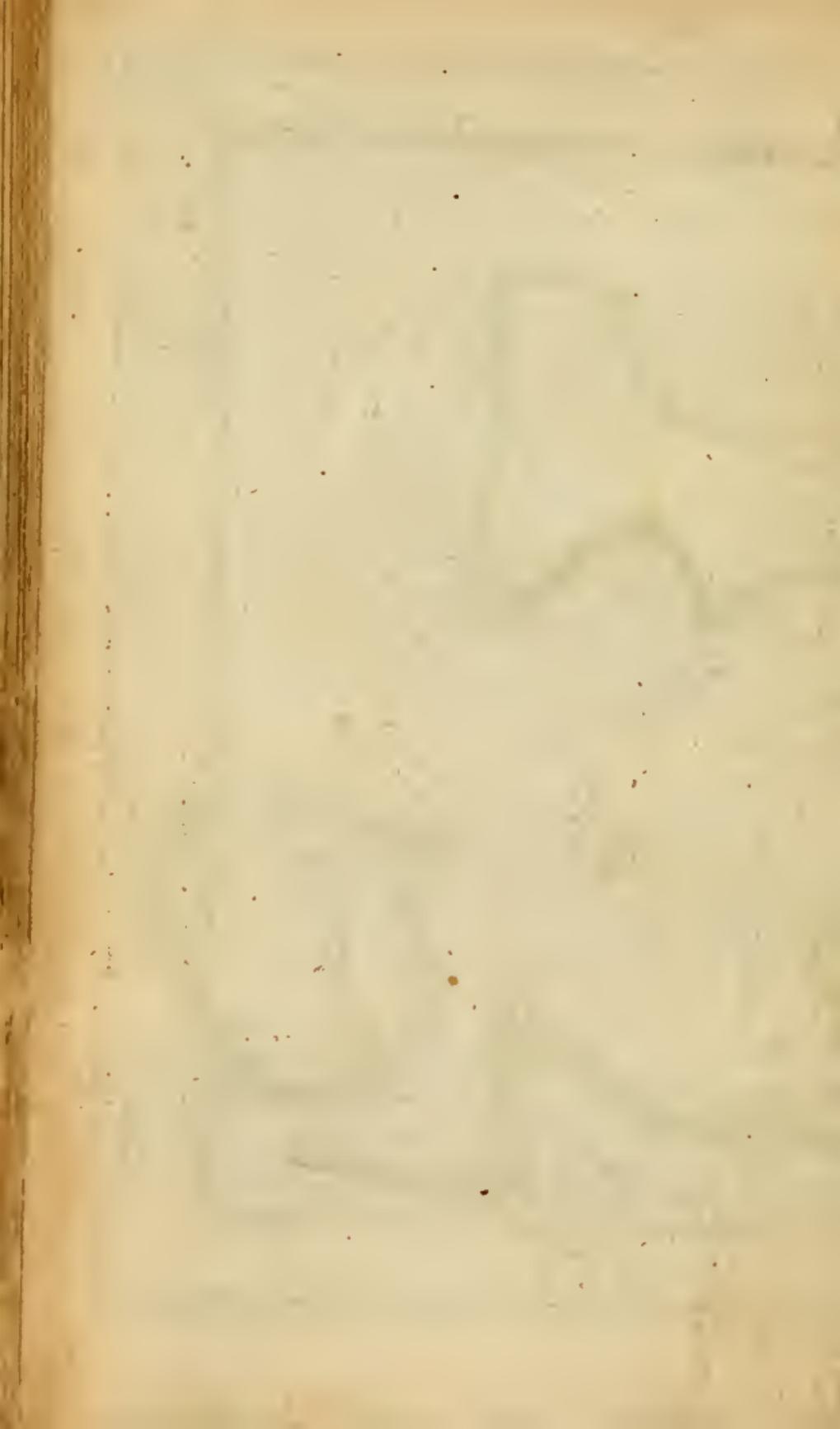
Czernihow

mihow

56

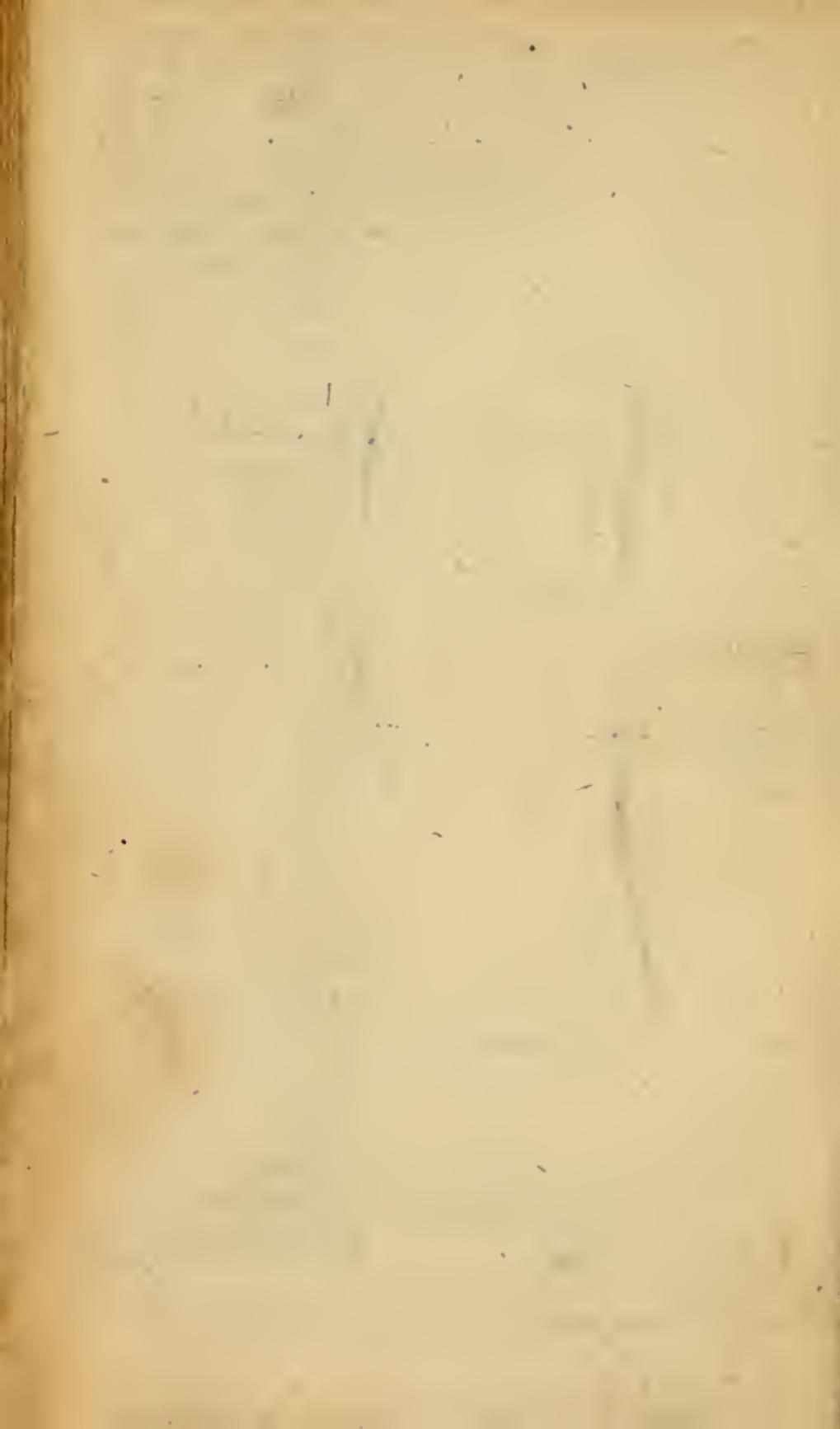
52

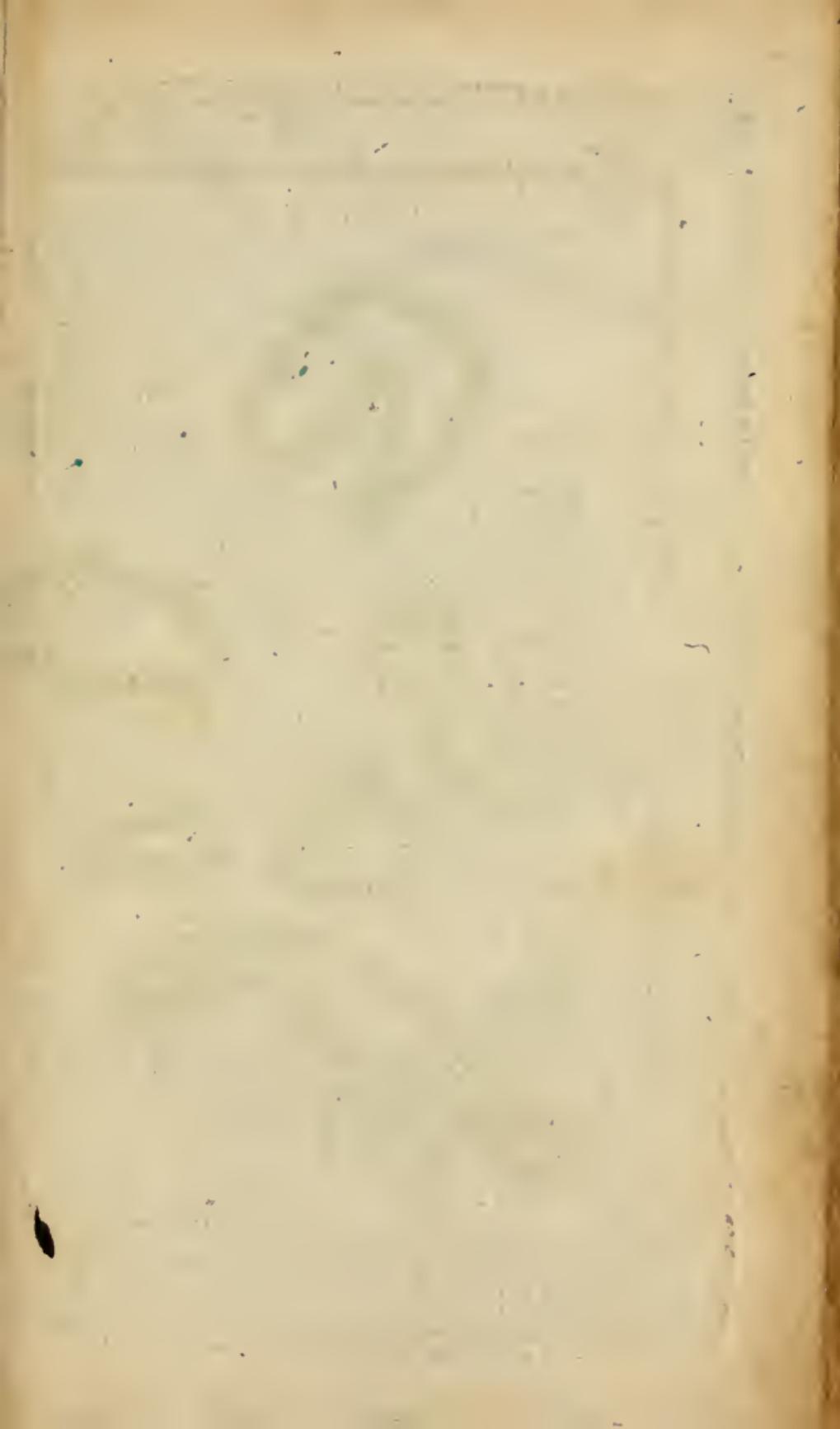
55



MOSCOWIA
or
RUSSIA
is divided
into.

Kingdoms	Siberie Cazan Astracan
Principalities	Pleskow Bielskow
Dukedom's	Novogorod Veliki Nova Zemla Obdora Reschan Moscow Tver Belejczoro Morotin Ieroslaw Wologda Rosthow Susdale Wolodimer T de Mordwa Rezan Nisi Novogorod Condoru Iuhorki Permski Waithka Bulgar Circasses Tartar Dwina Kargapol Ustingha Petzora Okrain Pole Lapland Samojedes Tingoisis Manamo Czaremissi Nagor: noi
Provinces	
Republicks	





(12)

40

54

60

76

Norweg.

North Cape
THE

NORTH OCEAN.

70

6

McGettigan

54

54

PART

The image shows a decorative title block. The word "SWEDEN" is written in a bold, serif font. The letter "W" is intricately designed to resemble a swan's neck and head. Below the main title, the word "LAND" is printed in a smaller, simpler font. There is also some decorative floral or scrollwork at the bottom of the block.

POLAND

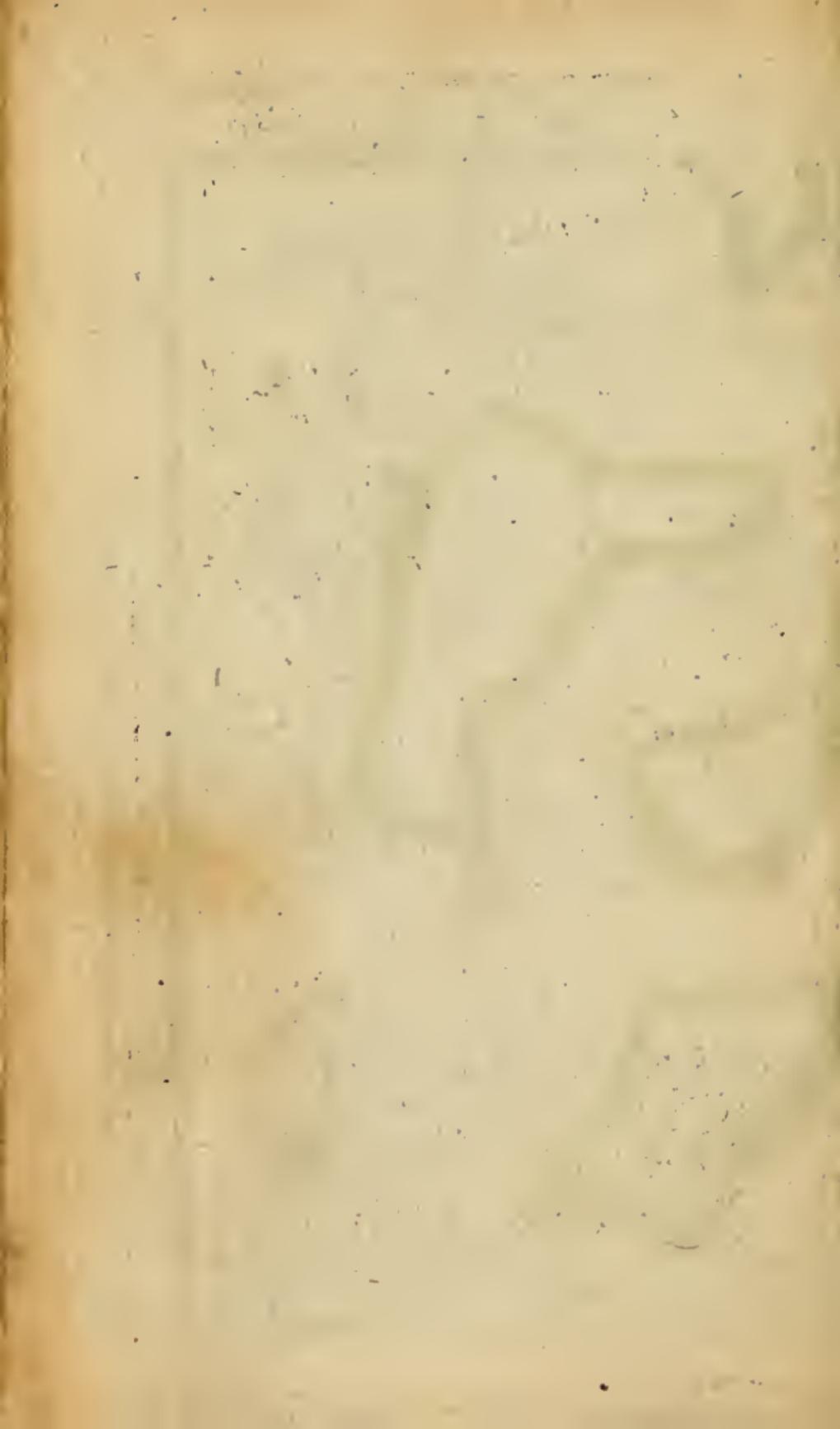
PONTUS EUXINUS.

60

70

Sous 80





LESSER TARTARIA

In Lesser
Tartaria
are these
Townes

On the Coast
of
PONTUS
EUXINUS

Besergenof
Maniez
Azac or Azow
Pisan
Paparoma
Cambra
Precop
Baciassarai
Lustloua
Mancup
Baluclarva
Caffa
Trusta
Carubas
Kers
Arbotka

Oczakou
Bullogrod
Killia
Constantinople
Scutari
Heractia
Sinopoli
Simiso
Trebisond
Varth
Fazo
Savatopoli
Eschisumuni
Sophia
Teman
Temrok
Cozala
Bacmachi
Baletecoi

(13)

50

55

60

65

LESSER
TARTARI

55

Ukraine

Bog R.

Cosaques

Kudac

50

Tartars
of Oczakou
Nester R.

Oczakou

Bialogrod

Killia

Danube R.

45

Constantinople
Roma
nia

Scutari

PONTUS

PART OF

55

60

65

Borysthenis

or

Niper R.

Volhinia
or
Niper R.

MOSCOWIA

of Ingul

Cambria

Precap
Desart

Batizg. w. u.

Lusthoul

Crim

Manciu r.

Baluc lava

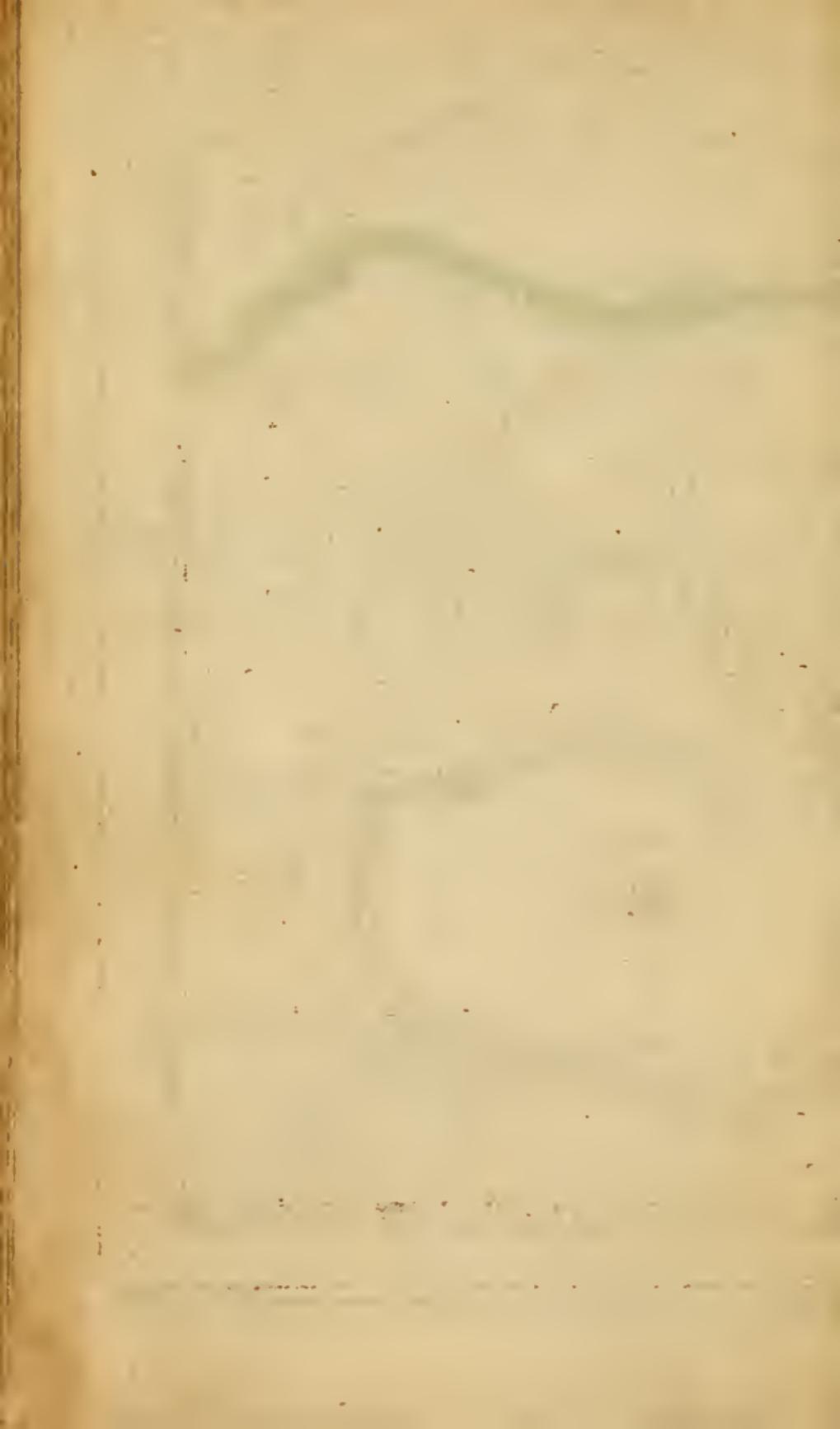
Trust

Heracliu

Sinopoli

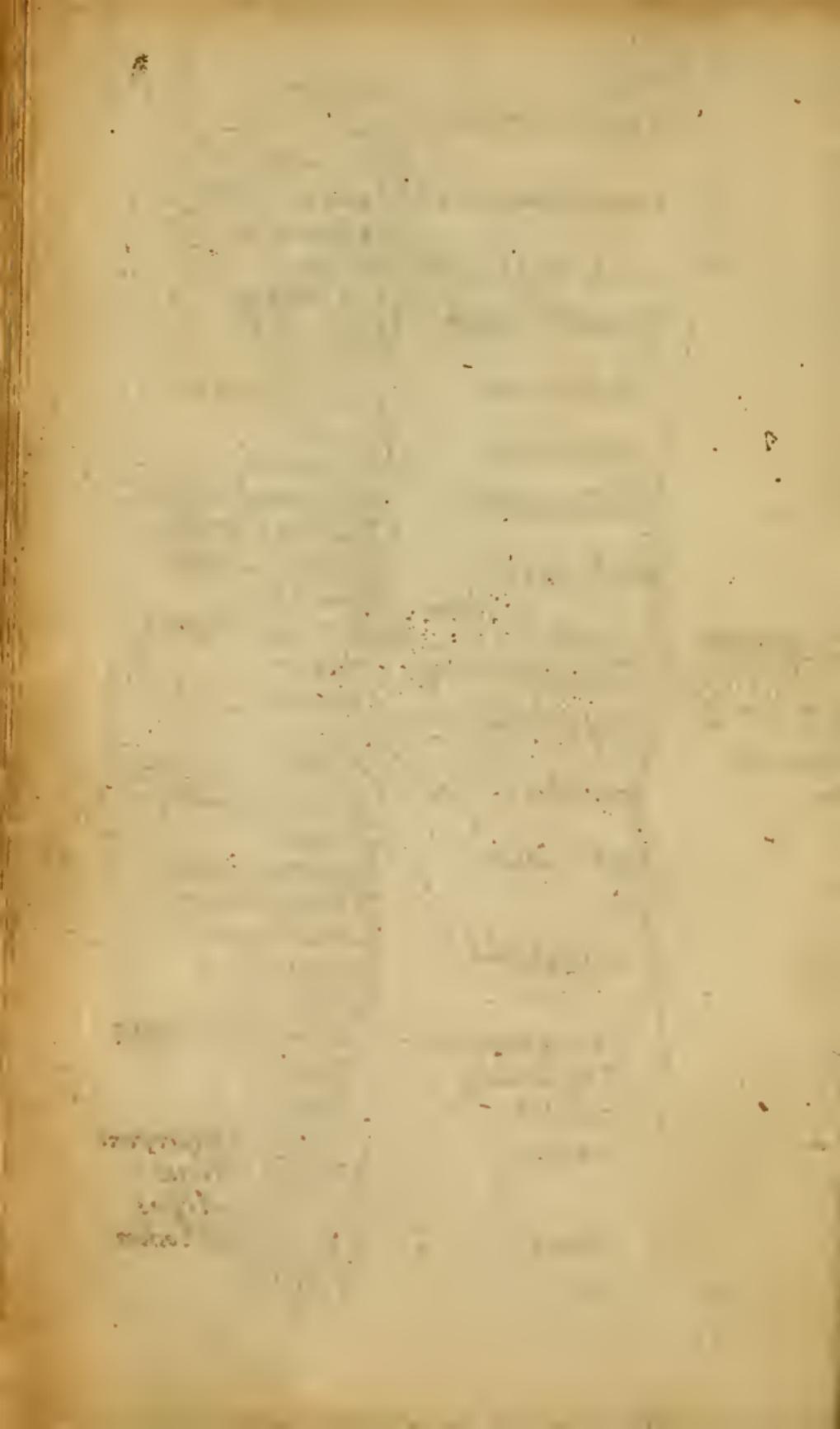


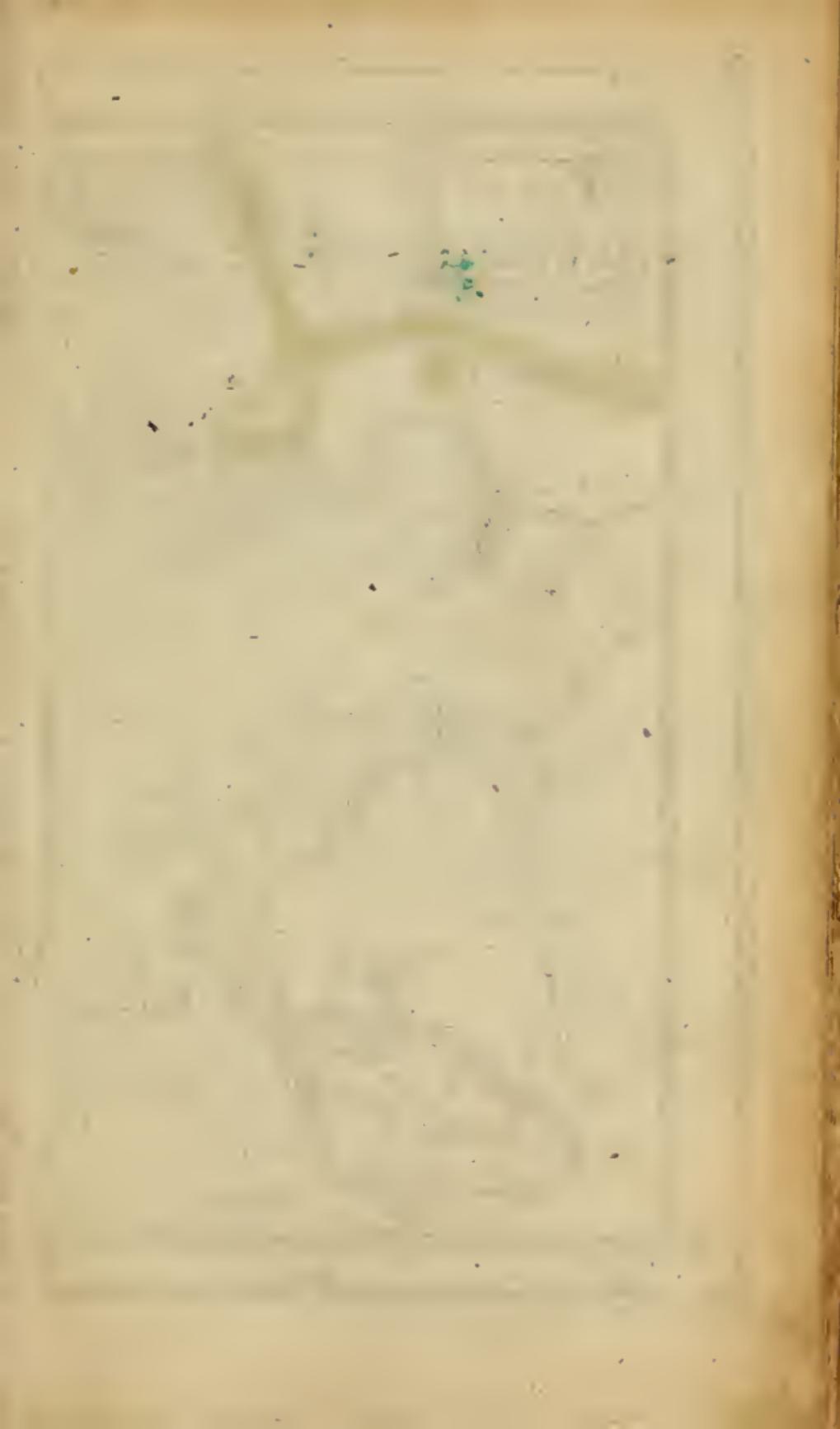




URKY
in
UROPE
Divided.

Upper Hungaria	<i>{</i> Pressbourgo Raab: Tokij
Lower Hungaria	<i>{</i> Newhauſel: Grän Buda or Offen
	<i>{</i> Colocza. 5 Ecclæſæ
Sclavonia	Paſega
Translvania	<i>{</i> Clauenburg Hermanſtat
Moldavia	<i>{</i> Soczowa Iazi: Gallatz
Walachia	<i>{</i> Ermſtat Torgowis
Bessarabie	Bialigorod: Tekin
	<i>{</i> Uſcopia: Sophia
Bulgaria	<i>{</i> Nicopoli: Narne Tomi: Dora
Servia	Belgrade: Zizza
Croatia	Withitz
Dalmatia	<i>{</i> Spalatra: Zoar Raguse:
Bosnia	<i>{</i> Narenca: Luicza Catoro: Risin
Albania	<i>{</i> Scutari Durazo: Malone
	<i>{</i> Constantiople
Romania	<i>{</i> Andrinopoli Gallipoli
	<i>{</i> Asperosa
Macedonia	Salonichi: Contessa
Thessalia	Larissa
Epiros	Perga
Achaia	<i>{</i> Lepanto: Negrepont Setines: Stieus.
Morea	<i>{</i> Corinte: Argos Arcadia: Modon Mifistra





(17) 30

35

40

45

TURKY
in
EUROPE

The Alpes

Venice

Tuscanie
Sea

GOLF

of

VENICE

Miles
60
30

Lipara Is

Palermo

Sicily I.
Mazara

MEDITERRANEAN

Vienna

GER

Hunga

Lower

Cro

Withitz

atia

Eclisia

Dalmatia

Bosnia

Spalavria

Nagora

Raguse

Risan

Naples

Taranto

Brancio

Corfu

Jonian

Cefalo

Z

Regio

Siricusa

Messina

Catania

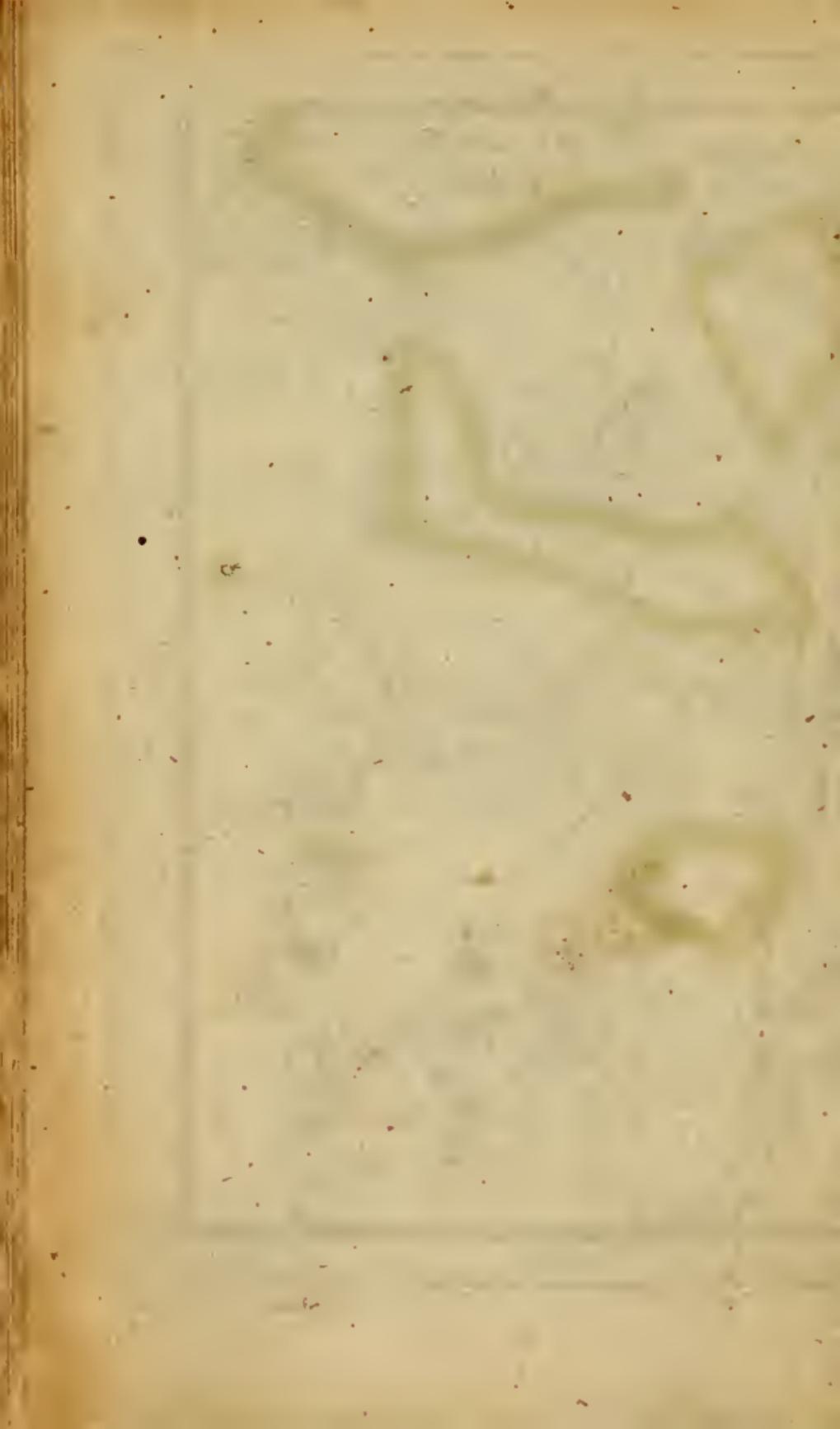
Mazara

35

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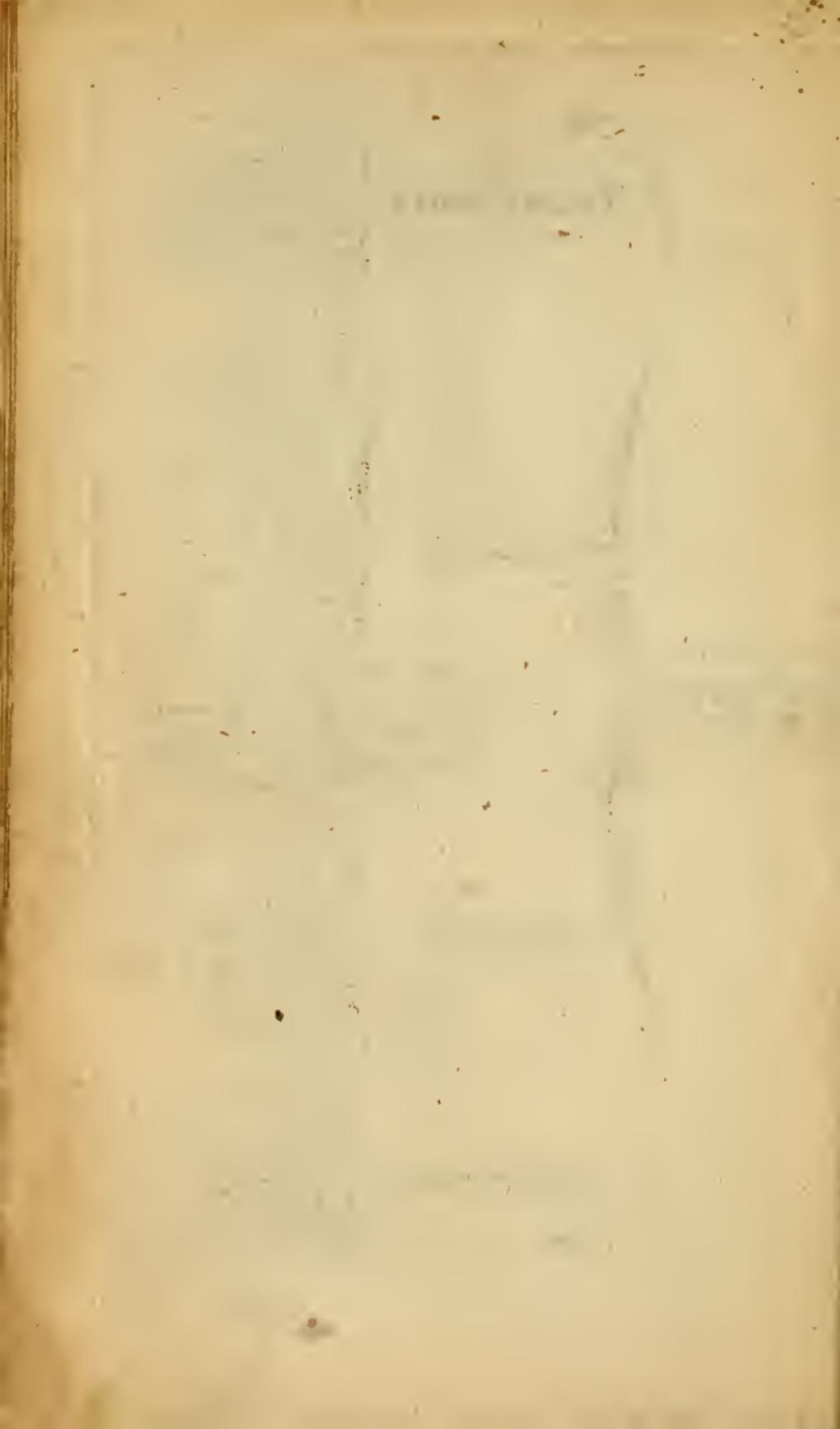
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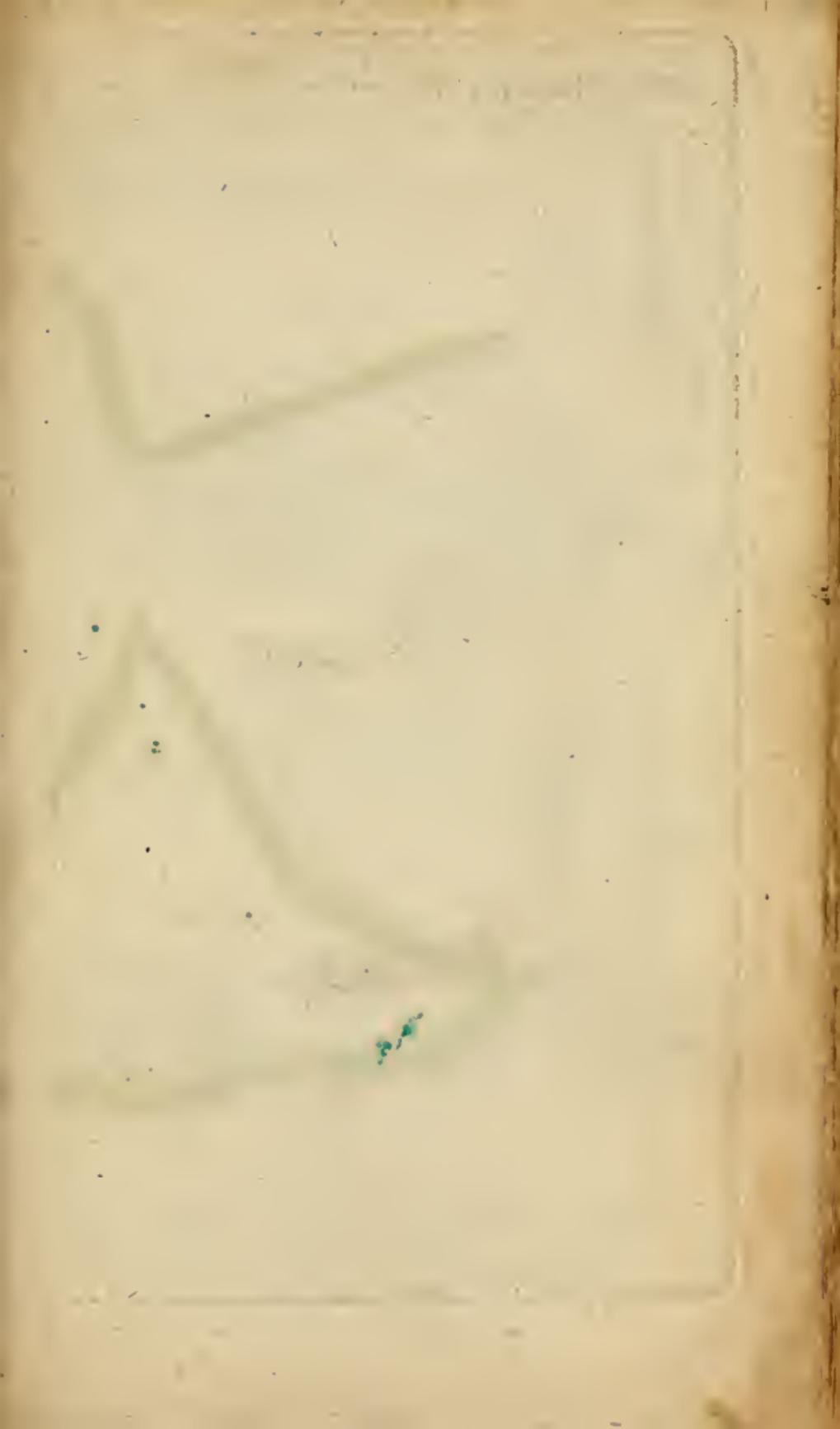




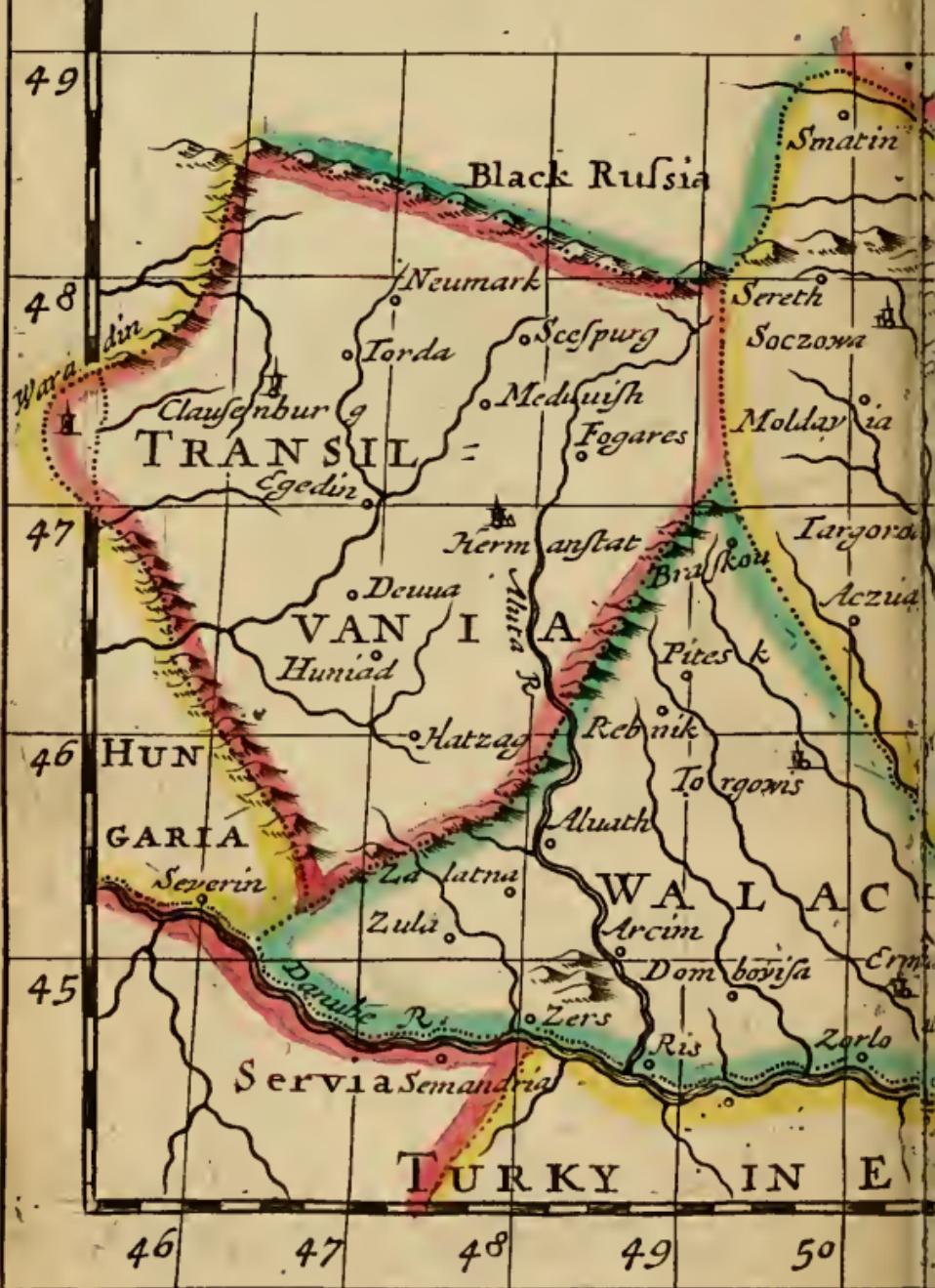
The North part
of TURKY
in Europe

Transilvania	Clauenburg Neuemark Scespurg Meduuish Hermanstat Fogares. Egedin Deuua. Torda Huniad Hatzag Soczowa Sereth. Smatin Moldavia Tragorod Aczud. Iazy Rebnick Barlach Fabim Vasthuy Bradi. Tirafno Margosest Iapuczna Skoka. Galacz Srzepanovicze Torgowis Bariskow Pitesk. Arcun Rebnik Aluth. Zalatma Zula. Ris Zers. Zorlo Dombovysa Ermistat Ialonicz Brailonum Tekin. Orihou Bialigrod Mohcastro Kilia. Smil Taristo.
Moldavia	
Walachia	
Bessarabie	





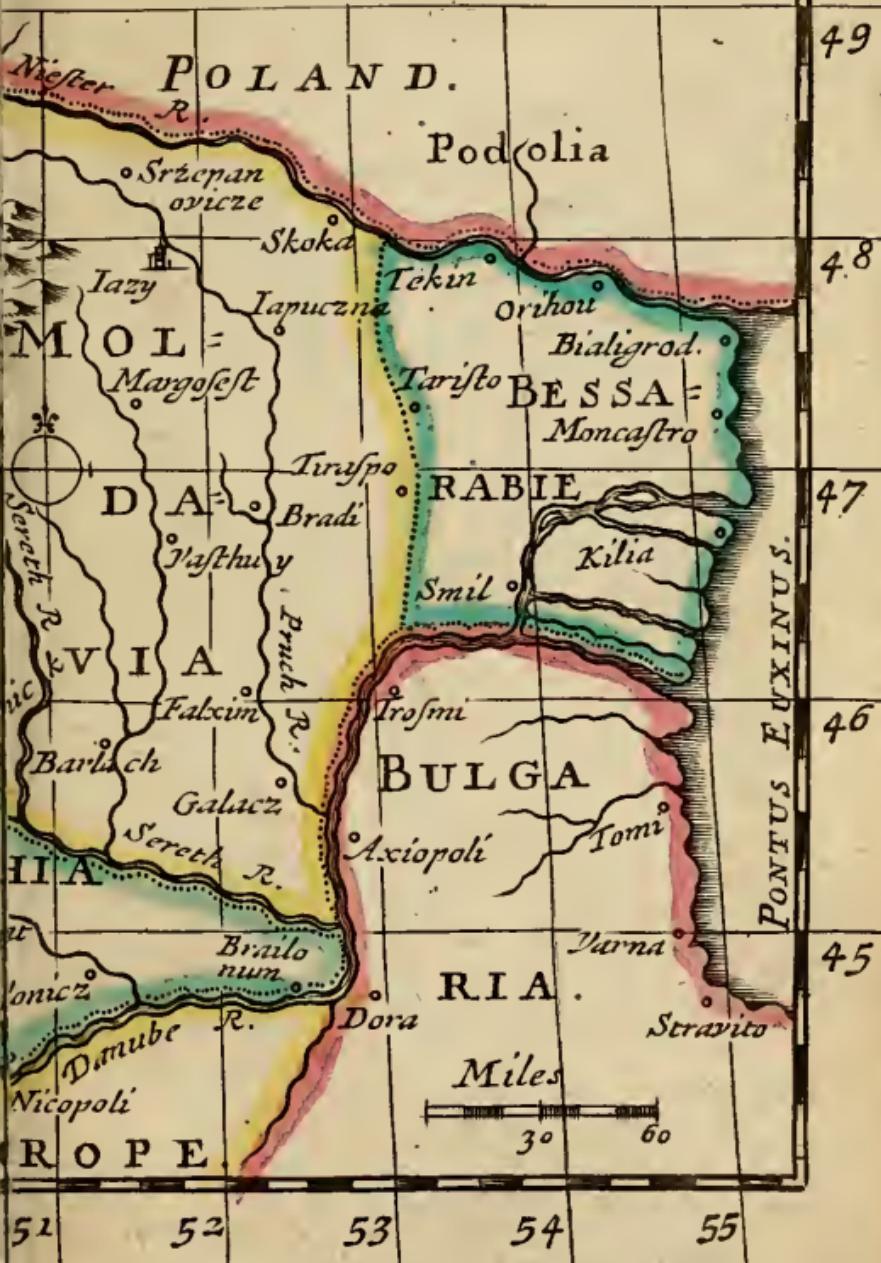
The North part
TRANSILVANIA MOLDAU

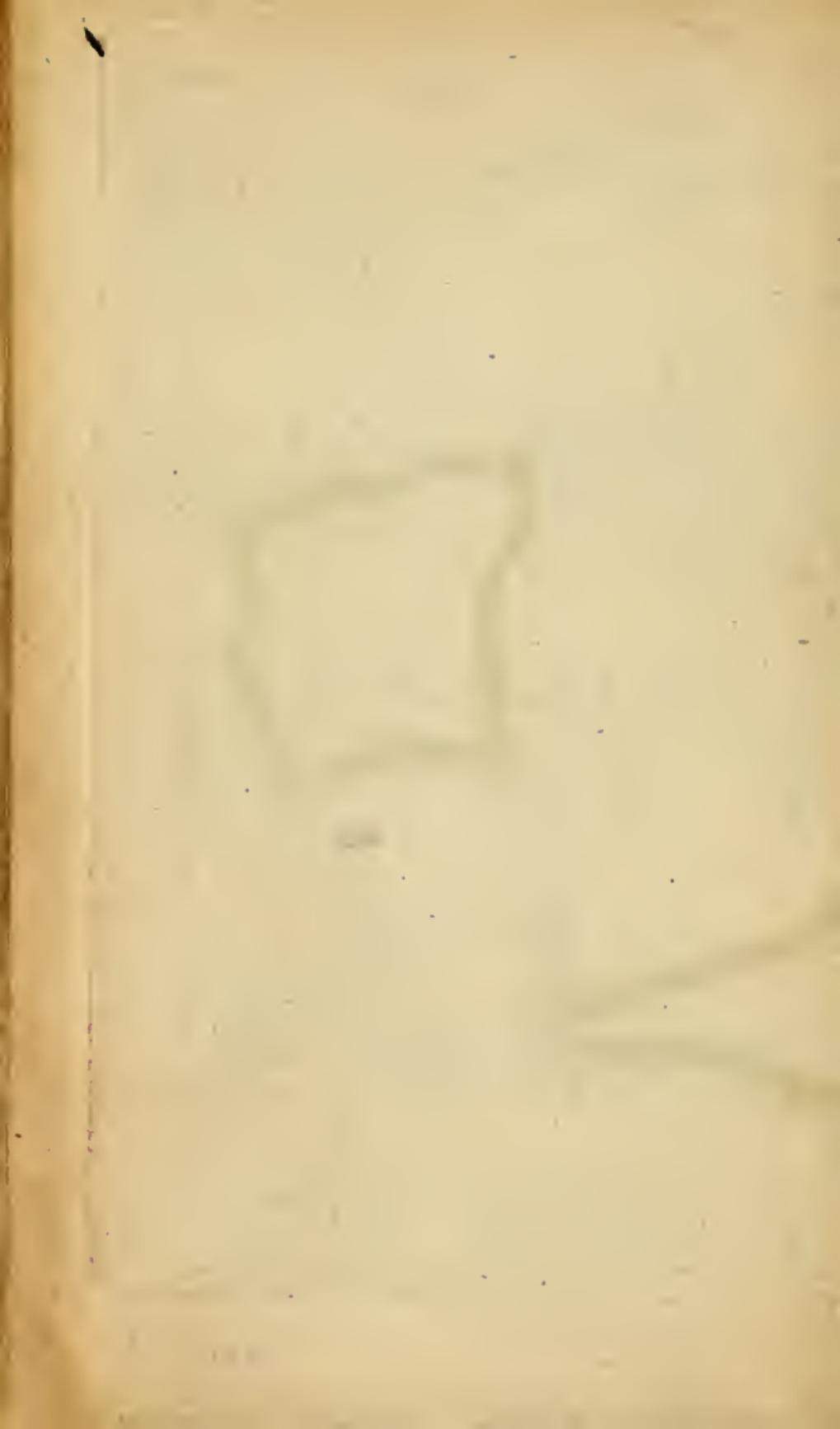


51 52 53 54 55

Turky in Europe

A WALACHIA BESSARABIE.



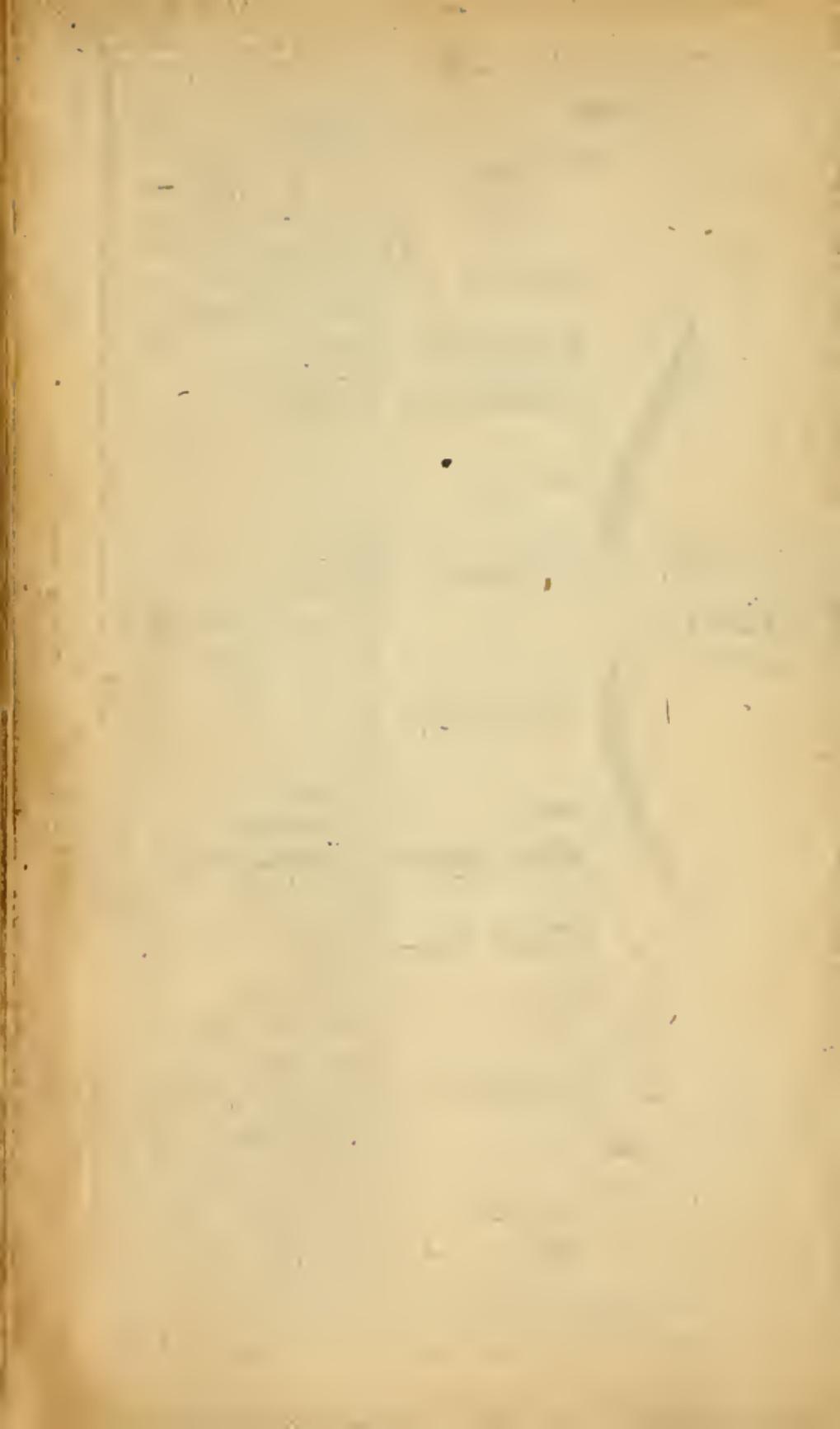


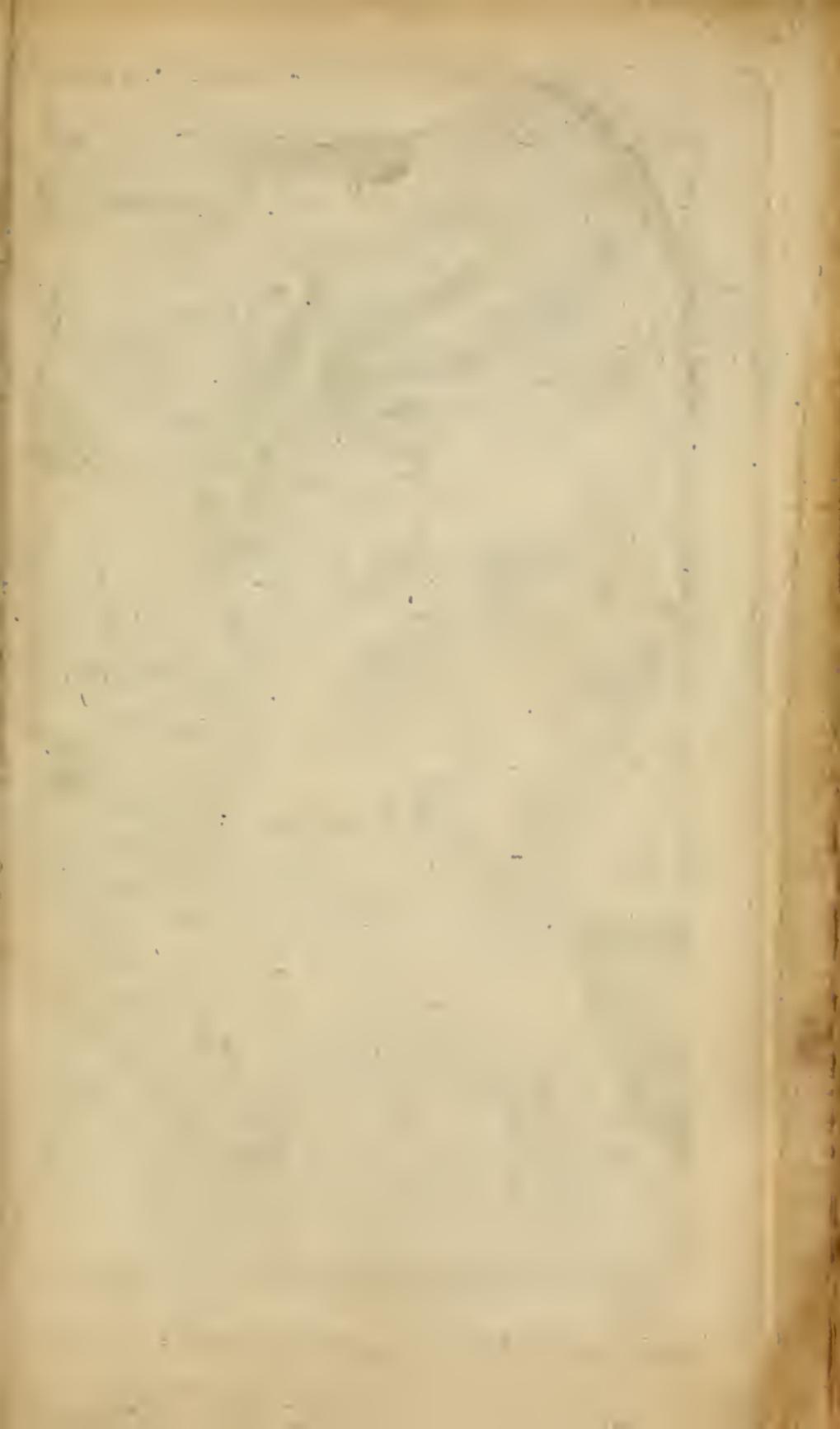
The South
part of
TURKY
in Europe.

GREECE

Bulgaria	{ Uscopia Ischa . Sophia Nicopoli . Tomi Varne . Dora
Servia	{ Belgrade . Obrach Semandria Nizza . Noviba
Croatia	Withitz
Dalmatia	{ Zegen . Zara Spalatra . Raguse
Bosnia	{ Bagnaluc Narenca . Iaicza Risin . Catoro
Albania	{ Scutari . Durazo Yalone
Romania	{ Constantinople Andrinopoli Phillipopoli Asperosa Gallipoli Chiorlich
Macedonia	{ Salomichi Contessa . Pella Acomana
Thessalia	{ Larissa . Trica Armino
Epiros	{ Butinito Prevesa . Perga
Achaia	{ Lepanto Setines . Steius Negrepont
Morea	{ Corinte . Arcadia Agros . Patra Olimpe . Modon Misistra

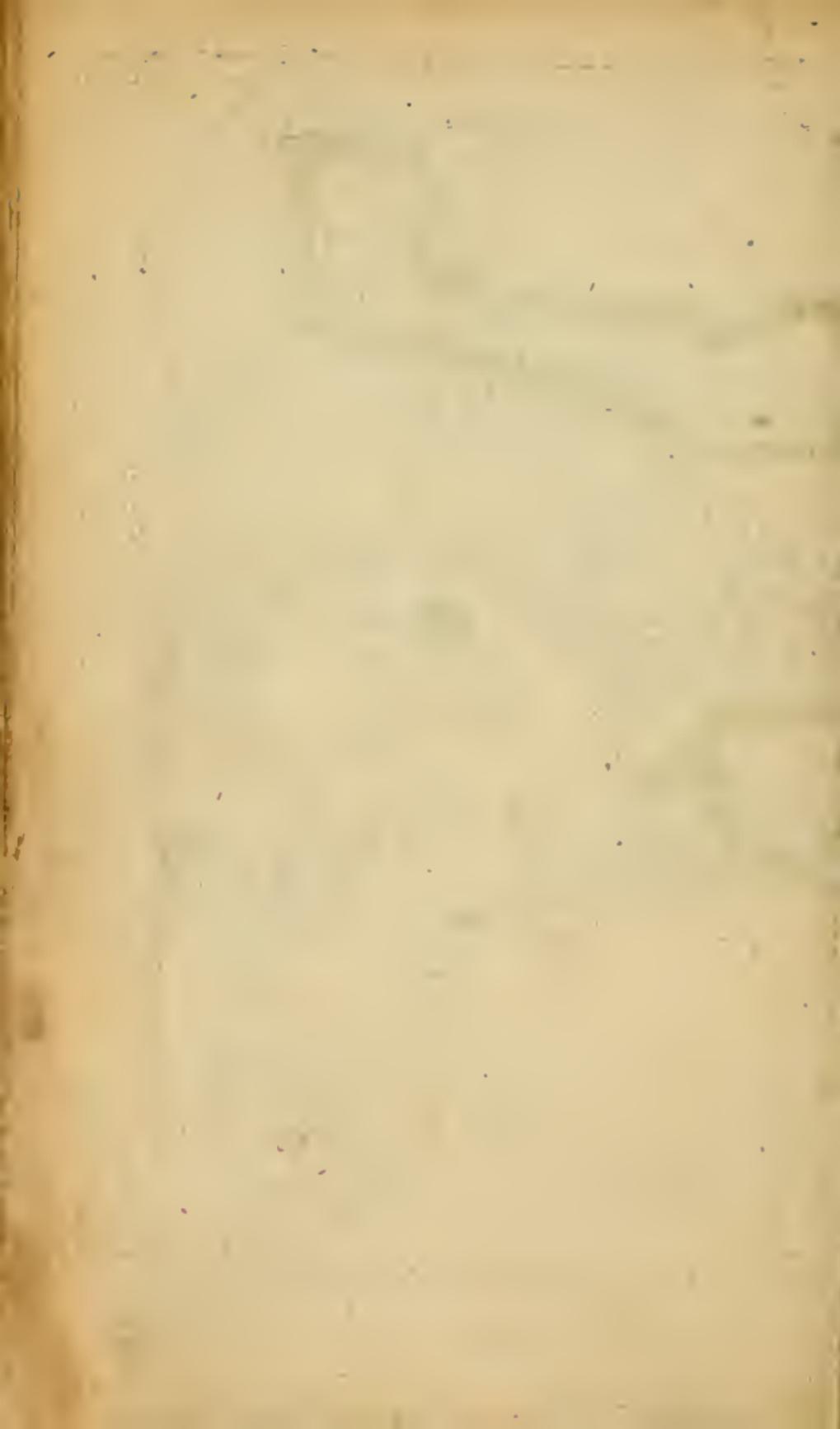
With many small Islands

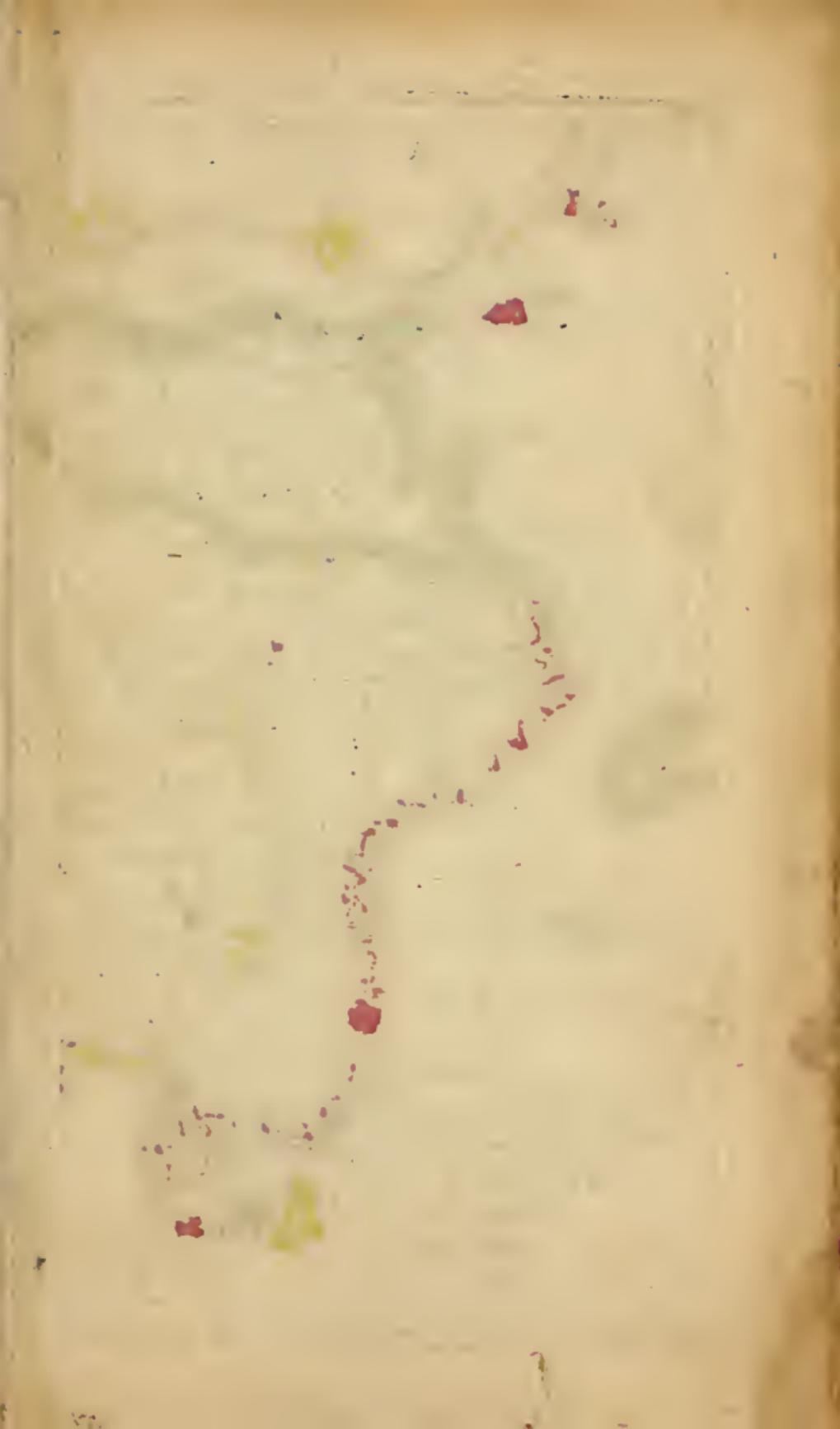




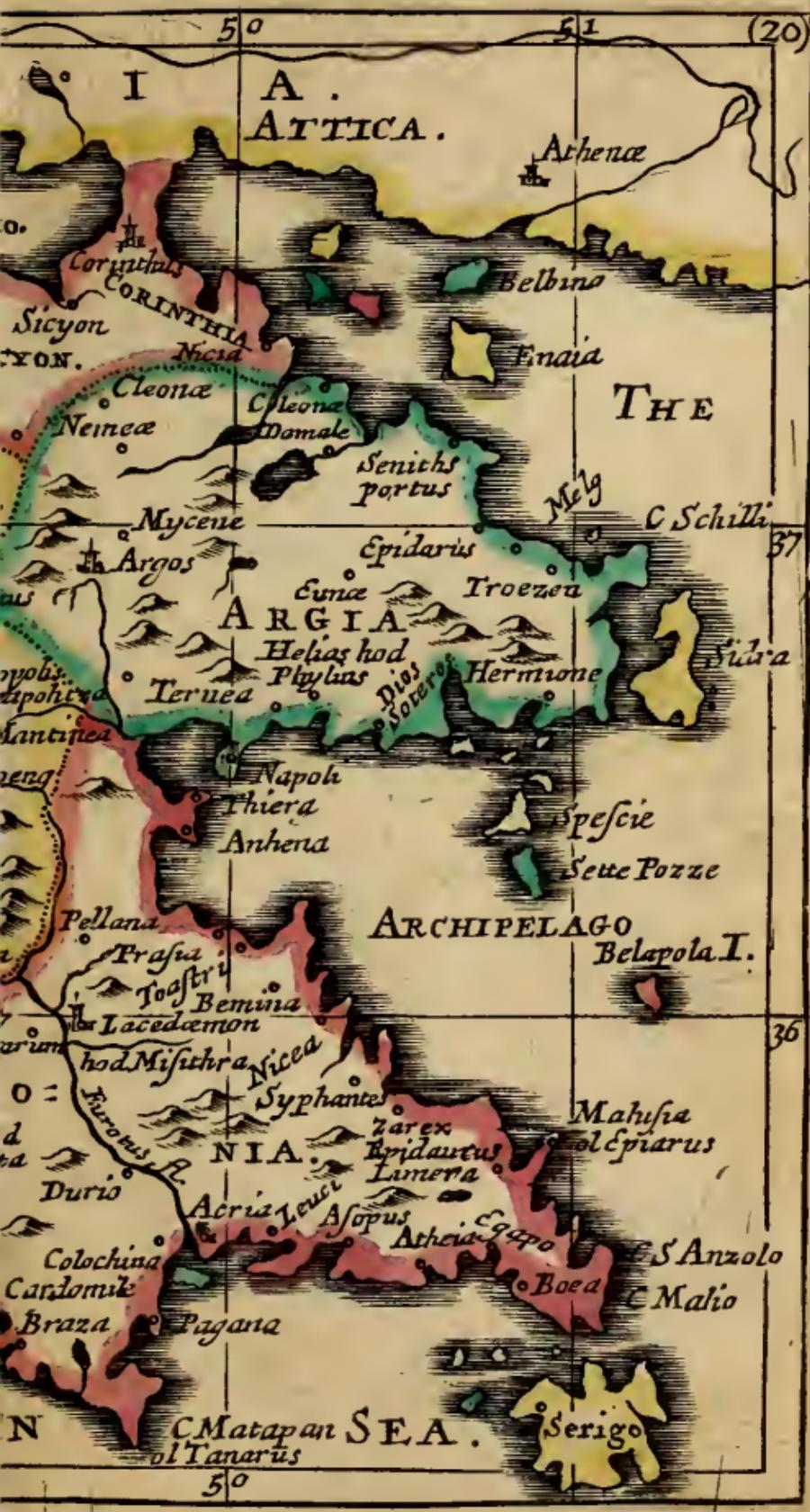


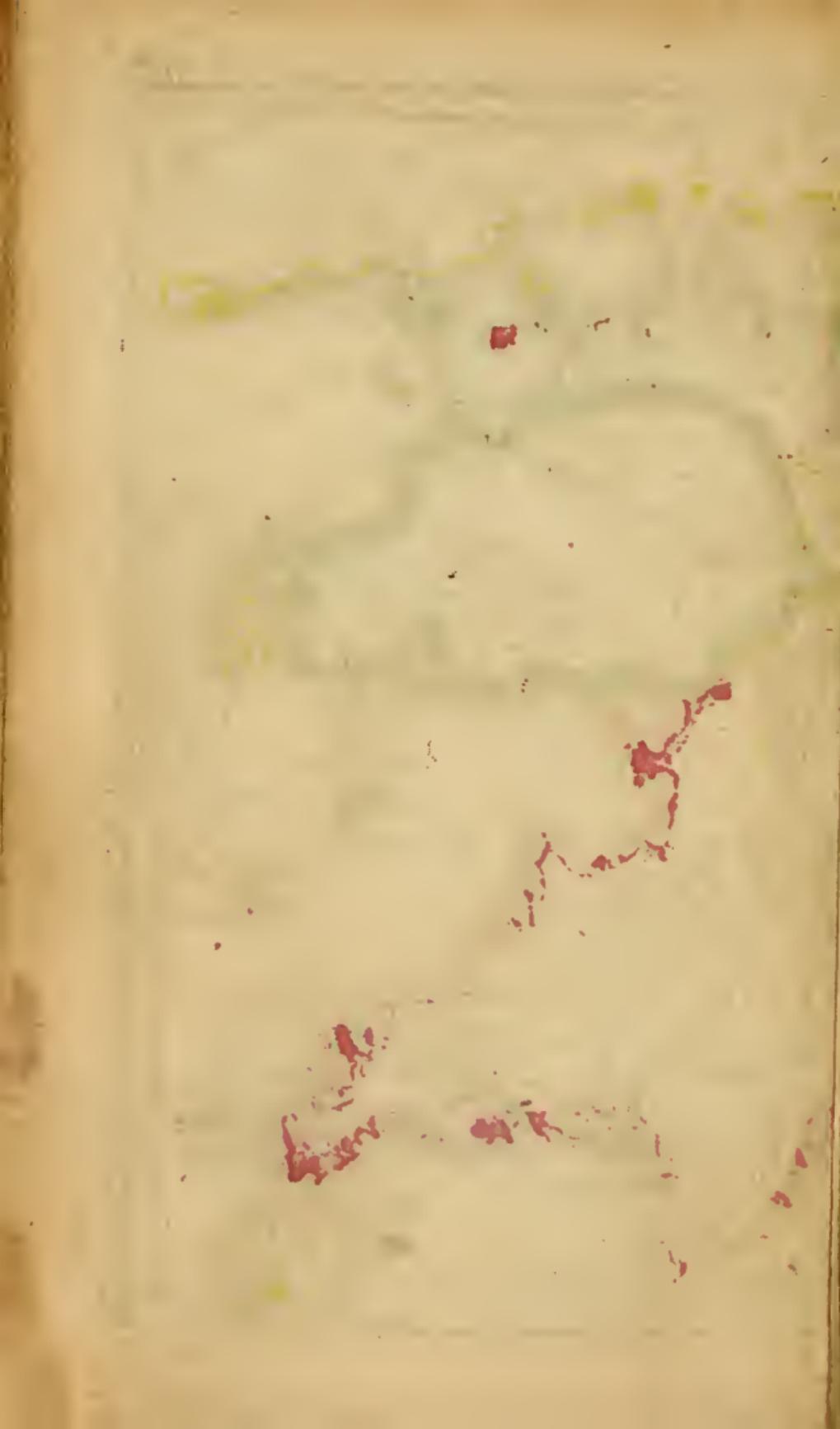






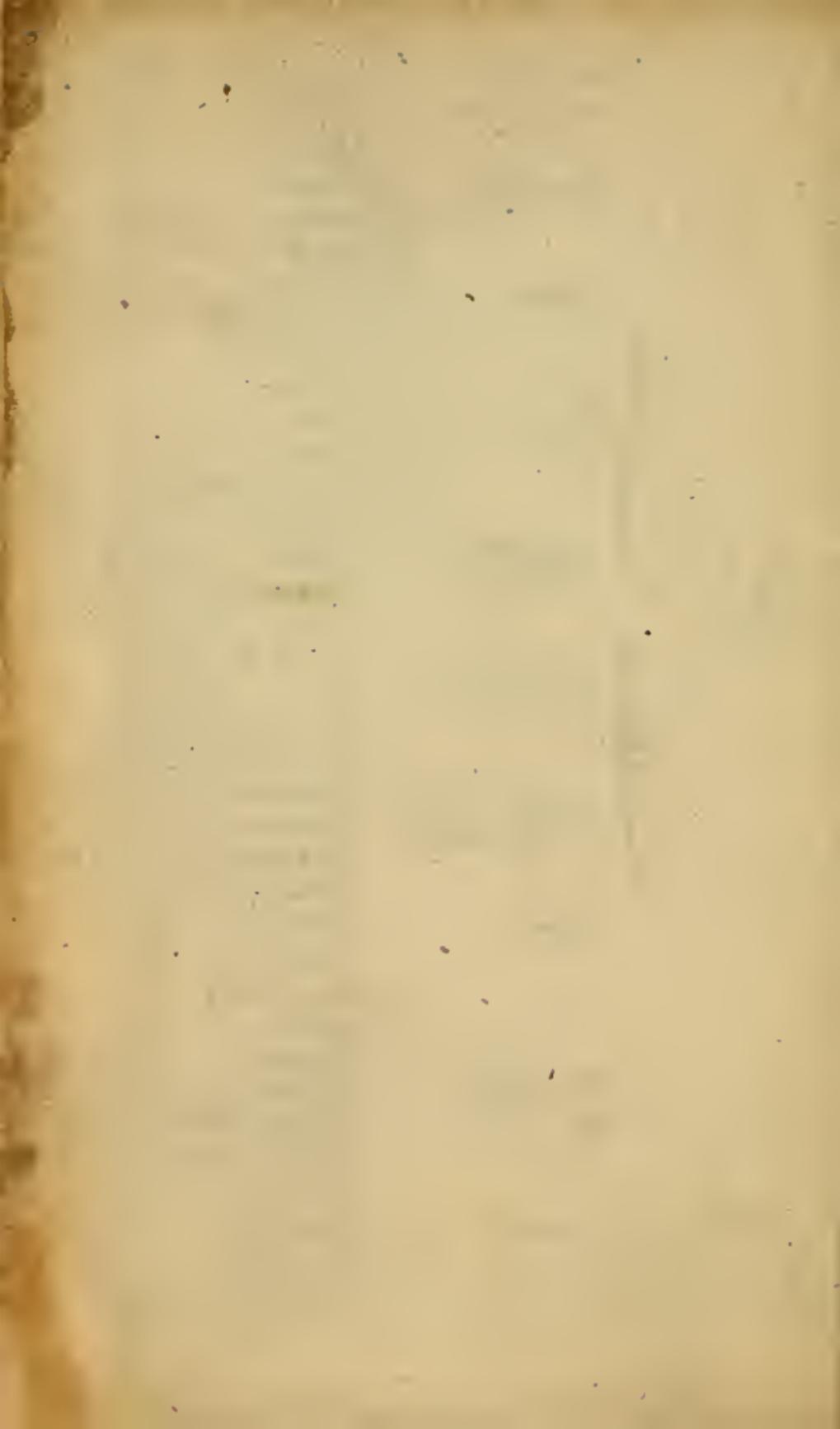


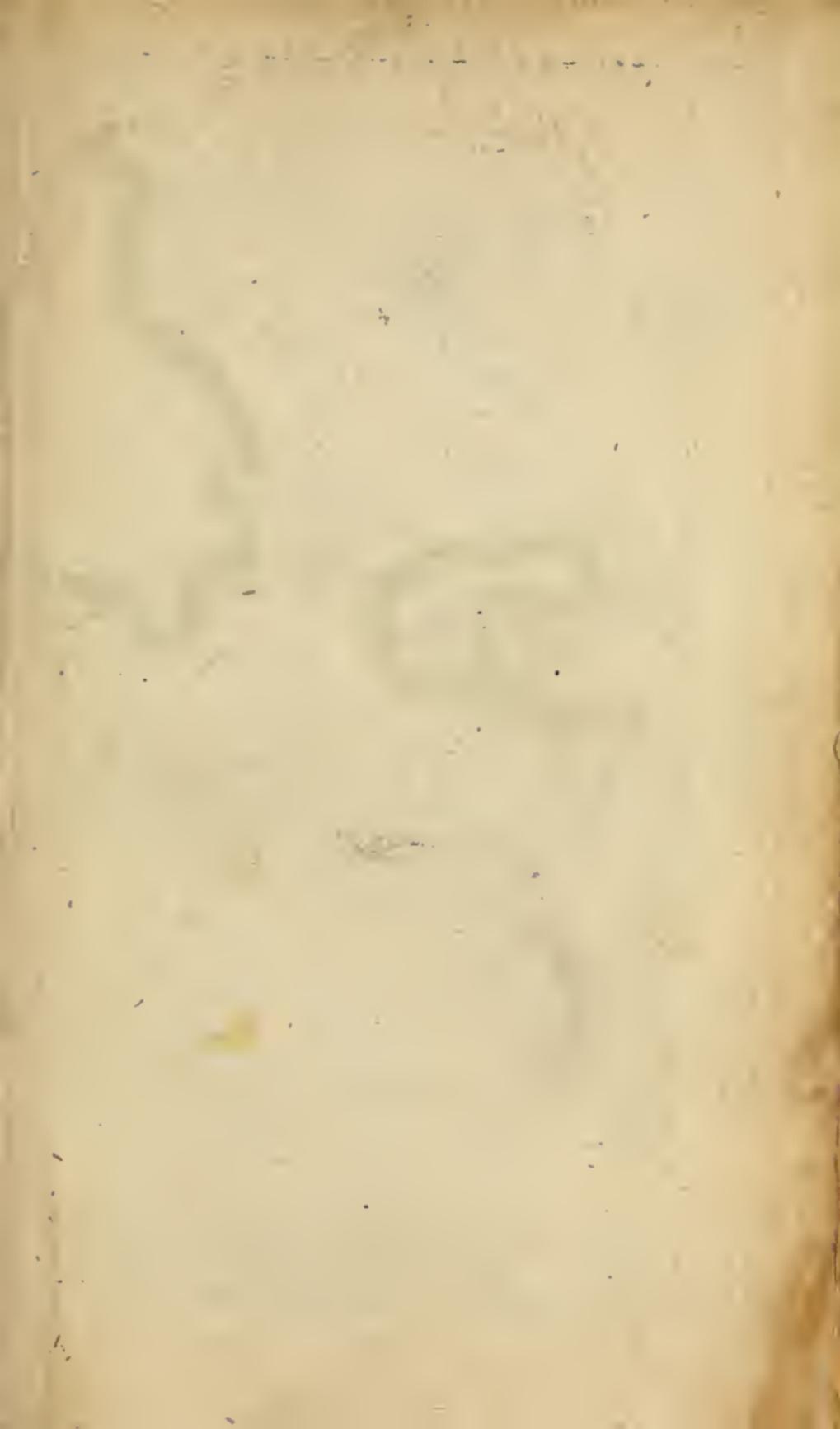




ASIA
is thus
divided.

Turky in Asia	{ Jerusalem Smirna Bagdat Cotatis
Georgia	
Arabia	{ Mecca Catif Calajate Fartach Aden
Perſia	{ Iſpahan Taurus Ornus
Empire of Mogol	{ Lahor: Delly Agra: Diu Ougley Bengala Surrat
India this side Ganges	{ Bisnagar Goa Fort St. George Pegu: Sian
India beyond Ganges	{ Camboja Malacca Tunquin
China	{ Peking. Nanking Canton
Tartaria	{ Samarkand Belch Kasghar Thibet Tangut: Xano Chacan Kalnach
The Chief Rivers are the -----	{ Ganges Indeſlu Eufrates





ASIA

PART OF EUROPE

Turkey

Constantinople

Pontus Euxinus

Smyrna

Candia Cyprus

Mediterranean Sea

Asia

Bosporus

Istros

Thracia

Georgian

Caspian

Astrakan

Kasghar

Samarkand

Thibet

Belch

Emp

Dela

Igra

Me

Suria

Bilma

Gulf

Goa

Orch

Comorin

I.

PART

OF

AFRICA

Zocotora

Fartach

Afghanistan

Arabia Felix

Carif

Desart

Mecca

Calajate

Tropic

Ormus

Periplus G

Aden

Felix

Aswan

Zocotora

Equinoctial Line

Maldavia

EASTERN OR INDIAN O

60

80

100

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80

100

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180

200

220

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120

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120

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160

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300

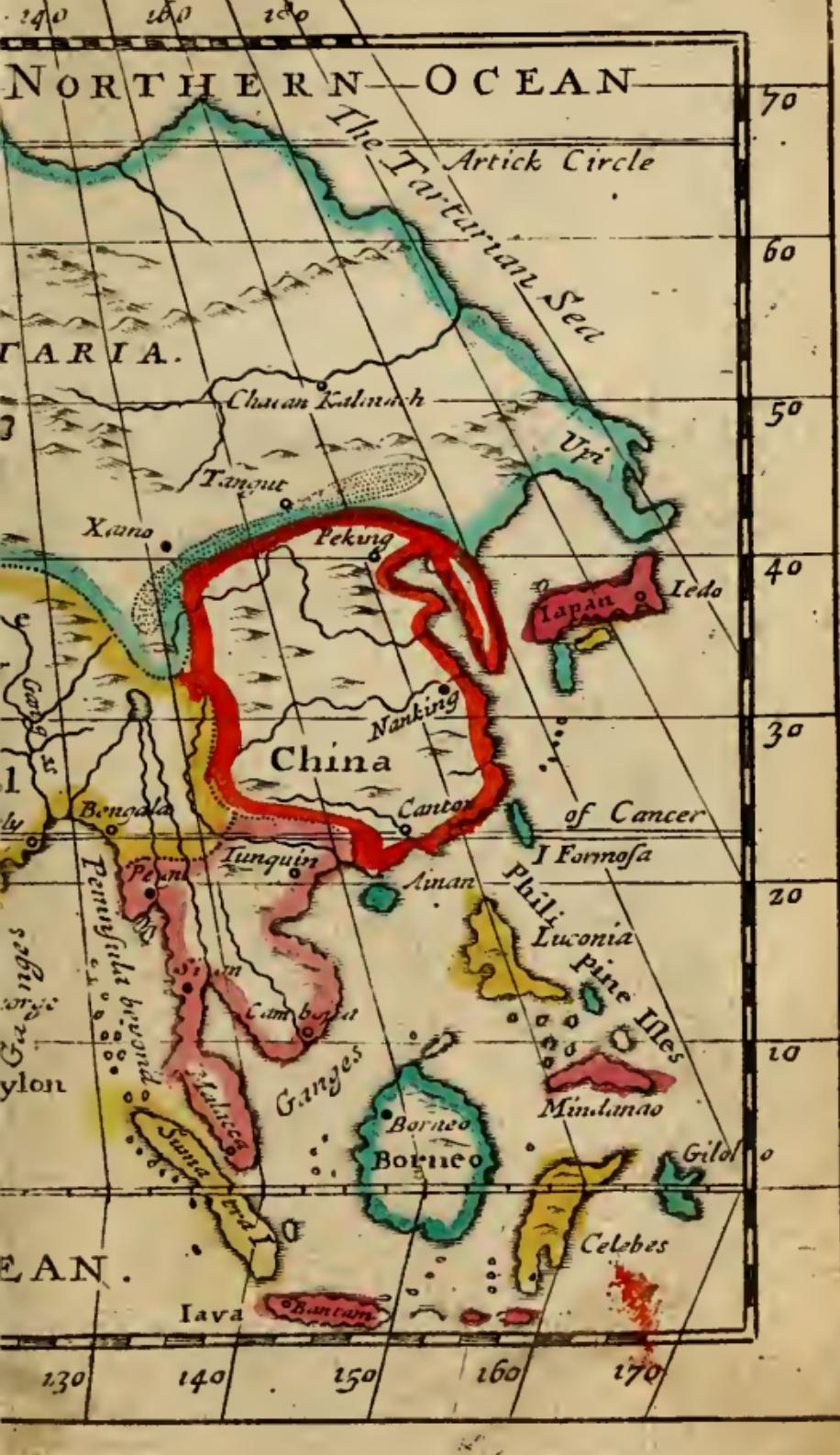
320

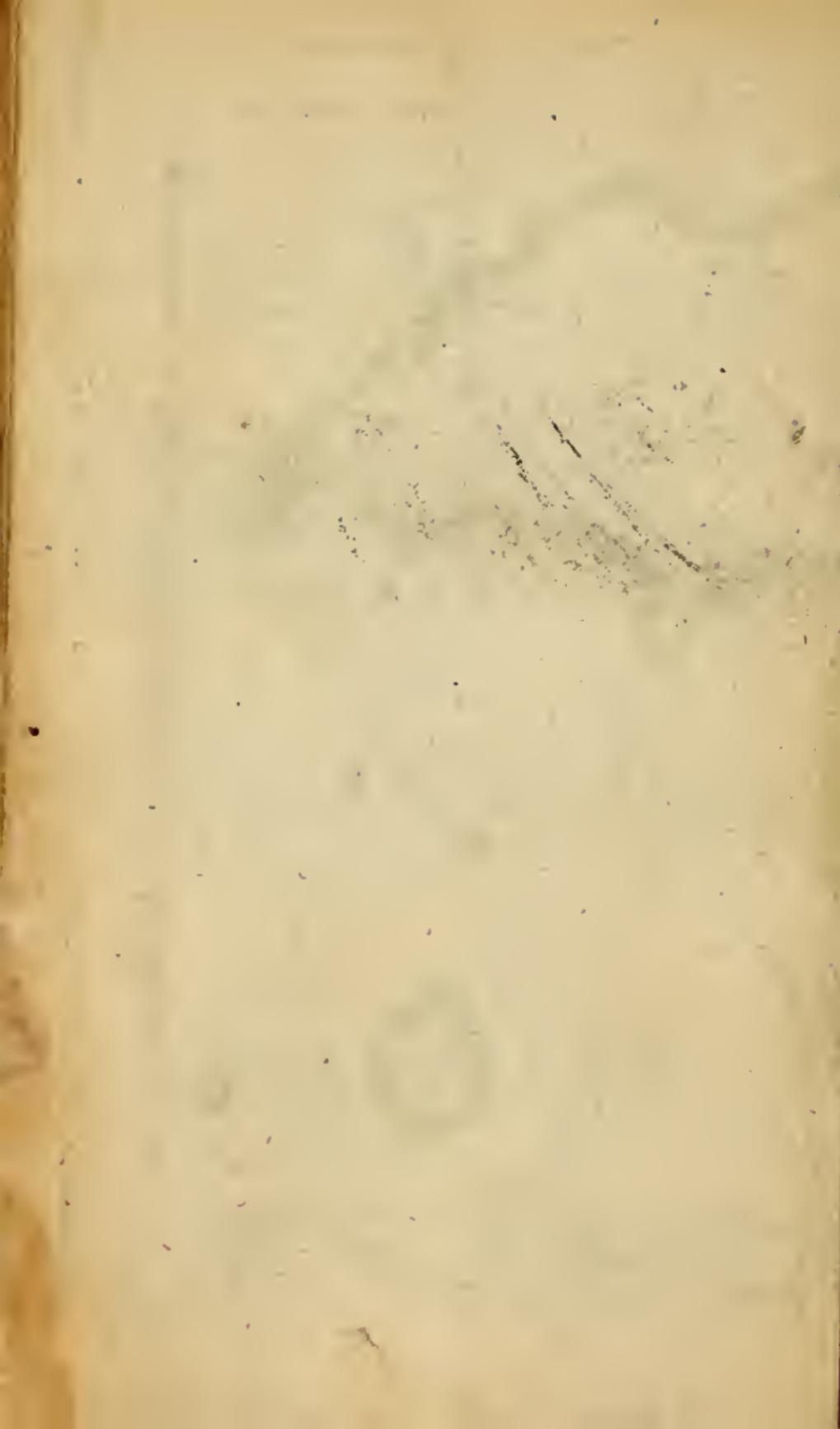
340

360

380

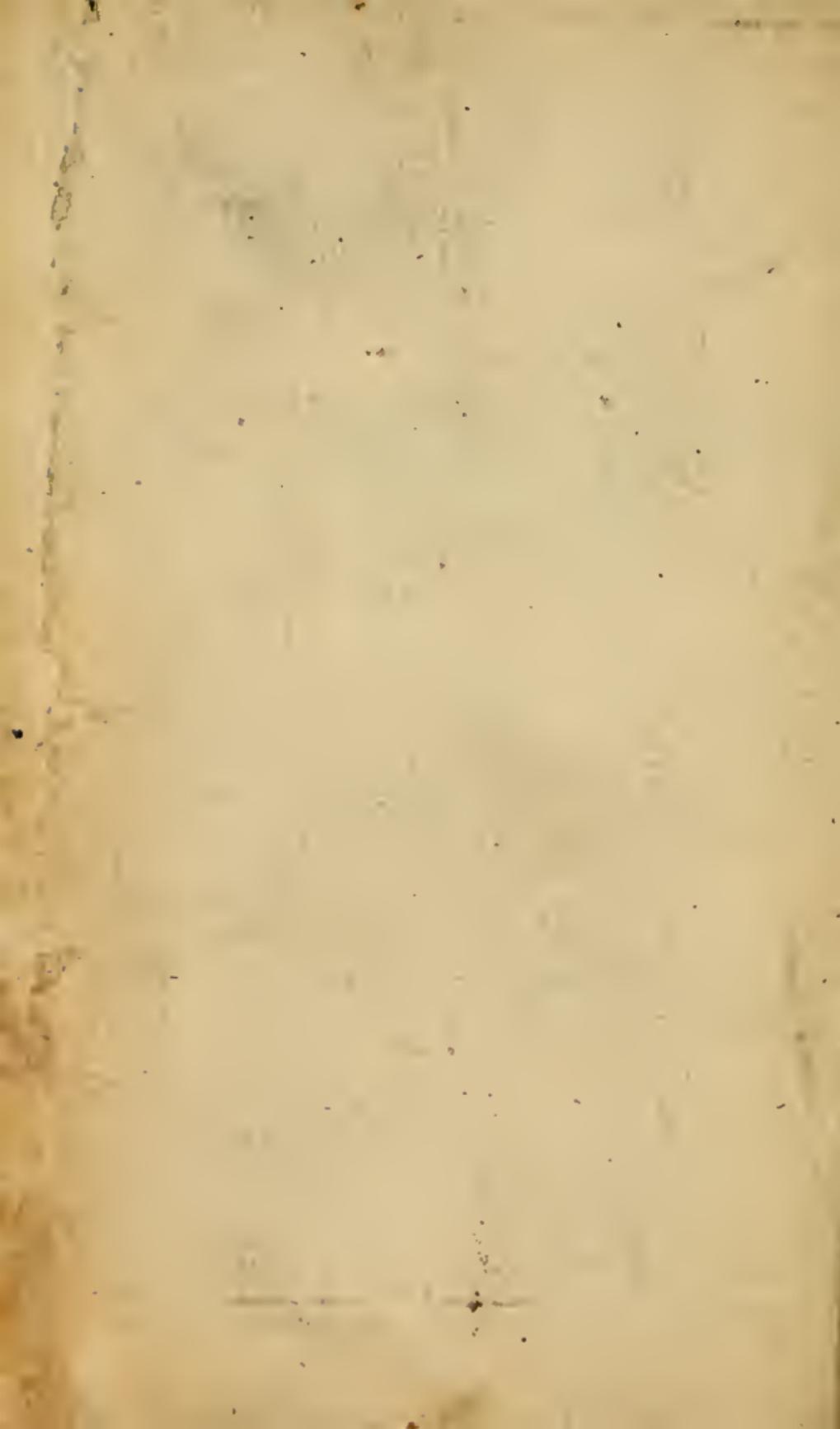
400

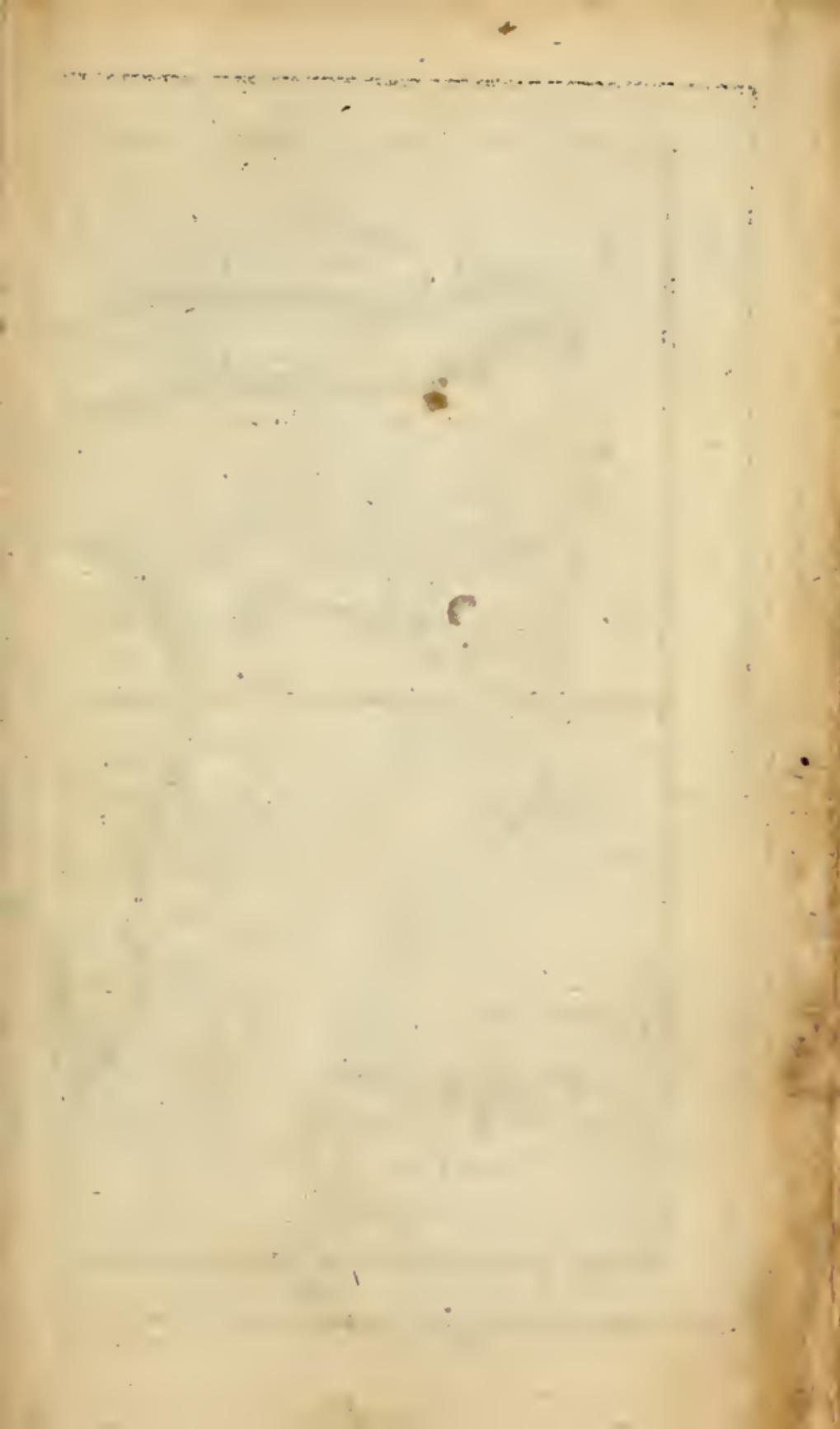




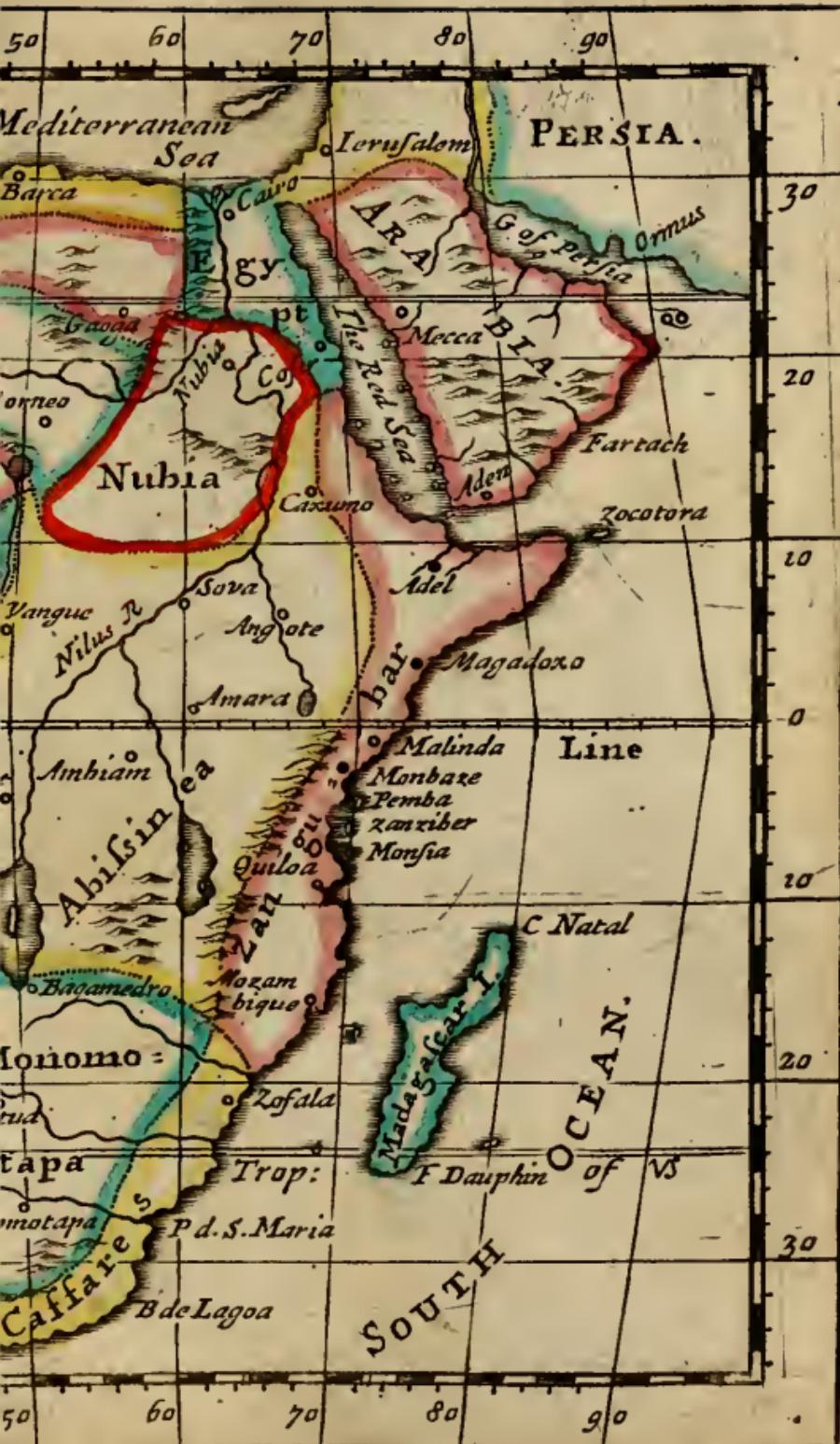
AFRICA is thus Divided.

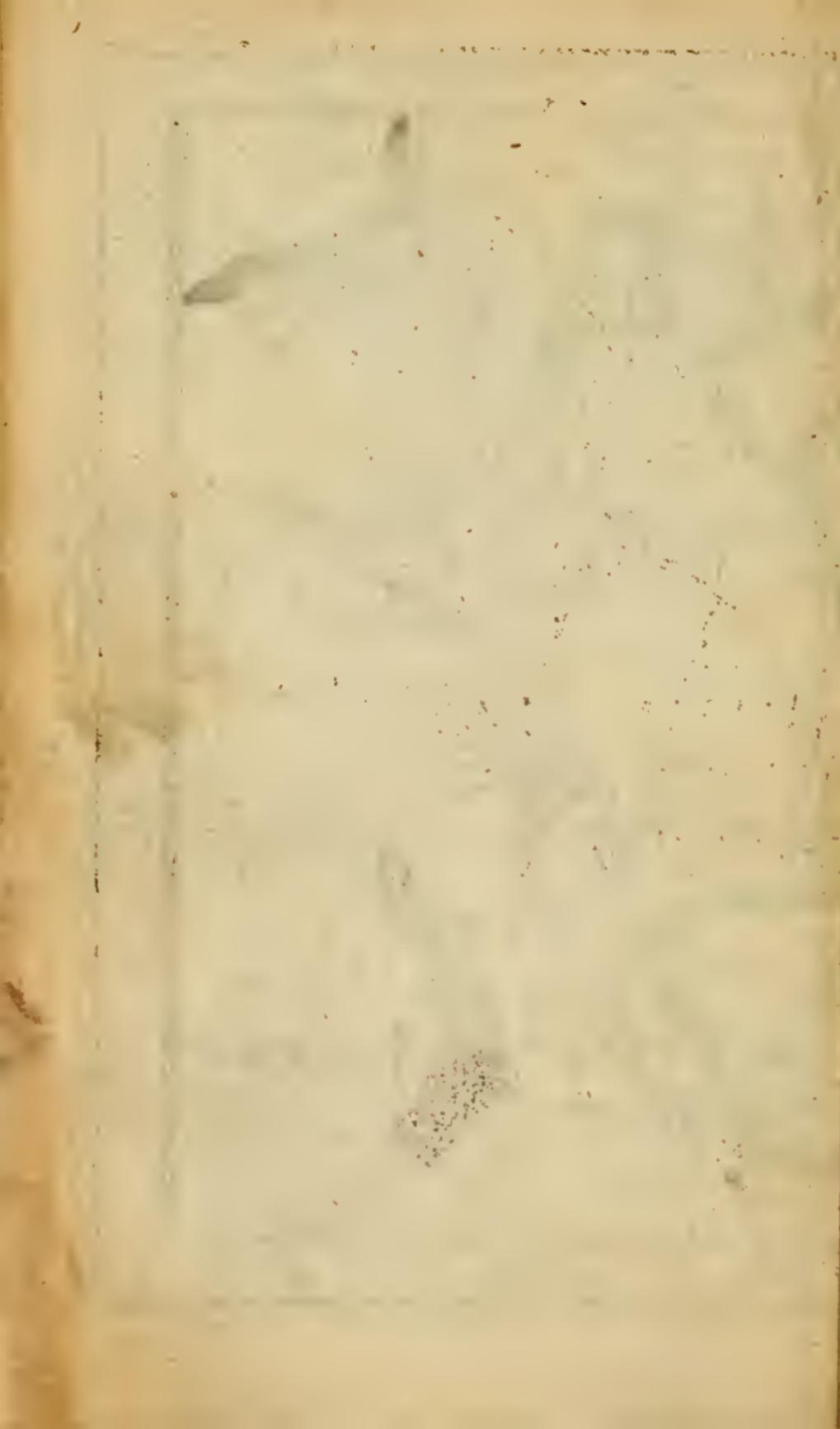
Barbary	Tanger	Guinea	S. G d'Mina
	Morocco. Fez		Aridd
	Alger. Tunis		Benin
	Tripoli		S. Salvador
	Bärca		Dongo
Biledul- gerid	Tesset	Congo	Loango
	Darha		Biafara
	Segelmesse		Medra
	Tegoram		Corisco
	Tolachus		B. yamedro
Desart of Sarra	Gwirgala	Monomo- tapa & Caffa'res	Monomotapa
	Tenzara		Butua Zofala
	Gaoja		Caxumo
	Zumziga		Sova
	Turqa		Vangue
Nigros	Lempta	Abissines	Angote
	Bardos		Ambiam
	Borneo		Amara
	Ganthe		Damut
	Genekea		Mayadaco
Zangubar	Tombut	Adel	Adel
	Gambia		Malinda
	Centori		Monbaza
	Mandinga		Quiloa
	Agades		Mozambique
Nubia	Gago	Nubia	Nubia
	Cano		Cairo. Cosir
	Guber		The chiefe Rivers are of
	Cassena		Nilus
	Zegzeg		Niger
Egypt	Zomfara		
	Gingara		











NORTH
AMERICA
*is thus
divided*

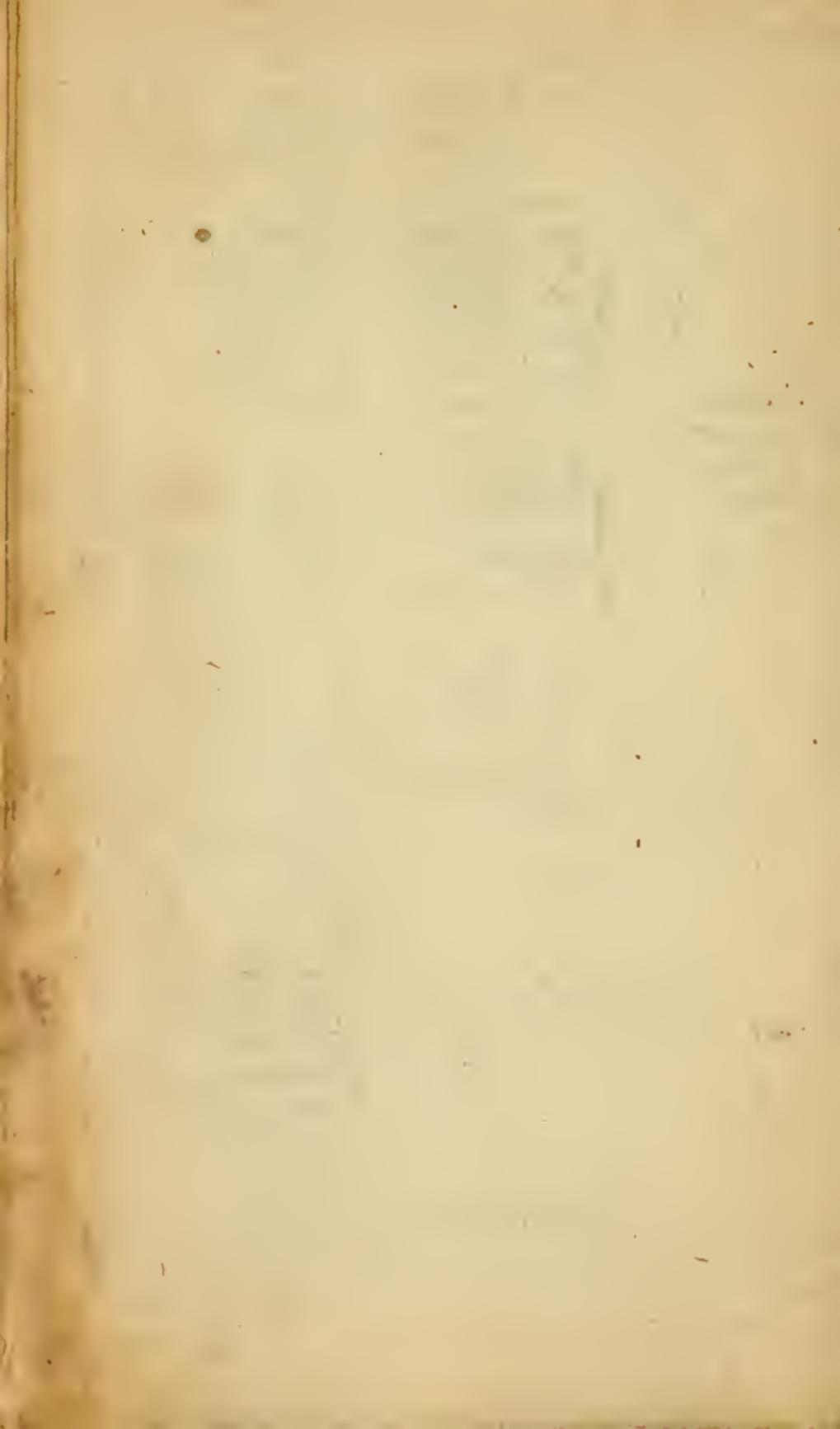
New N. Wales	<i>Ne Ultra</i>
New S. Wales	<i>Port Nelson</i>
New Brittain	<i>F. Charles</i>
Canada	
New France	<i>Quebeck</i>
New Scotland	<i>P. Royall</i>
New England	<i>Boston</i>
New York	<i>New York</i>
New Jersey	<i>F. Elsenburg</i>
Maryland	<i>Baltamore</i>
Pensilvania	
Virginia	<i>James Towne</i>
Carolina	<i>Charles T.</i>
Florida	<i>S. Martha</i>
	<i>Cofa</i>
Mexico or New Spaine	<i>Mexico</i>
	<i>Guatamala</i>
	<i>Truxillo</i>
	<i>Acapulco</i>
	<i>Panuco</i>
New Mexico	<i>New Mexico</i>

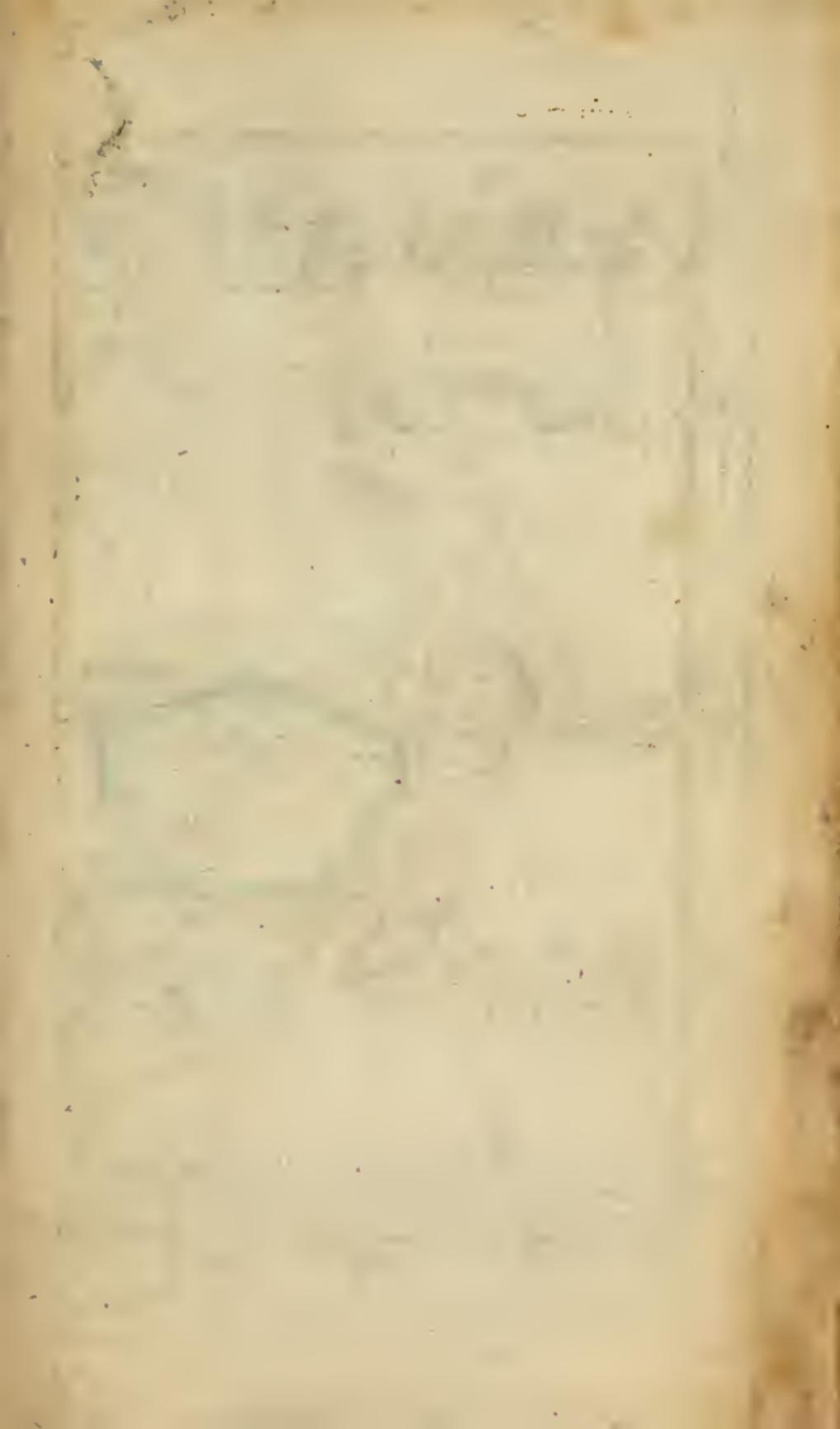
The chiefe Islands are

California
Hispaniola
Cuba: Long I.
Jamaica
Porto Rico
New Foundland
Barbados
Bermudas
Lucae Islands
Caribes

The Great River

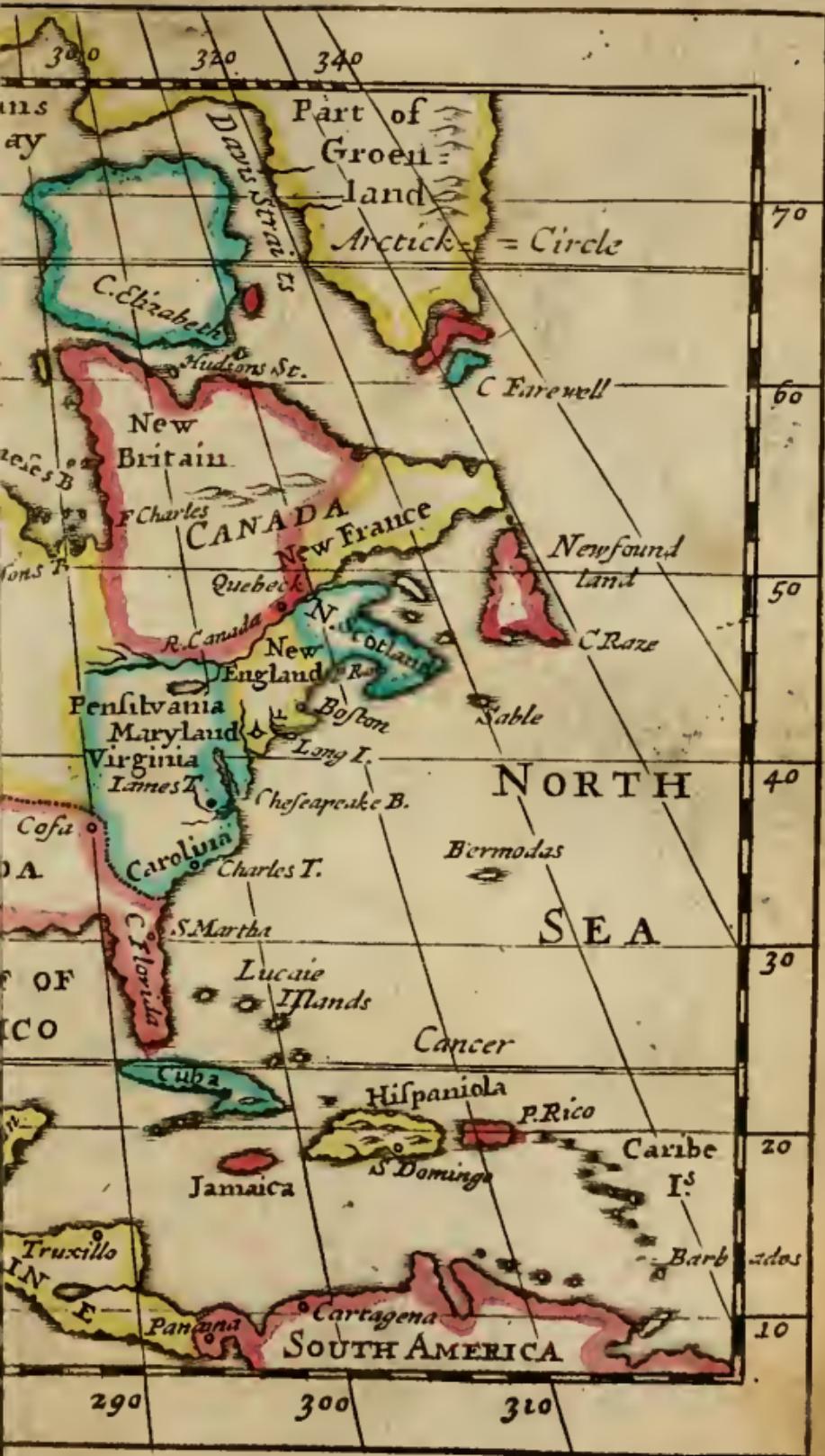
Canada

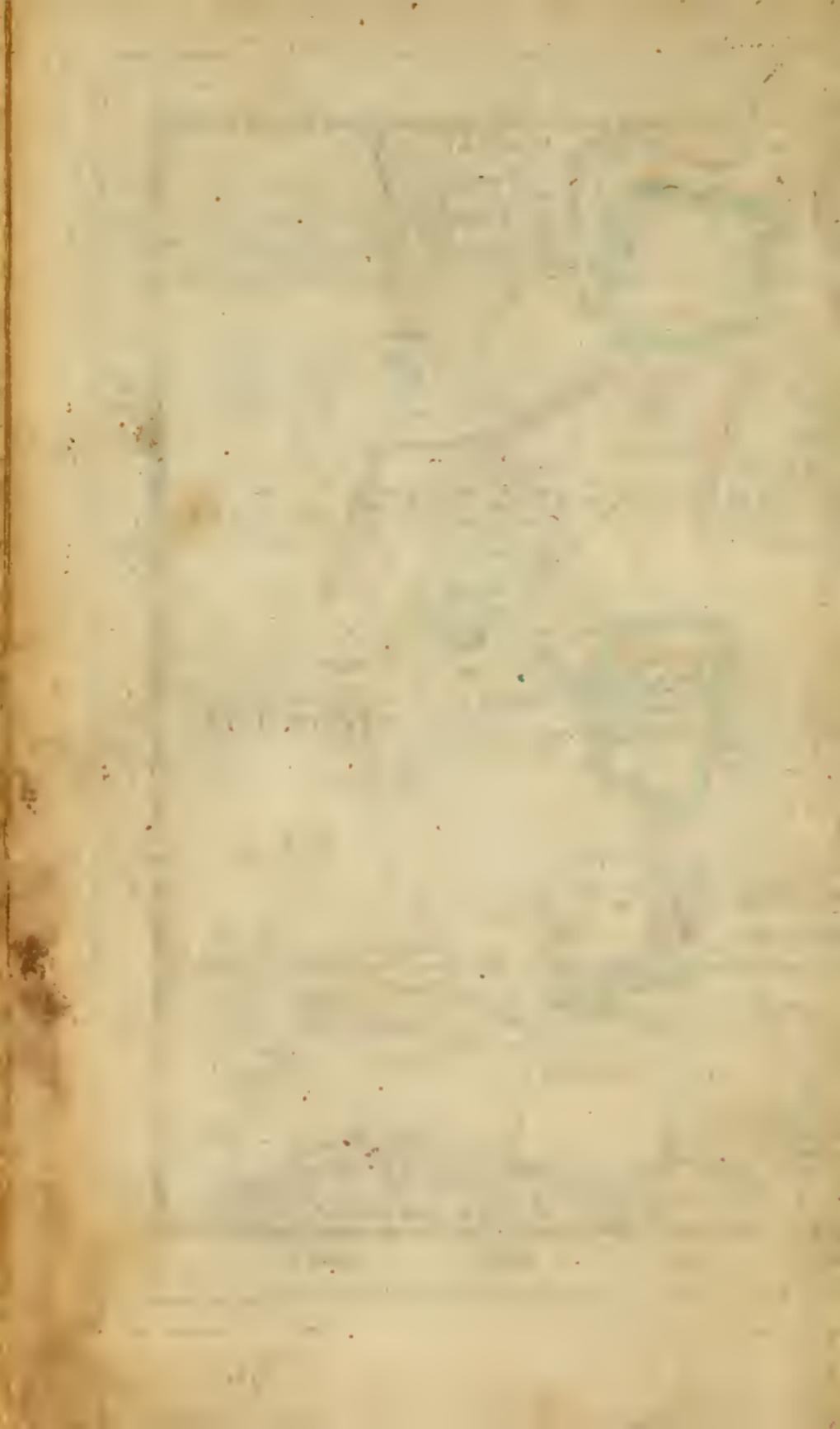




NORTH AMERICA

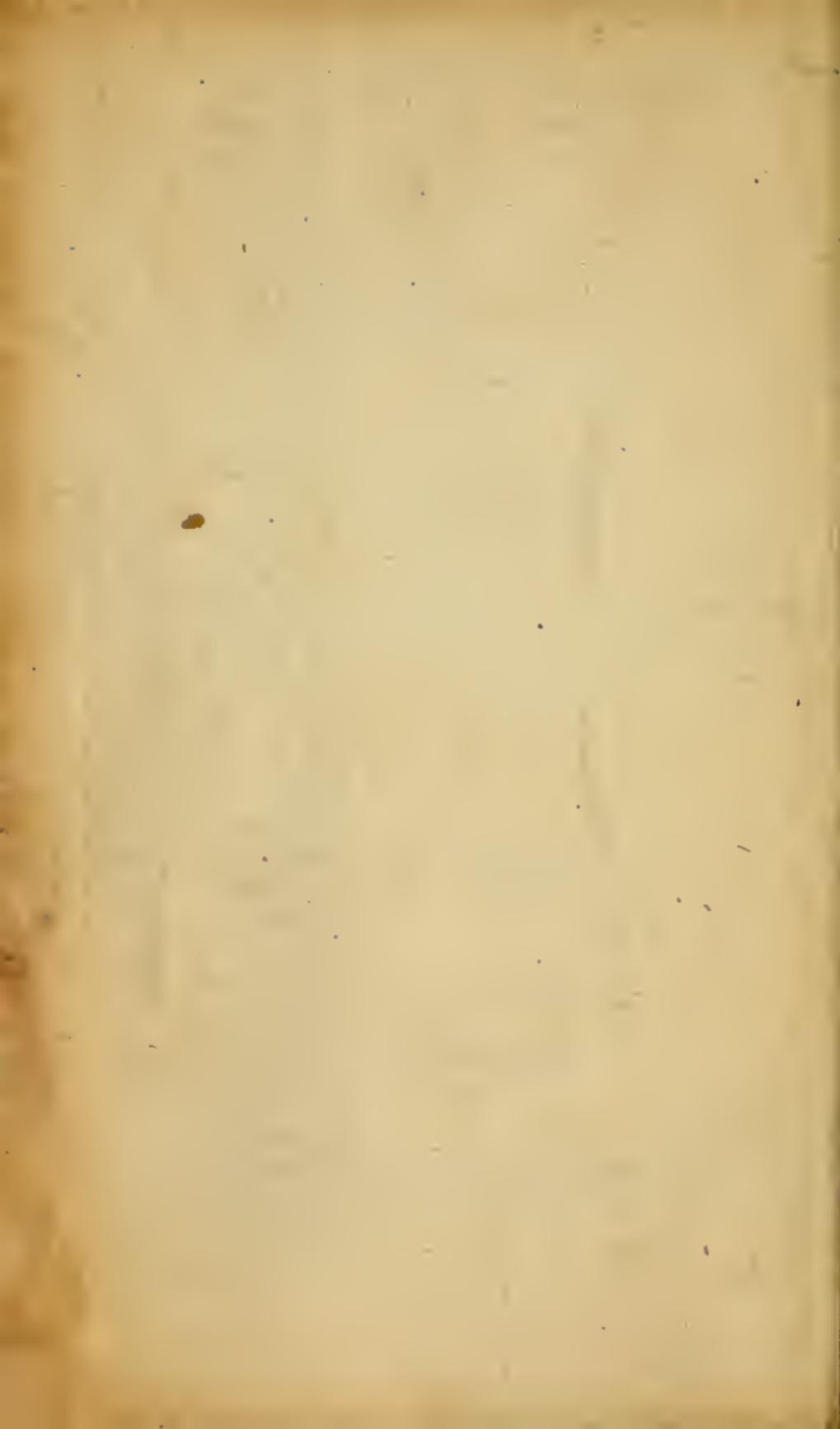






SOUTH
AMERICA
is divided
into
these parts.

Terra Firma	{ Panama Cartagena St. Fed. Bogota Venezuela Surinam Manoa
Amazones	{ Coropa Village de lor Para. Siara. Saltpan Paraiba Pernambuco
Brasil	{ St. Salvador Ilheos Pto Seguro Sp ^o Sancto St. Sebastian St. Vincent Quiro Truxillo Lima. Cusco.
Peru	{ Arica Potosi St. Iago Imperial Baldivia Castro
Chili	{ St. Iago d'estra Villa Rica St. Anna
Paraguay	{ Desaguadero Magellanick I. Oronoque Amazones St. Francisco Paraguay or Plate Uruguay.
Magellanick Land	
The Chiefe Rivers are y ^e .	

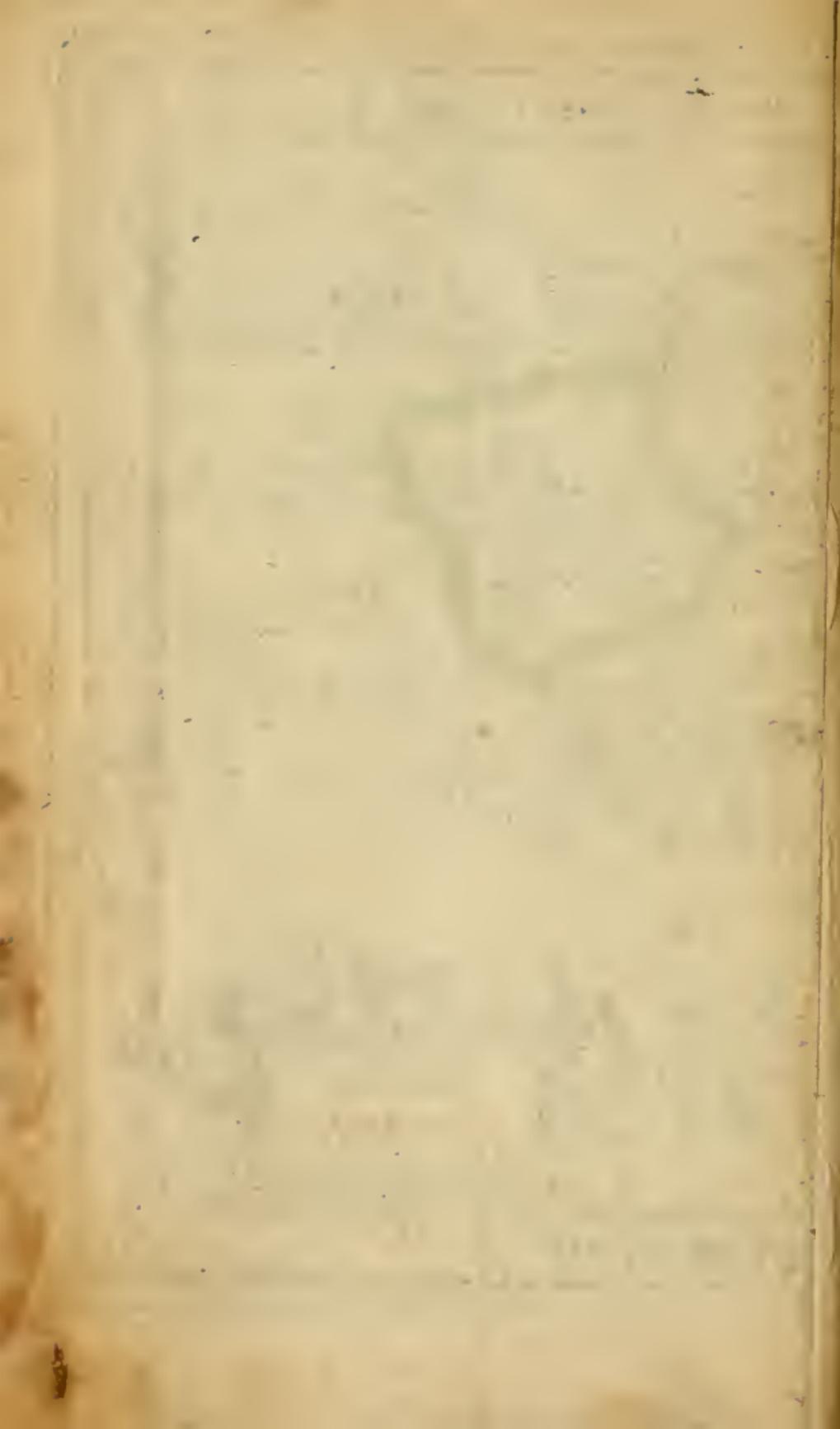


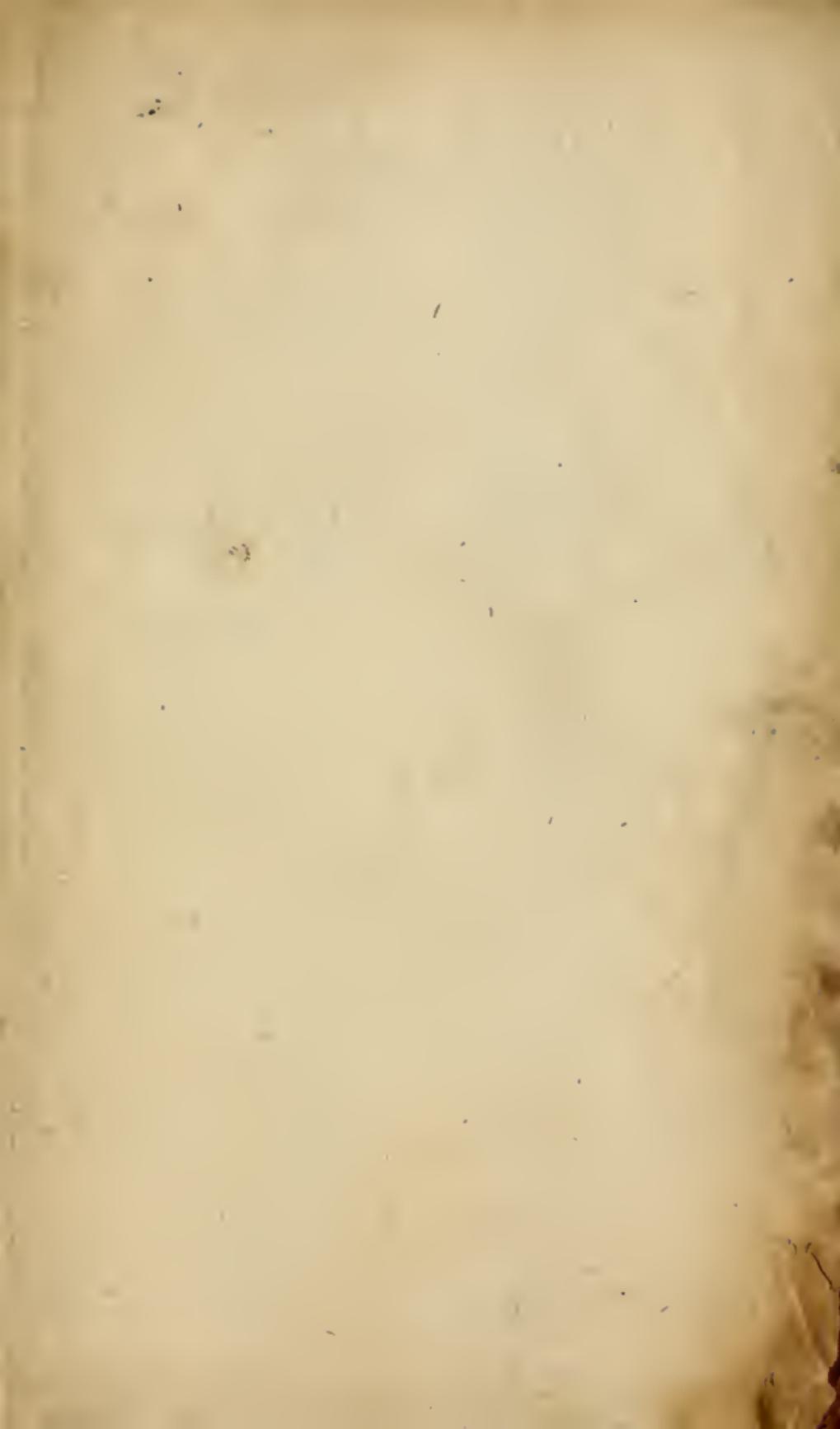


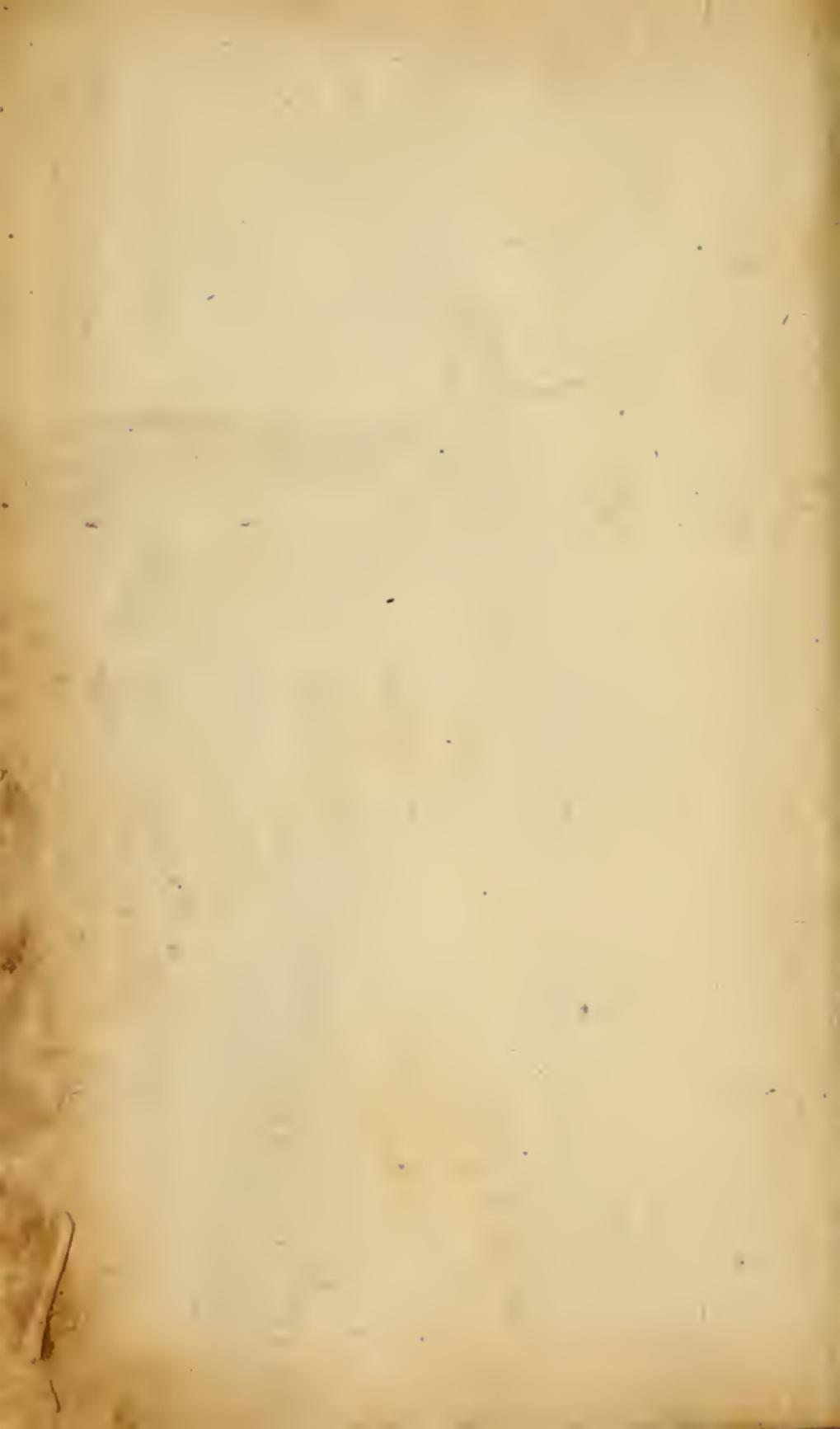
PACI -
Equinoctial
- FICK
or
Tropick of
SOUTH
SEA











John

